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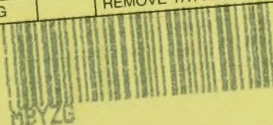
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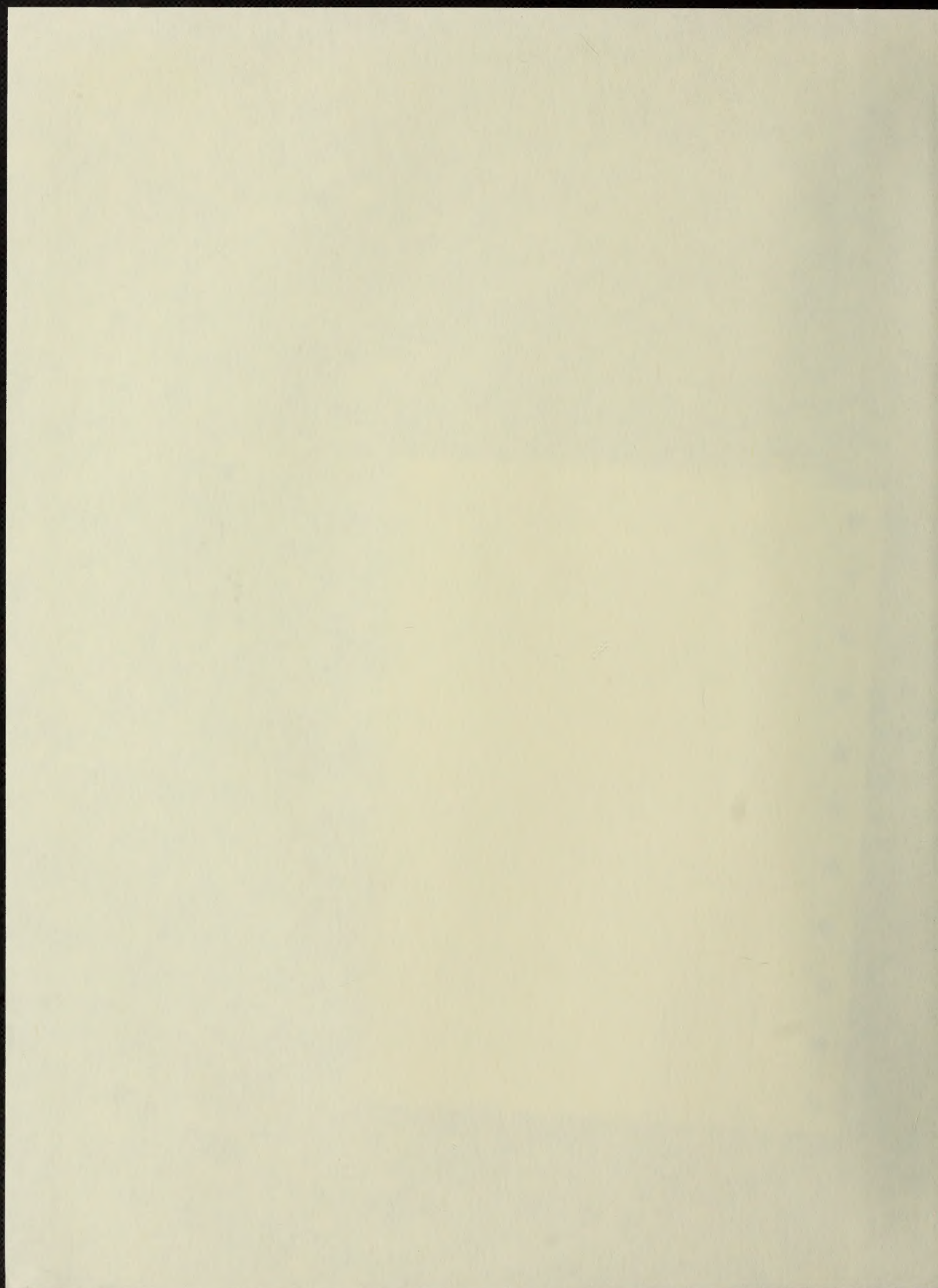
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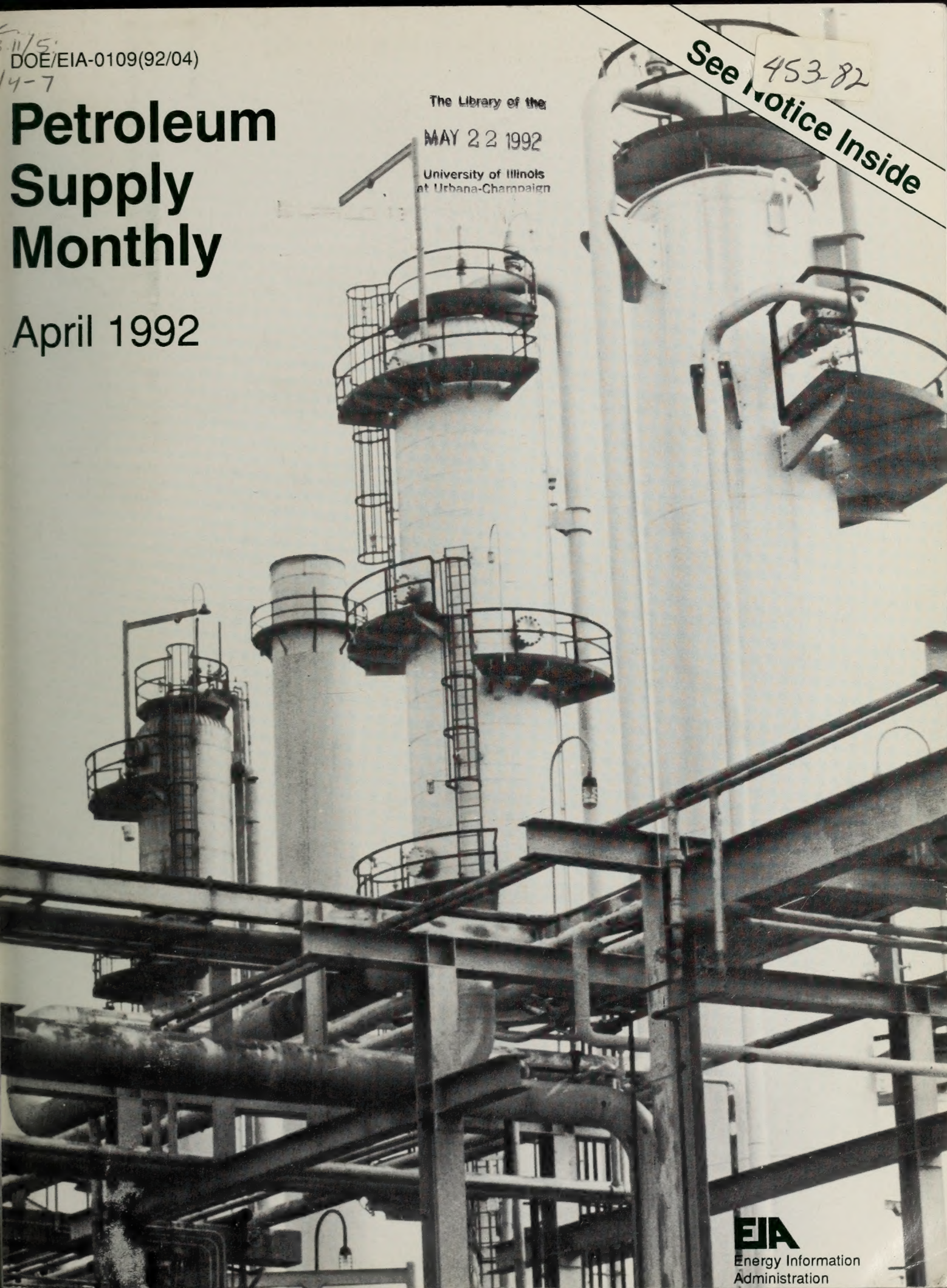
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

April 1992

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

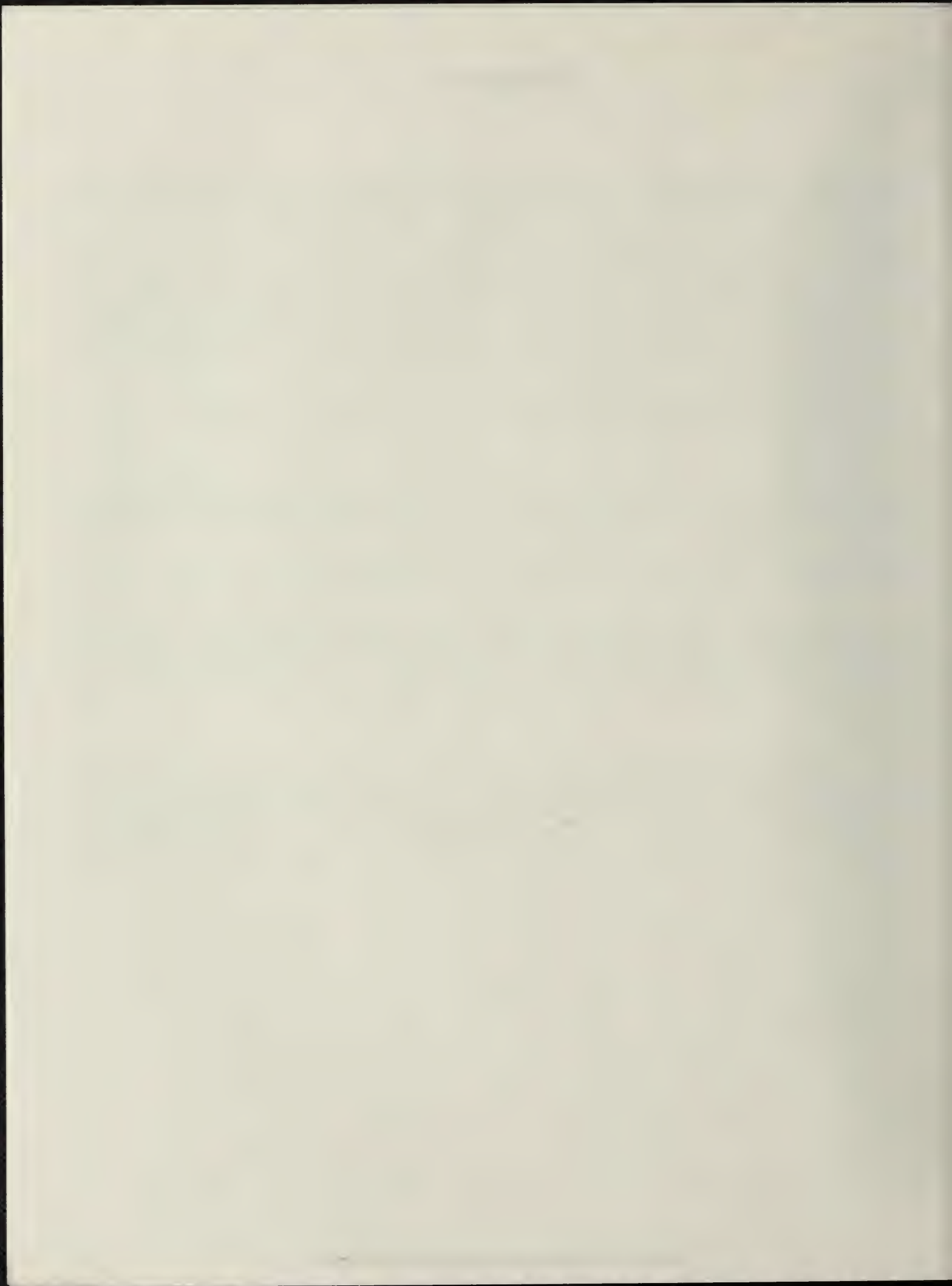
The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.



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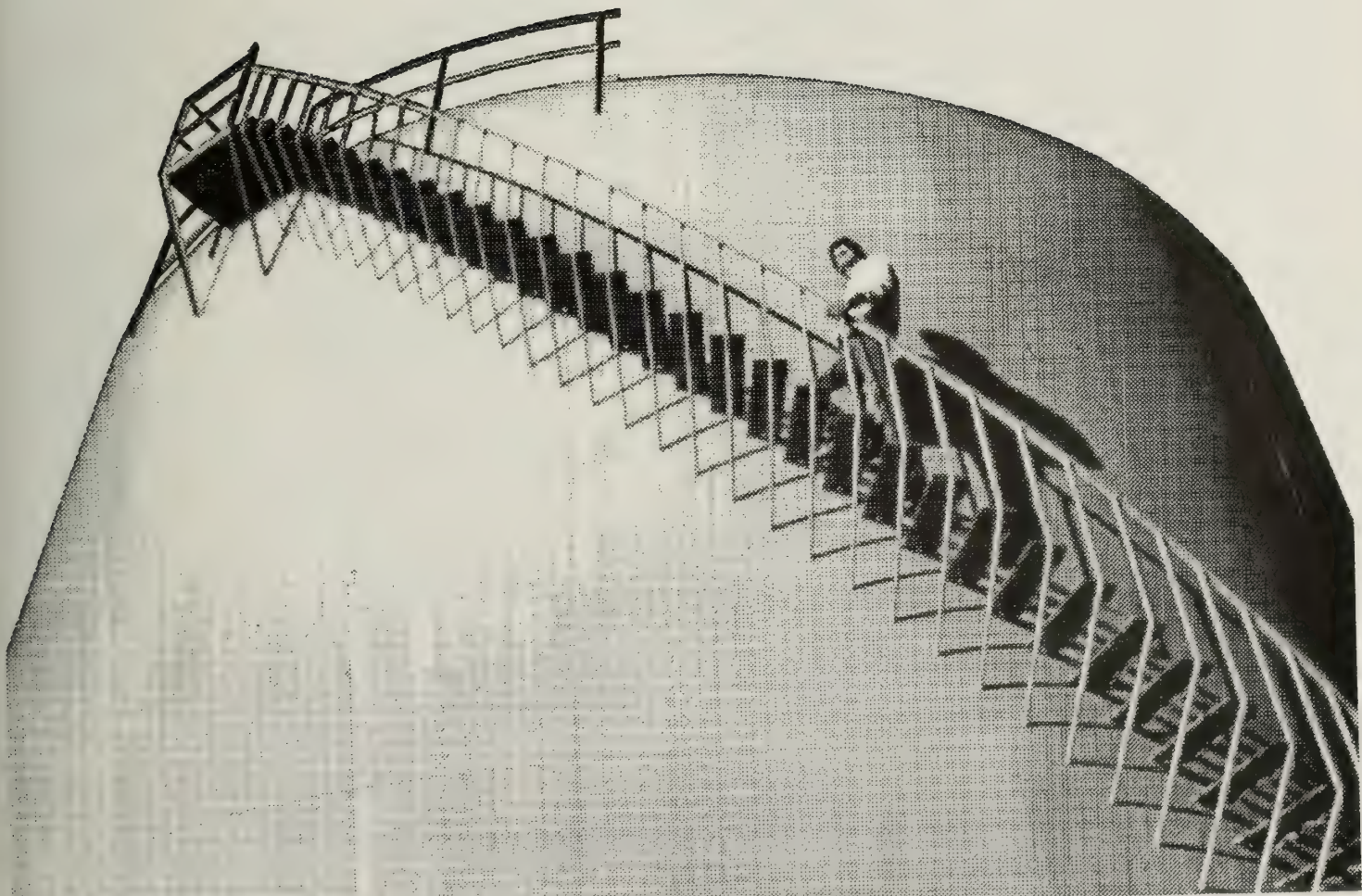
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Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

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U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
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Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
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Feature Article



A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.



U. S. Petroleum Trade, 1991

by John L. Albright

Introduction

During 1991, volumes of crude oil and petroleum products imported into the United States declined and exports increased substantially, resulting in net imports¹ averaging 6.6 million barrels per day, a decrease of 586.0 thousand barrels per day from 1990. This decline was due to lower demand, petroleum product supplied,² brought about by a slow economy and mild weather during the heating season. This was the second consecutive yearly decrease in petroleum net imports since the recent peak in 1989, and net imports accounted for 40 percent of the Nation's petroleum product supplied in 1991. Steady purchases of foreign crude oil during 1991 drove U.S. net imports throughout the year (Table FE1). Net imports peaked at 7.2 million barrels per day during the third quarter and fell in the fourth quarter, as gross imports declined and the volumes of exports increased in response to higher levels of demand and strong prices in overseas markets.

Table FE1. Net Imports¹ of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Quarters				1991
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Average
Imports					
Crude Oil	5,304	6,079	6,141	5,597	5,782
Petroleum Products	1,515	1,941	1,889	1,824	1,794
Total	6,819	8,021	8,030	7,421	7,576
Exports					
Crude Oil	112	135	101	116	116
Petroleum Products	1,074	803	761	903	885
Total	1,186	938	862	1,020	1,001
Net Imports	5,633	7,083	7,168	6,401	6,575

¹ Imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products less exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Tables 33 and 45.

¹ Total crude oil and petroleum products imports into the 50 States and District of Columbia, minus exports of total crude oil and petroleum products from the same geographical area. Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories are treated as being outside of the United States.

² Represents consumption of petroleum products, generally production, plus imports and unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, and exports.

³ "U.S. Merchandise Trade: December 1991," U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, *Commerce News*, FT-900 (91-12), Exhibit 6, p. 10.

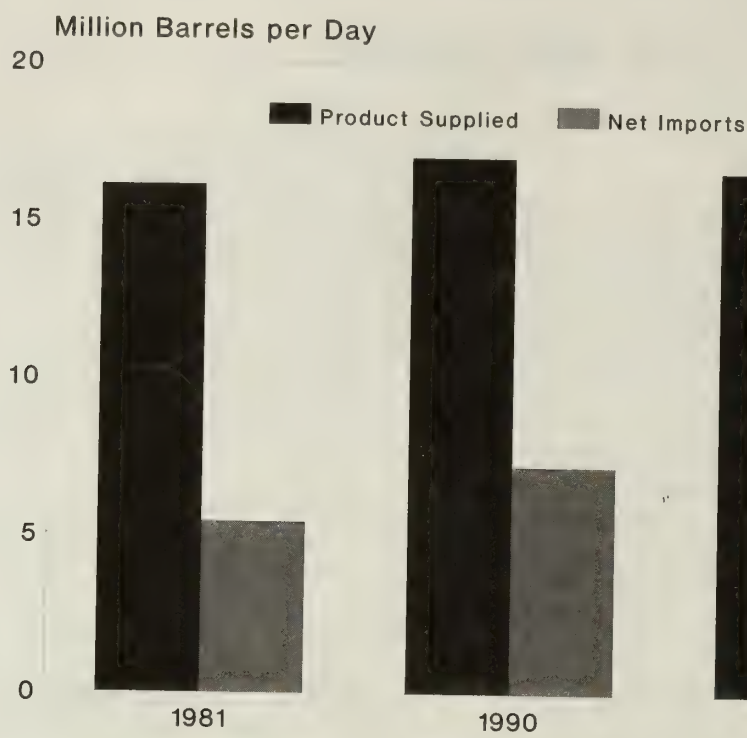
Domestic field production of crude oil and natural gas liquids rose to an average of 9.1 million barrels per day, 116.2 thousand barrels per day above the 1990 level, resulting mainly from extensive maintenance work in the Alaskan oil fields and new production from California's offshore fields. This was the first rise in annual domestic production in 6 years, but U.S. petroleum refiners continued to rely on foreign sources for large volumes of crude oil. In 1991, crude oil inputs to petroleum refineries averaged 13.3 million barrels per day, a decrease of 111.5 thousand barrels per day from 1990.

U.S. petroleum product supplied averaged 16.6 million barrels per day in 1991 (Figure FE1), a decline of 347.7 thousand barrels per day from 1990 and its lowest level since 1986. This decline was in response to the continued weakness in the various sectors of the Nation's economy. Product supplied in 1991 was about 0.6 million barrels per day above the 1981 level. The U.S. East Coast, Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District I, imported large volumes of crude oil and refined petroleum products to supplement domestic petroleum supplies; exports of petroleum were small. For the most part, Midwest (PAD District II) petroleum trade was with Canadian companies. The Gulf Coast (PAD District III) and West Coast (PAD District V) continued as large oil producing, refining, and shipping regions; and domestic petroleum supplies satisfied most of the demand in the Rocky Mountain States (PAD District IV).

Imports

In 1991, U.S. companies relied heavily on foreign sources to supplement domestic petroleum supplies, and combined imports of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 7.6 million barrels per day, a decrease of 441.7 thousand barrels per day or 6 percent from 1 year earlier. Imports of petroleum in 1991 were valued at \$50.4 billion.³ Western Hemisphere sources provided crude oil and petroleum products at the average rate of 3.6 million barrels per day, and Saudi Arabia along with several other Middle East countries shipped petroleum to the United States at the combined rate of 1.9 million barrels per day. Together, the U.S. Gulf Coast, Midwest, and East Coast accounted for 96 percent of the imported petroleum. During 1991, crude oil, residual fuel oil, and unfinished oils made up nearly 88 percent of the total

Figure FE1. U.S. Petroleum Product Supplied and Net Imports



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Table S1.

petroleum imported, and the U.S. East and Gulf Coasts were the most dependent upon imports.

Sixty-one percent of the crude oil and petroleum products net imports in 1991 were from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).⁴ Net imports declined slightly in 1991 (Figure FE2), but OPEC members continued to be major suppliers to the United States. Saudi Arabia, OPEC's major producer and exporter, was the dominant foreign source for the U.S. petroleum market (Table FE2). Net shipments averaged 1.8 million barrels per day in 1991, an increase of 450.4 thousand barrels per day or 35 percent from 1990. Net petroleum shipments from Canada, the leading non-OPEC source, averaged nearly 1.0 million barrels per day in 1991, an increase of 118.4 thousand barrels per day or 14 percent from 1990.

Crude oil accounted for three-fourths of the gross imports in 1991, almost the same share as in 1990. More than one-half of the imported crude oil was delivered for processing into the Gulf Coast States (PAD District III). During 1991, U.S. petroleum refiners imported crude oil into all regions of the country at the combined rate of 5.8 million barrels per day,

down 112.2 thousand barrels per day or 2 percent from the 1990 rate. The three major suppliers of crude oil were Saudi Arabia, at the rate of 1.7 million barrels per day; Mexico, 0.8 million barrels per day; and Canada, 0.7 million barrels per day. Combined shipments from these three sources increased by 678.9 thousand barrels per day or 27 percent from 1990, although the total imports of crude oil declined slightly. No oil was imported from Iraq during 1991, a source that provided crude oil shipments to the United States during 1990 at the average rate of 513.7 thousand barrels per day. In mid-1991, the U.S. Government relaxed a ban on petroleum imports from Iran that had been in place since October 1987,⁵ and Iranian crude oil deliveries to U.S. markets averaged 32.4 thousand barrels per day for the year.

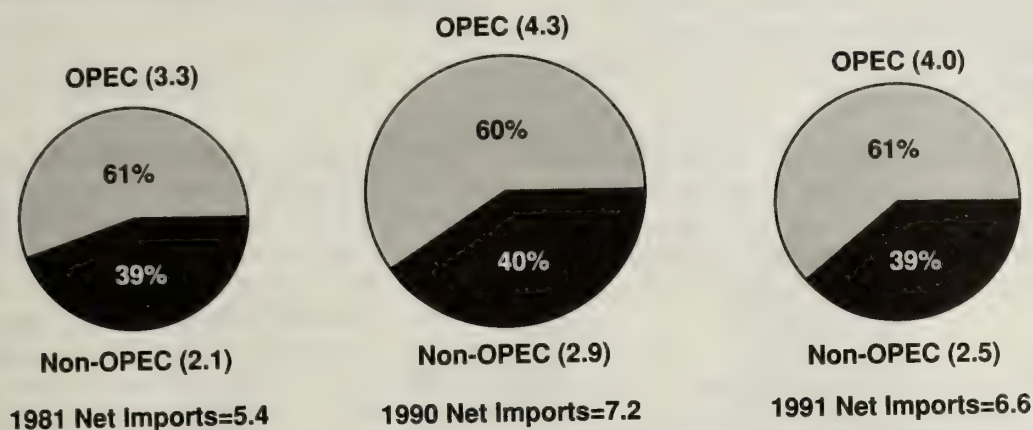
The refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil averaged \$18.70 per barrel during 1991,⁶ about 63 cents per barrel lower than the average cost for domestic oil and \$3.06 per barrel below the 1990 average RAC price of imported crude oil. This decline was the result of lower world oil prices brought about by the multi-national hostilities in the Middle East and lower-than-expected demand for heating oils and other petroleum fuels brought about by mild weather in large

⁴ Arab members are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Other members are Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

⁵ "News Highlights, U.S. Ban on Iranian Imports Ends," Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, July 1991, DOE/EIA-0109(91/07), pp. xvi and xvii.

⁶ Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1992, DOE/EIA-0380(92/03), Table 1, p. 10.

Figure FE2. U.S. Petroleum Net Imports OPEC/Non-OPEC
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1981, DOE/EIA-0340(81)/1, Tables 19 and 21; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1990, DOE/EIA-0340(90)/1, Table 29; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Table 50.

sections of the country during the heating season. In contrast, between 1974 and 1985, the refiner acquisition cost of imported oil averaged higher than that of domestic oil, but since then changes in domestic and international markets resulted in less stable relationships between domestic and foreign prices.

Table FE2. Net Imports¹ of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, by Country of Origin, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Net Imports	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
OPEC					
Saudi Arabia	1,692	1,956	1,818	1,690	1,789
Venezuela	974	934	1,063	1,023	999
Nigeria	578	787	784	656	702
Algeria	265	298	196	247	252
Others	181	276	356	338	288
Total	3,690	4,251	4,217	3,955	4,030
Non-OPEC					
Canada	977	1,006	911	951	961
Mexico	672	757	741	637	702
Angola	207	254	264	291	254
Colombia	168	164	176	131	160
Virgin Islands	133	124	124	159	135
Others	(213)	529	735	277	334
Total	1,944	2,832	2,951	2,446	2,545
Total	5,633	7,083	7,168	6,401	6,575

¹Imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products less exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Tables 35 and 47.

Crude oil imports into most U.S. regions increased during the second and third quarters of 1991 (Table FE3) and declined by 543.2 thousand barrels per day or 9 percent during the fourth quarter, displaying normal quarterly fluctuations. The Gulf Coast (PAD District III) crude oil imports represented the largest share of U.S. imports, averaging 3.2 million barrels per day in 1991. Shipments into the Rocky Mountain (PAD District IV) and West Coast (PAD District V) were small on the national scale, accounting for only 4 percent of the U.S. imports of crude oil.

Table FE3. Crude Oil Imports, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

PAD District	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
I	1,155	1,254	1,264	1,169	1,210
II	1,001	1,224	1,152	1,068	1,112
III	2,950	3,288	3,456	3,129	3,207
IV	72	73	87	105	85
V	125	240	182	126	168
Total	5,304	6,079	6,141	5,597	5,782

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 33.

Purchases of foreign petroleum products fell for the third consecutive year to 1.8 million barrels per day, about 329.5 thousand barrels per day or 15 percent below the 1990 level, mainly due to lower demand because of the slow economy and mild weather during the heating season. The 1991 products imports were 501.7 thousand barrels per day or 22 percent lower than the high of 2.3 million barrels per day in 1988. In

1991, the leading foreign sources for petroleum products shipped to U.S. markets were Venezuela, averaging 356.0 thousand barrels per day; Canada, averaging 281.0 thousand barrels per day; and the Virgin Islands, averaging 242.6 thousand barrels per day. These supplies were below comparable 1990 levels.

Imports of residual fuel oil averaged 448.1 thousand barrels per day during 1991, down 55.6 thousand barrels per day from 1 year earlier. Primarily, this was due to a decrease in demand resulting from warmer-than-normal weather during the heating season and to world prices that were unattractive to domestic purchasers.

Consignments from Western Hemisphere sources accounted for nearly three-fourths of the residual fuel imports, led by Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles, and Colombia. Ninety-five percent of the residual fuel oil imports were delivered to companies on the U.S. East Coast and Gulf Coast.

Foreign unfinished oils were shipped to U.S. processing plants at the average rate of 405.3 thousand barrels per day in 1991, a decrease of 8.0 thousand barrels per day from 1990. Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, Saudi Arabia, and Algeria provided the largest consignments; and nearly one-half originated in Western Hemisphere petroleum refineries. Ninety-eight percent of the foreign unfinished oils were delivered through U.S. East Coast and Gulf Coast petroleum terminals.

Imports of finished motor gasoline into the United States averaged 296.5 thousand barrels per day during 1991, down 45.1 thousand barrels per day or 13 percent from 1990, primarily due to reduced demand associated with the slow economy. Refining companies in Canada, Venezuela, and the Virgin Islands accounted for more than one-half of the imports; and 92 percent of the imports were into the U.S. East Coast.

Imports of distillate fuel oil averaged 202.6 thousand barrels per day during 1991, down 75.4 thousand barrels per day or 27 percent from 1990. This was because of increased domestic refinery production and lower demand due to the slow economy and warmer than normal weather during the heating season. Western Hemisphere refiners provided 99 percent of the imports, led by Venezuela, Canada, and the Virgin Islands. Ninety-one percent of the distillate imports were into the U.S. East Coast.

Volumes of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) imported into the United States averaged 136.2 thousand barrels per day during 1991, down 51.4 thousand barrels per day or 27 percent from 1990 as the increase in demand during the year was met mainly by stockdraw and increased domestic production. Eighty-four percent of the LPG imports were from sources in

the Western Hemisphere, mainly Venezuela, Canada, and Mexico; and three-fourths of the imports were into the U.S. Midwest and the Gulf Coast.

Exports

Combined exports of crude oil and petroleum products climbed to a record level of 1.0 million barrels per day during 1991, brought about by strong international petroleum demand and prices. Shipments, valued at \$4.7 billion⁷ for the year, were 144.3 thousand barrels per day or 17 percent above the 1990 average. Petroleum coke and residual and distillate fuel oils accounted for the bulk of the petroleum shipments (Table FE4), and the Nation registered its first year as a net exporter of distillate fuel oil.

Table FE4. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum ducts, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Quarters				Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Crude Oil	112	135	101	116	116
Petroleum Coke	237	242	246	215	235
Residual Fuel Oil	265	231	187	224	226
Distillate Fuel Oil	305	151	143	262	215
Finished Gasoline	82	70	95	80	82
Others	185	110	90	123	127
Total	1,186	938	862	1,020	1,001

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

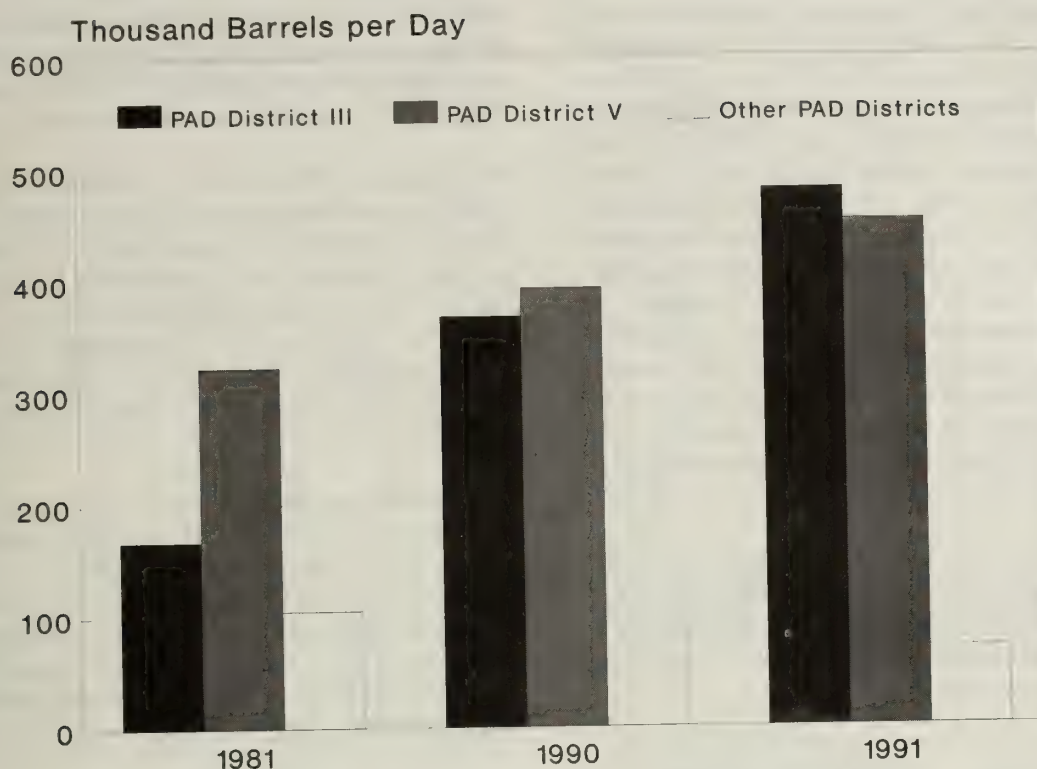
Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 45.

Crude oil shipments overseas during 1990 had been at a 13-year low. However, international sales of U.S. crude oil increased significantly during 1991, averaging 116.1 thousand barrels per day, compared with 108.6 thousand barrels per day in 1990, but 38.8 thousand barrels per day below the high of 155.0 thousand barrels per day in 1988. Major volumes went to petroleum refiners in the Virgin Islands, Canada, and Puerto Rico, primarily as a result of increased Alaskan production available for export. In 1991, 92 percent of the crude oil exports were to the Virgin Islands, averaging 106.6 thousand barrels per day, an increase of 16.7 thousand barrels per day or 19 percent from 1990.

Exports of crude oil were restricted by Federal law to that produced from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and shipments to U.S. territories. Additionally, in December 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce granted a license for the export of a small volume of heavy California

⁷ "U.S. Merchandise Trade: December 1991," U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, *Commerce News*, FT-900 (91-12), Exhibit 6, p. 10.

Figure FE3. U.S. Petroleum Exports



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1981, DOE/EIA-0340(81)/1, Table 20; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1990, DOE/EIA-0340(90)/1, Table 27; and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(92/02), Table 48.

crude oil, reported as an exchange of heavy domestic crude oil, foreign lighter crude oils, and petroleum products.⁸

Ninety-seven percent of the U.S. crude oil exports during 1991 were from companies on the West Coast (PAD District V), with small volumes shipped from PAD Districts I, II, and IV. Exports of crude oil and petroleum products from the Gulf and West Coasts grew substantially during the last 10 years. Shipments from Gulf Coast companies increased from 167.3 thousand barrels per day in 1981 to 479.8 thousand barrels per day in 1991, up 187 percent (Figure FE3). Petroleum exports from the West Coast (PAD District V) increased by 40 percent from 1981 to average 451.5 thousand barrels per day in 1991.

Volumes of petroleum products exported during 1991 averaged 884.8 thousand barrels per day and mainly consisted of petroleum coke, residual fuel oil, and distillate fuel oil; they were 18 percent larger than in 1990. Nearly one-half of the exports of petroleum products were from refiners on the Gulf Coast (PAD District III). These companies led the Nation in the volumes of exports of all major petroleum products, except for residual fuel oil from the West Coast exporters, and asphalt and road oils from the Midwest companies.

Petroleum coke shipments averaged 235.2 thousand barrels per day, representing nearly one-fourth of all U.S. petroleum exports, an increase of 15.5 thousand barrels per day from 1 year earlier. Gulf Coast exports averaged 127.9 thousand barrels per day, and shipments from West Coast companies averaged 97.9 thousand barrels per day. Combined shipments from these two regions accounted for 96 percent of the national total. Industrial consumers in Japan, Italy, and the Netherlands purchased the largest consignments. Exports to Japanese companies averaged 59.9 thousand barrels per day in 1991, up 15.7 thousand barrels per day or 35 percent from 1990.

Residual fuel oil was exported during 1991 at the rate of 226.1 thousand barrels per day, with shipments from Gulf and West Coast terminals together accounting for 94 percent of the total. Companies in the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Singapore imported the bulk of these oils. Residual fuel oil shipments to the Republic of Korea averaged 37.6 thousand barrels per day in 1991, down 1.8 thousand barrels per day or 5 percent from 1990.

Shipments overseas of distillate fuel oil averaged 214.8 thousand barrels per day, nearly double the 1990 rate.

⁸ "Export of California Heavy Crudes Approved," *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 16, 1991, p. 28.

Distillate exports were especially high in the first quarter of 1991 in response to increased international demand related to the Middle East military conflict, strong demand and attractive prices in European markets due to cold weather, and the impact of reduced Middle East refining capacity. Record shipments of distillate fuel oil were reported in 1991, as U.S. refinery production of these fuels increased by 35.9 thousand barrels per day and product supplied (apparent demand) fell below the 3.0-million-barrel-per-day average for the first time since 1987. The largest shipments were to the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, and France. Gulf Coast companies accounted for nearly 70 percent of the U.S. distillate shipments. Distillate fuel oil sent to the Netherlands averaged 35.6 thousand barrels per day in 1991, double the rate sent in 1990. U.S. exports of distillate fuel oils averaged 214.8 thousand barrels per day or 24 percent of all petroleum products shipped overseas in 1991, compared with 5.2 thousand barrels per day or 1 percent of the U.S. exports of petroleum products 10 years earlier.

Jet fuel shipments to foreign companies, steady during the first quarter of 1991 largely due to increased military demand for aviation fuels in the Middle East operations, decreased by 67 percent in the second quarter, when demand declined as the Middle East conflict subsided.

East Coast - PAD District I

More than 100 petroleum companies imported crude oil and petroleum products into the U.S. East Coast, PAD District I,⁹ during 1991. Imports averaged 2.3 million barrels per day. This was down 219.3 thousand barrels per day from 1 year earlier, and the region continued as the Nation's second largest petroleum importer, accounting for nearly one-third of the total petroleum imported into the United States. Sun Company Inc., Amerada Hess Corp., and Chevron Corp., were the region's largest importers of petroleum. PAD District I's dependency upon OPEC oil increased only slightly in the last decade. In 1991, imports from OPEC members accounted for 52 percent of the area's combined imports of crude oil and petroleum products, compared with 50 percent in 1981.

During 1991, crude oil imports into the U.S. East Coast averaged 1.2 million barrels per day, an increase of 1.4 thousand barrels per day over 1990. Sixty-nine percent of the foreign crude oil came from OPEC sources, mainly Nigeria and Saudi Arabia. Volumes of imported OPEC crude oil averaged 829.4 thousand barrels per day during 1991, a rate nearly identical with that of 1 year earlier. About three-fourths of the foreign petroleum products imported into the region were from Western Hemisphere sources, led by Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, and Canada.

⁹ Extending along the Atlantic Ocean from Florida to Maine, these 17 States plus the District of Columbia rely heavily upon imports to supplement domestic petroleum supplies.

Major East Coast petroleum terminals engaged in international trade were located near leading industrial and population centers. The largest volumes were handled at crude oil tanker terminals at Philadelphia and Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. Numerous terminals served the petroleum products trade, including those at Perth Amboy and Newark, New Jersey; New York, New York; and Boston, Massachusetts.

Sun Company, Chevron Corp., BP America Inc., and Star Enterprise, were the largest importers of crude oil in PAD District I during 1991. Amerada Hess Corp., Texport Oil Co., and Getty Petroleum Corp., imported the largest shipments of finished unleaded motor gasoline; Amerada Hess Corp., Cargill Inc., and Coastal Corp., imported the largest volumes of distillate fuel oil. Coastal Corp., Amerada Hess Corp., and Global Petroleum Corp., were the leading importers of residual fuel oil.

During 1991, imports represented 48 percent of the petroleum product supplied in the U.S. East Coast, compared with 50 percent in 1990. The combined imports of crude oil, residual fuel oil, finished gasoline, and distillate fuel oil accounted for more than three-fourths of the region's purchases of foreign oils. During 1991, imports of crude oil peaked in the third quarter (Table FE5) and accounted for the largest share of the imports in each quarter of the year.

Table FE5. PAD District I Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Imports	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Crude Oil	1,155	1,254	1,264	1,169	1,210
Residual Fuel Oil	316	377	384	413	373
Finished Gasoline	173	397	286	232	272
Distillate Fuel Oil	164	196	162	217	185
Others	289	303	320	322	308
Total	2,096	2,525	2,415	2,354	2,349

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 33.

East Coast exports averaged 46.5 thousand barrels per day during 1991, down 9.5 thousand barrels per day or 17 percent from 1990. Ten years earlier, petroleum exports from East Coast companies averaged 24.4 thousand barrels per day, comprised mainly of petroleum coke, lubricants, and LPG's. During 1991, residual and distillate fuel oils made up the bulk of the region's petroleum sales overseas. Volumes of exports

during the first quarter were large because of shipments to military units in the Middle East conflict and to European countries where cold weather caused increases in demand for distillate and residual fuel oils. Exports declined in the second quarter due to lower overseas military demand as the Middle East conflict subsided and the European demand weakened (Table FE6).

Table FE6. PAD District I Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Exports	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Crude Oil	2	1	(s)	0	1
Residual Fuel Oil	15	6	11	19	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	27	4	4	4	10
Lubricants	5	6	5	6	6
Jet Fuel	8	(s)	5	6	5
Others	19	13	14	6	13
Total	76	30	39	41	46

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 45.

Midwest - PAD District II

Petroleum companies in the U.S. Midwest, PAD District II,¹⁰ imported crude oil and petroleum products at nearly one-half the rate of those into the East Coast in 1991, ranking third behind the Gulf and East Coasts. Imported crude oil and petroleum products averaged 1.2 million barrels per day, down 12.3 thousand barrels per day from 1 year earlier. Purchases of crude oil dominated the trade, and Amoco Corp., Ashland Oil Inc., and Koch Industries Inc., were the region's largest importers. Seventy-three percent of the combined imports of crude oil and petroleum products were from non-OPEC sources. Ten years earlier, Midwest companies purchased 61 percent of imported petroleum from non-OPEC sources.

Canada, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Mexico were the major suppliers of crude oil in 1991. The combined volumes imported from these four sources averaged 973.1 thousand barrels per day and accounted for seven-eighths of the total into the Midwest. Non-OPEC producers supplied 71 percent of the area's imported crude oil in 1991, compared with 58 percent in 1990; and OPEC members supplied 29 percent of the crude oil imported during 1991, compared with 42 percent in 1990. Canadian companies supplied nearly all petroleum products imported into the region.

Major petroleum terminals serving the Midwest international trade were located at Chicago, Illinois; Gramercy, Louisiana;

and Duluth, Minnesota; and long-distance pipelines were the principal means of final delivery into PAD District II. Ashland Oil Inc., Koch Industries, Inc., and Amoco Corp., were the area's largest importers of crude oil during 1991. Amoco Corp., imported the largest shipments of LPG's.

Foreign petroleum represented about 17 percent of the petroleum product supplied in the Midwest, and the combined imports of crude oil, LPG's, and distillate fuel oil, accounted for 98 percent of the region's purchases of foreign oils. The volumes of crude oil imports averaged between 1.0 and 1.2 million barrels per day in each quarter of 1991 (Table FE7).

Table FE7. PAD District II Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Imports	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Crude Oil	1,001	1,224	1,152	1,068	1,112
LPG's	72	60	56	84	68
Distillate Fuel Oil	11	15	7	9	10
Finished Gasoline	11	9	8	8	9
Residual Fuel Oil	2	4	1	2	2
Others	11	10	9	13	11
Total	1,108	1,322	1,234	1,184	1,212

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 33.

During 1991, the area's exports of petroleum averaged 21.6 thousand barrels per day (Table FE8), a decline of 46 percent from 1 year earlier and down 58.5 thousand barrels per day from 10 years earlier. This decrease was associated with

Table FE8. PAD District II Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Exports	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	1	5	1
Petroleum Coke	2	5	7	5	5
LPG's	5	6	4	4	5
Finished Gasoline	3	1	6	3	3
Others	3	10	6	11	8
Total	13	23	23	27	22

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 45.

¹⁰ Region includes 15 North Central States, extending from North Dakota on the Canadian border to Tennessee in the South East.

Canadian cutbacks of purchases of U.S. crude oil and natural gas liquids, because of a weak demand for petroleum in Canada. In 1990, crude oil and natural gas liquids accounted for 54 percent of the district's petroleum exports that averaged 40.1 thousand barrels per day.

Gulf Coast - PAD District III

During 1991, the U.S. Gulf Coast, PAD District III,¹¹ continued as the Nation's largest importer, with combined volumes of crude oil and petroleum products averaging 3.7 million barrels per day, almost one-half of the national total. However, this was down 138.6 thousand barrels per day or 4 percent from 1990. Saudi Arabia was the major source, and the importing companies operating in the area were led by Star Enterprise, Exxon Corp., and Chevron Corp. Combined volumes of imported crude oil and petroleum products shipped into the Gulf Coast in 1991 were 52 percent higher than in 1981, while OPEC producers accounted for 65 percent of the volumes in 1981 as well as in 1991.

Volumes of imported crude oil from OPEC producers averaged 2.1 million barrels per day during 1991, a decrease of 2.3 thousand barrels per day from 1 year earlier. Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Nigeria combined supplied 1.9 million barrels per day, or 60 percent of the region's crude oil imports during 1991. Crude oil imports from Mexico averaged 0.6 million barrels per day during 1991, and accounted for 17 percent of crude oil imports into the U.S. Gulf Coast. African and Middle Eastern countries were the major sources of petroleum products imported into the region, led by Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

Numerous marine petroleum terminals served PAD District III, including the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), the Nation's only offshore, deepwater port facility capable of handling large ocean-going tankers. Owned by five large U.S. petroleum companies, the LOOP is situated 18 miles off the Louisiana coast and has an operating capacity of about 1.1 million barrels per day.¹²

Star Enterprise, Chevron Corp., and Exxon Corp., were the largest importers of crude oil in PAD District III during 1991. Exxon Corp., Valero Energy Corp., and Amerada Hess Corp., imported the largest shipments of unfinished oils, while Lyondell Corp., and Occidental Petroleum Corp., imported large volumes of petroleum destined for use as petrochemical feedstocks.

Petroleum product supplied in the Gulf Coast averaged 4.4 million barrels per day during 1991, one-fourth of the U.S.

total, and petroleum imports represented about 97 percent of the product supplied. Crude oil accounted for the bulk of the region's purchases of foreign oils (Table FE9), and those shipments peaked in the third quarter.

Table FE9. PAD District III Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Imports	Quarters				1991
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Average
Crude Oil	2,950	3,288	3,456	3,129	3,207
Unfinished Oils	206	231	305	232	244
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstocks	135	116	102	104	114
Residual Fuel Oil	47	57	57	48	52
LPG's	10	59	61	24	39
Others	23	45	29	47	36
Total	3,371	3,798	4,010	3,584	3,692

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 33.

During the first quarter of 1991, the U.S. Department of Energy sold 17.3 million barrels of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) as part of a Federal Government plan to stabilize crude oil prices during the Persian Gulf conflict.¹³ SPR crude oil stocks were maintained in large caverns developed in geological salt dome formations located in Louisiana and Texas near the Gulf of Mexico. No imported crude oil was added to the SPR during 1991 or during the fourth quarter of the previous year. Strategic stocks totaled 568.5 million barrels at yearend, equivalent to about 98 days of crude oil imports at the 1991 average rate.

Gulf Coast exports of petroleum products averaged 479.8 thousand barrels per day during 1991, an increase of 112.8 thousand barrels per day or 31 percent from 1990 attributed to high levels of demand and attractive prices overseas. Shipments overseas of distillate fuel oil and petroleum coke were steady throughout 1991 (Table FE10), while no crude oil was exported from this region. Gulf Coast petroleum exports in 1991 were more than double the rate reported in 1981 when exports of petroleum products averaged 167.3 thousand barrels per day.

¹¹ Six southern States near or bordering on the Gulf of Mexico containing major petroleum production, refining, storage, and transportation facilities.

¹² "LOOP to Apportion Sept. Crude Offloadings," *Platt's Oilgram News*, August 26, 1991, p. 1.

¹³ "Drawdown of Strategic Petroleum Reserve," U.S. Department of Energy, *DOE This Month*, Vol. 14, No. 2, February 1991, p. 5.

Table FE10. PAD District III Exports of Petroleum ducts, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Exports	Quarters				1991
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Average
Distillate Fuel Oil	214	99	106	177	149
Petroleum Coke	119	134	148	110	128
Residual Fuel Oil	111	82	51	88	83
Finished Gasoline	48	39	60	61	52
Jet Fuel	46	19	8	22	24
Others	52	42	38	47	44
Total	590	415	411	505	480

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 45.

Rocky Mountain - PAD District IV

Petroleum companies in the U.S. Rocky Mountain States, PAD District IV,¹⁴ imported small volumes of crude oil and petroleum products during 1991 averaging 100.0 thousand barrels per day, 1 percent of the Nation's total and 10.7 thousand barrels per day or 12 percent above the 1990 level. Petroleum was imported from Canada and Venezuela, with Venezuelan sources accounting for 4 percent of the foreign crude oil purchased by Rocky Mountain companies in 1991.

During 1991, this district imported the smallest volumes of petroleum of all U.S. regions and was the least dependent on OPEC suppliers. E. I. DuPont de Nemours, CENEX Farmers Union Central Exchange Inc., and Exxon Corp., were the region's largest importers. Most shipments were delivered to area consumers through long-distance pipelines to the Sweetgrass, Montana, entry point.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours was the largest importer of crude oil in PAD District IV during 1991, accounting for more than one-half of the foreign oils piped into the area for processing. Several companies purchased small consignments of foreign LPG's, distillate fuel oils, and finished motor gasoline. Combined shipments of crude oil and LPG's accounted for 93 percent of the region's purchases of foreign oils. Purchases of total petroleum imports increased steadily in each quarter of 1991 (Table FE11), with the level of the fourth-quarter volumes about 46.6 thousand barrels per day above comparable first-quarter volumes. Rocky Mountain petroleum product supplied averaged 535.1 thousand barrels per day during 1991, about 3 percent of the U.S. total; foreign petroleum represented 17 percent of the product supplied.

¹⁴ Five land-locked Western States situated on or near the U.S.-Canadian border.

¹⁵ Region includes Alaska, Hawaii, and the five Western States from Arizona to Washington containing major petroleum production, refining, storage, and transportation facilities.

Table FE11. PAD District IV Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Imports	Quarters				1991
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Average
Crude Oil	72	73	87	105	85
LPG's	6	5	7	14	8
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	3	4	5	3
Finished Gasoline	1	1	1	1	1
Others	1	3	3	4	3
Total	83	85	103	129	100

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 33.

Volumes of petroleum exported from the Rocky Mountain region during 1991 were small (Table FE12), averaging 1.7 thousand barrels per day, an increase of 300 barrels per day or 20 percent from 1990. Crude oil was the leading commodity, while shipments of most petroleum products averaged less than 500 barrels per day. In 1981, PAD District IV petroleum companies exported asphalt, lubricants, and several other products at the combined average rate of 93 barrels per day.

Table FE12. PAD District IV Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Exports	Quarters				1991
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Average
Crude Oil	3	(s)	(s)	0	1
LPG's	(s)	1	1	(s)	(s)
Others	(s)	1	1	1	(s)
Total	3	1	1	1	2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 45.

West Coast - PAD District V

During 1991, fewer than 40 petroleum companies imported crude oil and petroleum products into the U.S. West Coast, PAD District V,¹⁵ led by Chevron Corp., and Pacific Resource Inc. Petroleum consignments averaged 222.8 thousand barrels

per day, 3 percent of the Nation's total and down 82.1 thousand barrels per day or 27 percent from 1990. About 58 percent of the 1991 West Coast purchases of foreign oils were from OPEC sources, with the major volumes coming from Indonesia. In 1981, OPEC oils accounted for 69 percent of the PAD District V imports.

Indonesia and Ecuador were the major suppliers of crude oil, with 69 percent of the imported crude oil from OPEC sources during 1991, averaging 116.2 thousand barrels per day. This was an increase of 9.1 thousand barrels per day from shipments 1 year earlier from OPEC sources. More than one-half of the petroleum products imported into the region were from Western Hemisphere sources, primarily Canada and Venezuela.

Major West Coast petroleum terminals engaged in international trade were located near Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, as well as Los Angeles and Richmond, California. During 1991, the combined imports by Chevron Corp., and Pacific Resources Inc., averaged 134.3 thousand barrels per day, three-fifths of all foreign petroleum shipped into the PAD District V.

Consumers on the West Coast were the least dependent upon foreign supplies to satisfy regional demand for petroleum, as imports represented about 8 percent of the petroleum product supplied. Combined imports of crude oil, residual fuel oil, finished motor gasoline, and distillate fuel oil accounted for more than seven-eighths of the region's purchases of foreign oils. Crude oil dominated the quarterly import register (Table FE13), and the volumes of most petroleum products showed mild fluctuations during the year.

Table FE13. PAD District V Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Imports	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Crude Oil	125	240	182	126	168
Residual Fuel Oil	13	7	45	17	21
Finished Gasoline	6	10	17	14	12
Unfinished Oils	5	14	8	3	7
Others	12	18	15	9	15
Total	162	291	268	170	223

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 33.

West Coast companies were the Nation's only net exporters of petroleum. Shipments to foreign customers averaged 451.5 thousand barrels per day in 1991 (Table FE14), an increase of 59.3 thousand barrels per day or 15 percent from 1990 and 18.8 thousand barrels per day or 40 percent from 1981. During 1991, residual fuel oils accounted for nearly 1 out of every 3 barrels and petroleum coke 1 out of every 5 barrels exported from PAD District V, as strong demand and prices permitted West Coast refiners to secure overseas' sales for these heavy petroleum products.

Table FE14. PAD District V Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Exports	Quarters				1991 Average
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Crude Oil	106	134	100	112	113
Residual Fuel Oil	138	142	124	117	130
Petroleum Coke	112	96	86	98	98
Distillate Fuel Oil	63	46	33	81	55
Finished Gasoline	27	28	27	14	24
Others	57	23	19	25	31
Total	503	469	388	446	451

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Calculations from Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1991 through February 1992, DOE/EIA-0109(91/03 through 92/02), Table 45.

Outlook

U.S. dependency on foreign petroleum supplies continued in 1991, with net imports averaging 6.6 million barrels per day and accounting for 40 percent of petroleum product supplied. In 1992, as the economy gradually gains some momentum and demand increases, net imports of petroleum are projected to increase slightly, averaging between 6.9 and 7.4 million barrels per day and accounting for between 41 and 44 percent of U.S. petroleum demand.¹⁶ These projections depend on refiners' acquisition cost of the imported oils and the rates of growth of petroleum demand, depending on petroleum prices. Net imports may rise to between 10.2 and 15.4 million barrels per day in 2010, associated with expected declines in domestic oil production, projected growth in petroleum demand.¹⁷ Supplies of foreign oils will be necessary to satisfy demand for petroleum in the United States, mainly in the East¹⁸ and West Coast Regions,¹⁹ as domestic production continues to decline and the U.S. petroleum refining industry strives to provide petroleum products while responding to numerous economic factors, including stringent Federal and State environmental laws.

¹⁶ Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, February 1992, DOE/EIA-0202(92/1Q), Table 1, p. 2.

¹⁷ Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook, 1992*, January 1992, DOE/EIA-0383(92), p. 28.

¹⁸ "East Coast Reliance on Oil Imports to Grow," *Oil and Gas Journal*, October 28, 1991, p. 24.

¹⁹ "California Markets Turn Toward Pacific As US Ties Weaken," *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, December 23, 1991, p. 3.

The impact of environmental costs on the U.S. petroleum refining industry, already sensitive about operating margins, may pressure the shutdown of additional domestic plants. This action may then affect petroleum markets by requiring increased purchases of foreign petroleum products to satisfy demand. During 1991, several domestic petroleum refiners announced planned plant shutdowns, including Edgington Oil Company, Fletcher Oil and Refining Company, and Golden West Refining Company.²⁰

It is apparent that strong U.S. demand for imported petroleum will continue into the next decade, and OPEC will continue to be a significant supplier to most regions of the United States. Persian Gulf facilities damaged during the recent conflict are being repaired or replaced in preparation for renewed exports to international markets, including those in the United States. Additionally, during 1991, OPEC members developed plans to expand production, refining, and storage facilities. Saudi Arabia, OPEC's leading producer and exporter, signed contracts calling for extensive upgrading of petroleum

refineries to produce reformulated gasoline and other light products for international markets. Saudi Arabia negotiated to purchase a major petroleum storage facility in the Bahamas that would facilitate further expansion in marketing in the Western Hemisphere.²¹ Officials in the United Arab Emirates plan to upgrade the Ruwais, Abu Dhabi petroleum refinery to produce finished motor gasoline and other light products for export, and Venezuela plans to reactivate marginal oil fields that will produce 100 thousand to 200 thousand barrels per day, as that country seeks to broaden its position as a major petroleum supplier to U.S. markets to as much as 17 percent of the U.S. imports by the year 2000.²² In 1991, Venezuelan producers supplied 13 percent of the petroleum imported into the United States, more than one-half of Venezuela's nearly 2.0-million-barrel-per-day world oil exports. Venezuela plans to expand its refining industry to produce large volumes of high-quality motor gasoline for U.S. markets that will comply with emission control standards of the U.S. Clean Air Act and amendments.²³

²⁰ "Golden West Refinery Shutdown Extends Trend," *The Oil Daily*, December 20, 1991, p. 3.

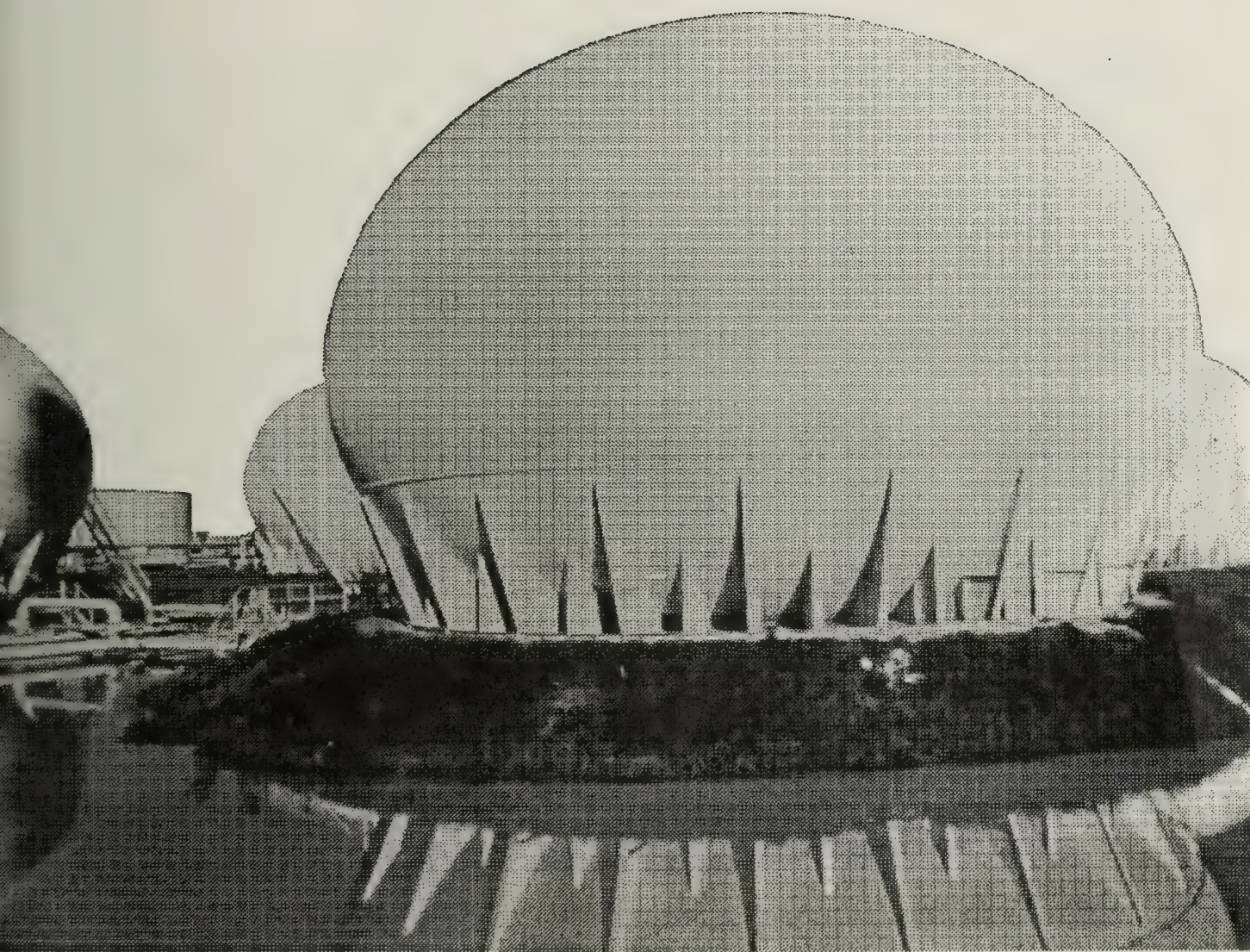
²¹ "Saudis Agree to Buy Burmpac Storage Facility in Bahamas," *The Oil Daily*, December 19, 1991, pp. 1 and 2.

²² "Venezuela Foresees 17.5% Share of U.S. Oil Market by 2000," *Platt's Oilgram News*, November 14, 1991, p. 3.

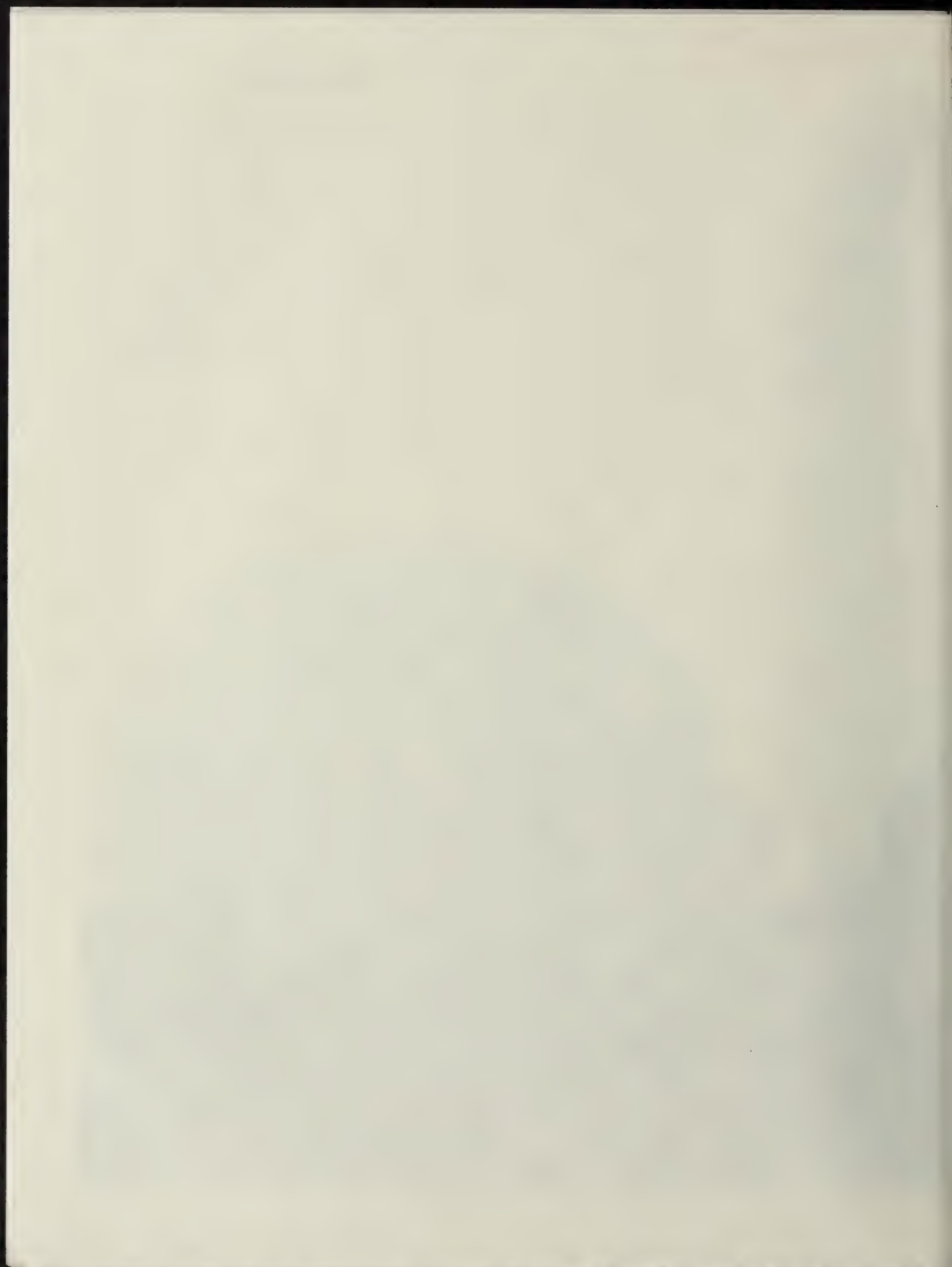
²³ "Venezuela Pooling Resources in Oil Quest," *Chicago Tribune*, September 30, 1991, p. 1.



Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.



Highlights

Amid signs of economic improvement in some areas of the economy, petroleum demand in February 1992 was slightly higher than a year earlier, but down from January 1992. Total demand for petroleum (measured as product supplied) declined slightly from the January level to 16.9 million barrels per day (Table H1). Modest year-to-year increases in several economic indicators, such as personal income, consumer spending, and industrial production, indicated that the economy was improving in February. In general, the weather continued to be much warmer than normal and warmer than last year, but temperatures in the Northeastern United States, where most heating oil is used, were colder than in February 1991.

The announced cuts in OPEC production that were determined in mid-February were less than anticipated. The decision to cut OPEC production by only 1.2 million barrels per day helped to keep petroleum product prices low because of concerns that

crude oil supplies may exceed product demand during the second quarter, when demand usually declines.

Information about the natural gas liquids explosion in Texas begins on page xxx.

Other February 1992 highlights include the following:

- The operating refinery utilization rate dropped to the lowest level since April 1987, as refiners began seasonal maintenance earlier this year.
- Mild weather, relatively low retail prices, and an improving economy fostered an increase in motor gasoline demand. Stocks of finished motor gasoline were within the normal range for this time of year.
- Demand for distillate fuel oil was unchanged in February, as growth in industrial production and the effects of cool



Refiners began spring refinery turnarounds and maintenance earlier than usual this year, because of weak refining margins and heating oil stocks that were adequate to meet demand through the end of the winter heating season. The operating utilization rate in February dropped to the lowest level in almost 5 years.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1992			1991	January — February	
	February	January	Difference ^a	February	1992	1991
Products Supplied	16.9	17.0	-0.1	16.3	16.9	16.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.9	0.1	6.8	6.9	6.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	(s)	3.0	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	(s)	1.2	1.3	1.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2.0	1.9	0.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Other Petroleum Products ^b	3.3	3.6	-0.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	12.5	12.9	-0.4	13.1	12.7	12.9
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	85.4	87.9	-2.5	88.0	86.7	87.2
Imports	6.8	7.6	-0.8	6.8	7.2	7.0
Crude Oil	5.0	5.9	-0.9	5.5	5.5	5.4
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.0	5.9	-0.9	5.5	5.5	5.4
Products	1.7	1.7	(s)	1.3	1.7	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.3	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^b	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7
Exports	0.9	1.1	-0.3	1.4	1.0	1.3
Crude Oil	(s)	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	1.0	-0.2	1.3	0.9	1.2
Total Net Imports	5.9	6.4	-0.5	5.4	6.2	5.6
Stock Change^c	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8
Crude Oil	0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Products	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,585	1,608	-23	1,574	—	—
Crude Oil	915	910	5	913	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	0	582	—	—
Other	346	341	5	331	—	—
Products	671	699	-28	662	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	190	191	-1	181	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	108	127	-18	101	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	43	44	-1	45	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	68	78	-11	69	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^b	262	258	3	266	—	—

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1991-1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	13,877	13,114	13,154	13,613
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	15,204	15,177	15,144	15,139
Idle Capacity²	72	64	558	564	545	513	523	521	547	571	572	583
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	44	59	95	107
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	503	512	477	476
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	15,751	15,748	15,716	15,722
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	91.3	86.4	86.9	89.9
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	88.1	83.3	83.7	86.6
1992												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,130	12,746	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,942	14,919	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	620	737	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	168	297	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	452	440	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,561	15,657	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity	87.9	85.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	84.4	81.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

² Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 and 1992 data issues, Table 28; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

weather in the Northeast offset unusually mild weather elsewhere. Stocks declined substantially, and were at normal levels.

- Competition from natural gas increased with expanded deliveries from Canada, keeping residual fuel oil demand steady in February.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) remained strong, especially in petrochemical feedstock applications, while stocks declined seasonally.
- Gross imports of crude oil were the lowest since December 1990. Stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), increased slightly.

Refinery Utilization

With refinery margins remaining weak and warm winter weather keeping heating oil stocks relatively high, many refiners began scheduled seasonal maintenance and turnarounds earlier this year. As a result, the operating utilization rate dropped in February to the lowest point since April 1987. The decline to 85.4 percent reflected a substantial

decline in gross inputs and an increased number of idle refineries (Table H2). Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units declined to 12.7 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects utilization if all idle capacity is included, was 81.4 percent.

Motor Gasoline

Relatively low retail prices, mild February weather, and an improving economy served to stimulate demand for motor gasoline in February. Demand increased slightly to 7.0 million barrels per day, which was about normal for February. The average retail price declined for the third consecutive month, because of plentiful supplies of winter-grade gasoline and in reaction to the announced OPEC cuts in crude oil production in mid-February. The cuts were less than anticipated, indicating that crude oil supplies will remain plentiful during the second quarter of 1992.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline at the end of February of 190 million barrels were slightly lower than at the end of January.

Stocks were comfortably above the year-earlier level, however, and within the normal range for this time of year.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil was unchanged from the January level, as growth in industrial production and chilly temperatures in the Northeast offset the effects of extremely mild February weather elsewhere in the United States. Demand of 3.2 million barrels per day was about normal for this time of year, and was considerably higher than a year earlier. The increase from last year was influenced by several factors, including growth in industrial production for the first time since October 1991, which strengthened demand for diesel fuel. Also, temperatures in the Northeast, where most distillate heating oil is used, were colder than in February 1991. In addition, heating oil prices were the lowest for February since 1989 because the exceptionally mild winter led to abundant supplies as the end of the winter heating season approached.

The large decline in stocks to 108 million barrels was typical for February, as the winter heating season continued. Stocks were within the normal range for February.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil of 1.3 million barrels per day was about the same as in January and slightly higher than the unusually low level a year earlier. Increased competition from natural gas, as the Iroquois natural gas pipeline expanded deliveries from Canada to the Northeast, helped to curb demand for residual fuel oil in February. The increase in available supplies notwithstanding, natural gas prices have been more favorable than those for residual fuel oil during most of the past 2 years.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's remained strong in February, with petrochemical feedstock use remaining high for ethane and propane. Demand was moderately higher than in January at 2.0 million barrels per day.

Stocks of LPG's declined seasonally to 68 million barrels, with all components showing decreases. Propane stocks were considerably higher than a year earlier and were within the average range of recent years.

Crude Oil

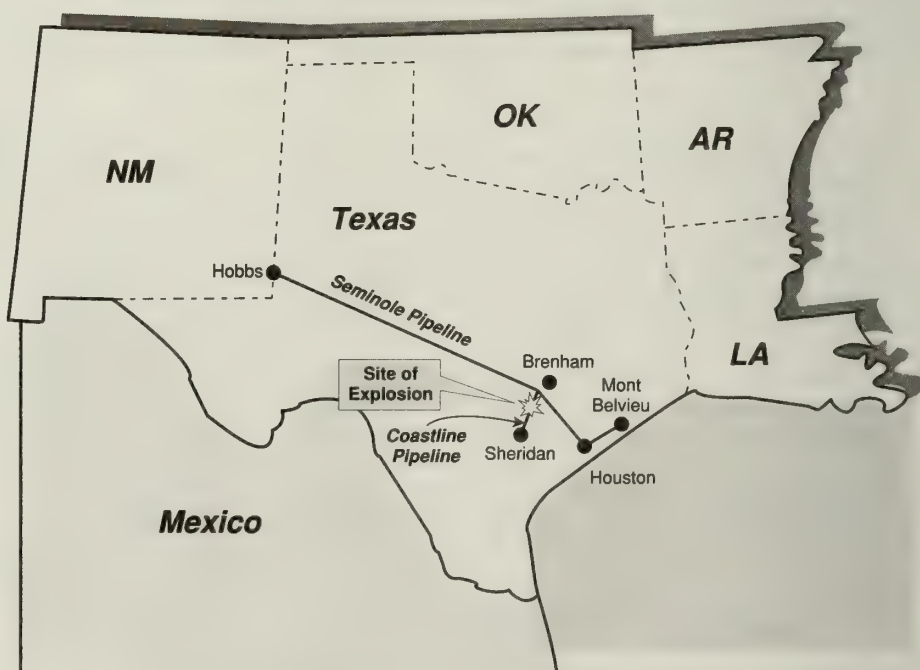
Gross imports of crude oil declined in February to the lowest level since December 1990, when the Persian Gulf crisis was acting as a restraint. In February, the uncertainties about future supplies related to the February OPEC meeting, and ample inventories of crude oil and products, served to curb imports. Imports of 5.0 million barrels per day were considerably lower than in January 1992, and moderately lower than a year earlier.

Stocks of crude oil (excluding the SPR) increased in February, primarily because refinery inputs of crude oil declined. Stocks increased slightly to 346 million barrels and were within the normal range.

LPG Pipeline Explodes In Texas

Seminole Pipeline's main liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) line that runs between West Texas and the Texas Gulf Coast was shutdown April 7, 1992, following a major LPG explosion near Brenham, Texas, about 65 miles northwest of Houston. The

Figure H1. Texas Pipeline Explosion



Sources: Penn Well Publishing Company, Penn Well Maps, "Product Pipelines of the United States and Canada"; *Oil and Gas Journal*, April 13, 1992, page 35.

14-inch pipeline is part of Seminole's LPG gathering system that extends from natural gas producing areas in Southeast New Mexico and West Texas to major fractionation and petrochemical facilities clustered around the Mont Belvieu area on the Texas Gulf Coast (Figure H1). The pipeline, which is co-owned by Mapco Inc., and transports 140,000 barrels per day of LPG's, resumed operations on April 10, 1992.

The temporary shutdown of the pipeline did not cause any major disruption to supplies of LPG's for Texas Gulf Coast petroleum operations because of several factors. Less LPG is needed at this time of year because the winter heating season, which had been unusually mild, was nearing its end. In addition, several large petrochemical plants and refineries in the area were shut down for routine maintenance or repairs.

The blast occurred near Seminole's salt dome storage cavern, on a small spur line operated by Coastline Pipeline Company,

a subsidiary of United Texas Transmission Company. Surface pumps and motors at the salt dome were damaged by the explosion. The line that exploded interconnects with the Seminole salt dome. The salt dome has a storage capacity of about 300,000 barrels and is used as temporary storage for LPG's when other specification products are being shipped on the pipeline.¹

The explosion led to one death and injured at least 16 others,² in addition to causing extensive damage over about a 2-square-mile area. The force of the explosion was so great that it registered between 3.5 and 4.0 on a Richter scale at Rice University in Houston.³ National Transportation Safety Board inspectors are investigating the accident. Reports from United Texas Transmission indicate that a faulty valve that links their line with the Seminole line that leads into the salt dome storage facility may have been the cause for the leak that eventually exploded.⁴

¹ Mapco, Inc., personal communication, April 8, 1992.

² "Boy Killed in Texas Pipeline Blast," *The Oil Daily*, April 8, 1992, p. 1.

³ "Raging LPG Fire Hampers Probers of Texas Past," *The Oil Daily*, April 9, 1992, p. 8.

⁴ "Blast Probe Focuses on Valve," *The Oil Daily*, April 10, 1992, p. 8.



Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Field Production			Stock Change ^b		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Domestic ^d	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^g and Petroleum Products
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	^h 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	^h 17	^h 15	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	^h 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^h 290	^h -130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^h 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^h 214	^h -234	15,231	1,454
1984	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986	Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987	Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988	Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989	Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990	January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
	February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
	March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
	April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
	May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
	June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
	July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
	August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
	September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
	October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
	November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
	December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
	Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	—
1991	January	^E 9,135	^E 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
	February	^E 9,334	^E 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
	March	^E 9,225	^E 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
	April	^E 9,206	^E 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
	May	^E 9,116	^E 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
	June	^E 8,976	^E 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
	July	^E 9,019	^E 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
	August	^E 8,972	^E 7,272	1,617	91	265	17,133	1,645
	September	^E 9,027	^E 7,332	1,609	-143	701	16,704	1,662
	October	^E 9,162	^E 7,409	1,673	54	-656	16,894	1,643
	November	^E 9,107	^E 7,307	1,706	45	52	16,674	1,646
	December	^E 9,066	^E 7,281	1,689	-629	-346	17,099	1,616
	Average	^E 9,111	^E 7,373	1,651	-43	21	16,641	—
1992	January	^E 9,184	^E 7,363	1,686	534	-773	16,982	1,608
	February	^{RE} 9,170	^{RE} 7,373	^R 1,694	^R 176	^R -967	^R 16,885	^R 1,585
	March*	^{PE} 9,123	^{PE} 7,324	^E 1,688	^E -183	^E -584	^E 16,710	^E 1,572
	3-Mo. Average	^{PE} 9,159	^{PE} 7,353	^E 1,689	^E 176	^E -771	^E 16,858	—
1991	3-Mo. Average	^E 9,228	^E 7,480	1,664	-38	-681	16,427	—
1990	3-Mo. Average	9,119	7,492	1,545	355	317	17,072	—

^a Includes lease condensate.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.^e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.^h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^g
		Total	Crude Oil ^f	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987	Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988	Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989	Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990	January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
	February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
	March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
	April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
	May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
	June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
	July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
	August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
	September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
	October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
	November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
	December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
	Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991	January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
	February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
	March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
	April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
	May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
	June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
	July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
	August	8,622	6,667	1,955	837	55	783	7,785
	September	7,745	5,795	1,950	785	109	676	6,960
	October	7,396	5,683	1,712	918	91	826	6,478
	November	7,559	5,544	2,015	926	126	800	6,634
	December	7,313	5,563	1,750	1,213	133	1,081	6,100
	Average	7,576	5,782	1,794	1,001	116	885	6,575
1992	January	7,593	5,885	1,708	1,144	118	1,026	6,449
	February	R 6,754	R 5,033	R 1,721	R 852	R 22	R 829	R 5,902
	March*	E 6,960	E 5,380	E 1,580	E 976	E 142	E 835	E 5,984
	3-Mo. Average	E 7,110	E 5,441	E 1,668	E 993	E 95	E 898	E 6,116
1991	3-Mo. Average	6,819	5,304	1,516	1,186	112	1,074	5,633
1990	3-Mo. Average	8,524	6,080	2,444	803	123	681	7,721

Footnotes continued.

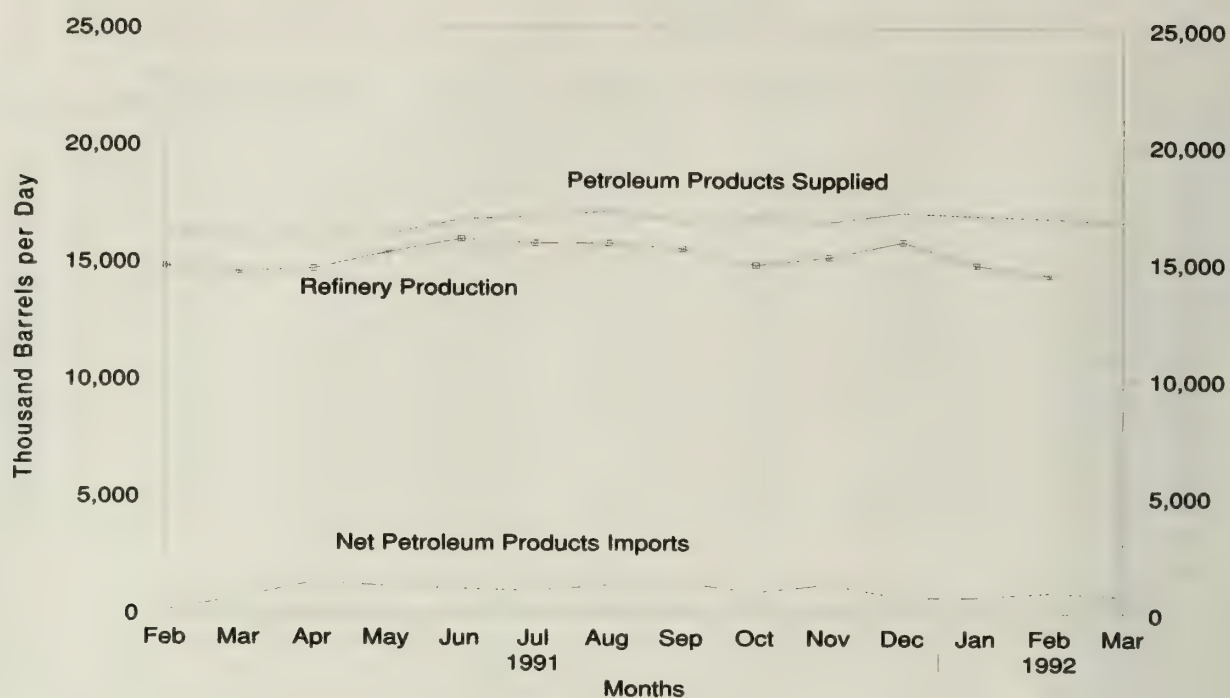
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

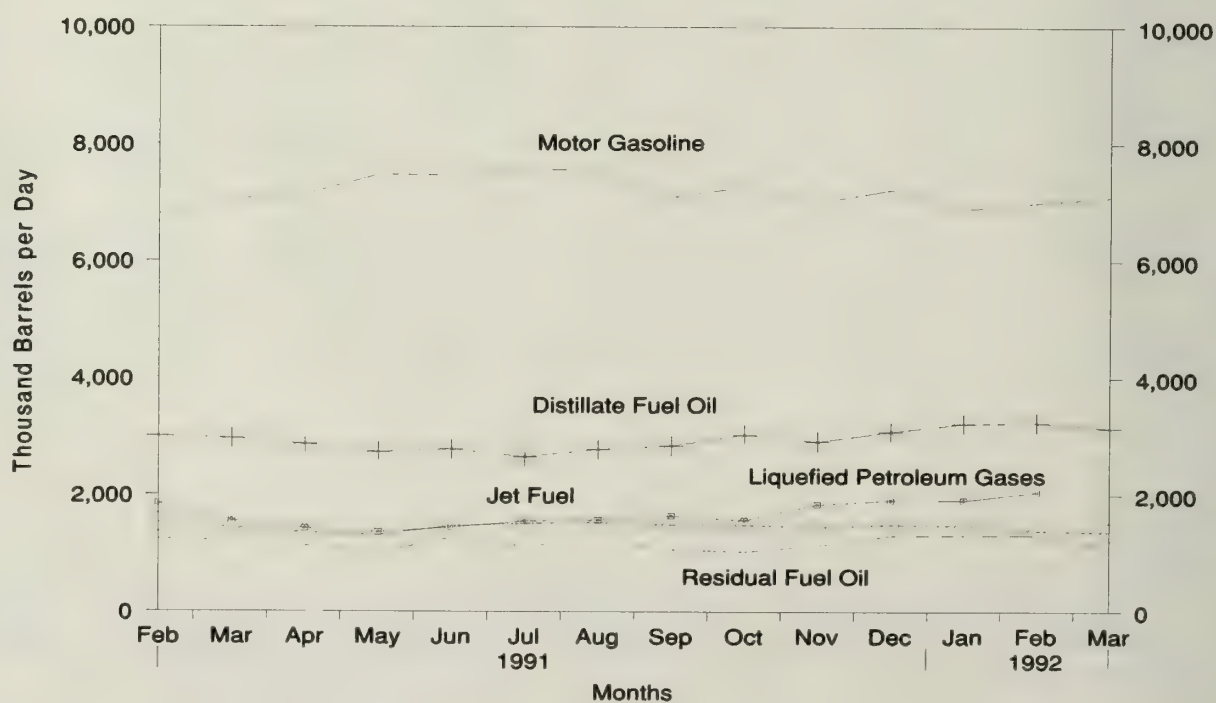
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, February 1991 - Present



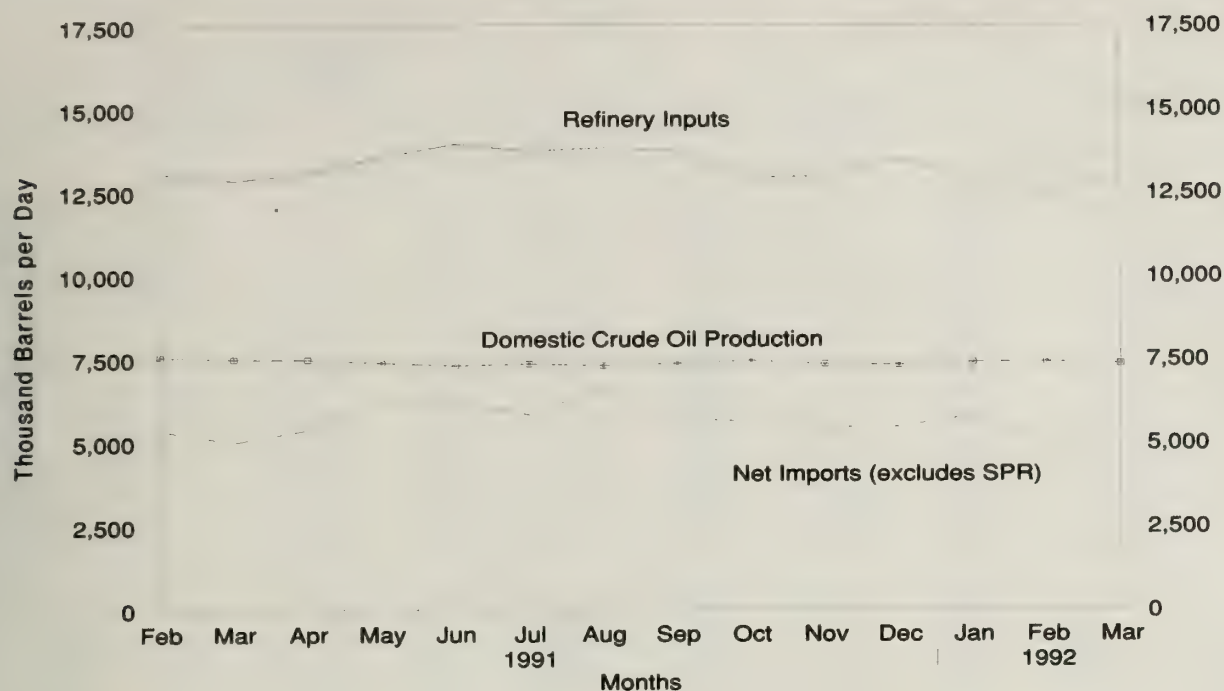
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, February 1991 - Present



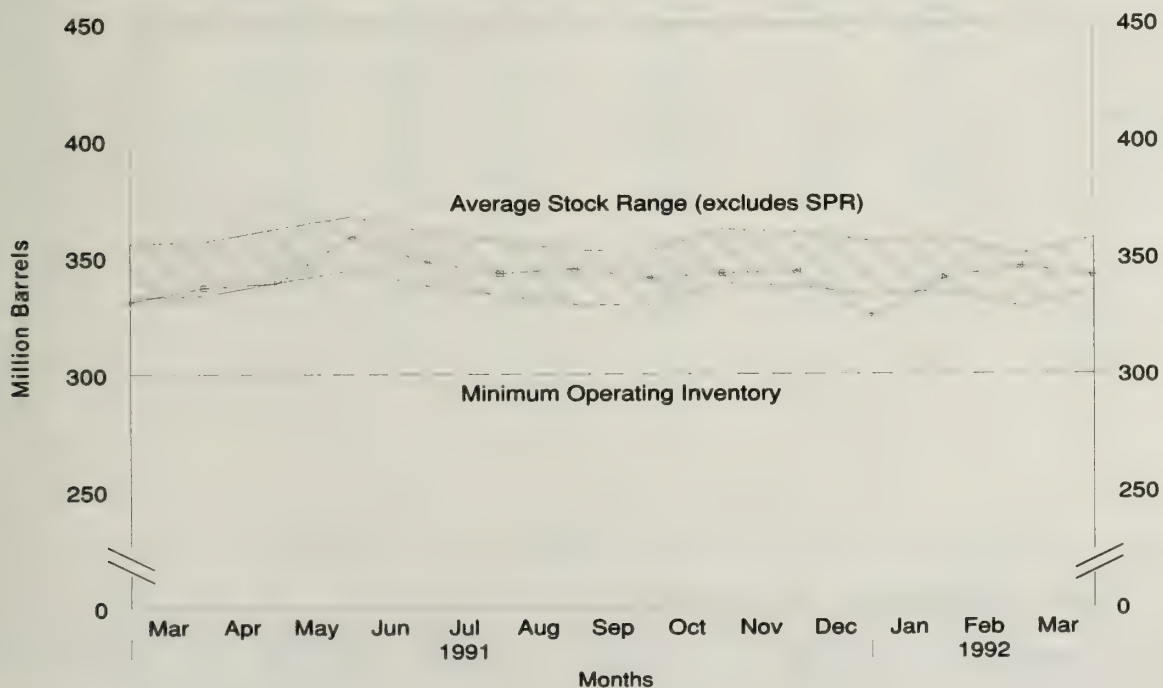
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, February 1991 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply							Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^d	Crude Used Directly ^e	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	—	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	—	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	—	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	—	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	—	2
1984	Average	8,679	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	—	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	—	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	—	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	—	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	—	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	—	(s)
1990	January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
	February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
	March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
	April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
	May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
	June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
	July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
	August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
	September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
	October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
	November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
	December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	—	(s)
1991	January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
	February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
	March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
	April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
	May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	595	—	(s)
	June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
	July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
	August	E 7,272	E 1,731	6,667	0	6,667	8	—	0
	September	E 7,332	E 1,787	5,795	0	5,795	546	—	(s)
	October	E 7,409	E 1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-30	—	(s)
	November	E 7,307	E 1,765	5,544	0	5,544	269	—	(s)
	December	E 7,281	E 1,718	5,563	0	5,563	147	—	(s)
	Average	E 7,373	E 1,798	5,782	0	5,782	234	—	(s)
1992	January	E 7,363	E 1,789	5,885	0	5,885	353	—	0
	February	RE 7,373	RE 1,808	R 5,033	0	R 5,033	R 298	—	(s)
	March*	PE 7,324	PE 1,789	E 5,380	E 0	E 5,380	E 174	—	E (s)
	3-Mo. Average	PE 7,353	PE 1,795	E 5,441	E 0	E 5,441	E 275	—	E (s)
1991	3-Mo. Average	E 7,480	E 1,880	5,304	0	5,304	173	—	(s)
1990	3-Mo. Average	7,492	1,839	6,080	27	6,054	217	—	(s)

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^d Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^e Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

^f Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^b		
		Stock Change ^c		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ^e	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1973	Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974	Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975	Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976	Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977	Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978	Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979	Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980	Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	f 466	108	f 358
1981	Average	336	f -46	12,470	228	—	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	f 644	294	f 350
1983	Average	234	f -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
	February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
	March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
	April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
	May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
	June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
	August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
	October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
	December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	—	—	—
1991	January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
	February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
	March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
	April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
	May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
	June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
	July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
	August	(s)	91	13,789	55	13	914	569	345
	September	0	-143	13,691	109	16	910	569	341
	October	(s)	54	12,894	91	22	911	569	343
	November	(s)	45	12,926	126	22	913	569	344
	December	(s)	-629	13,465	133	23	893	569	325
	Average	-47	4	13,298	116	18	—	—	—
1992	January	(s)	534	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
	February	R 0	R 176	R 12,488	R 22	R 17	R 915	R 569	R 346
	March*	E 0	E -183	E 12,897	E 142	E 24	E 910	E 569	E 342
	3-Mo. Average	E (s)	E 176	E 12,776	E 95	E 22	—	—	—
1991	3-Mo. Average	-191	153	12,864	112	19	—	—	—
1990	3-Mo. Average	27	328	13,278	123	33	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974 Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975 Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976 Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977 Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978 Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979 Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980 Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981 Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982 Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983 Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984 Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985 Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986 Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987 Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988 Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989 Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990 January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991 January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
October	217	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
November	278	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	247	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	252	57	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992 January	217	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
2-Mo. Average	218	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991 2-Mo. Average	289	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990 2-Mo. Average	351	74	600	577	203	198	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990									
	January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
	June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
	November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991									
	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
	March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
	April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
	May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
	June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
	July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
	August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
	September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
	October	0	0	1,652	1,545	18	18	1,920	1,649
	November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,701
	December	0	0	1,645	1,566	0	0	1,892	1,620
	Average	0	0	1,795	1,698	3	2	2,055	1,763
1992									
	January	0	0	1,971	1,865	18	0	2,206	1,902
	February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,877	1,779	9	0	2,104	1,826
1991	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,759	1,667	0	0	2,048	1,718
1990	2-Mo. Average	0	0	1,377	1,205	28	8	2,558	2,062

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974	Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975	Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	290	278
1976	Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977	Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978	Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979	Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980	Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^d (s)	^d (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
	November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
	December	41	23	91	91	163	134	0	0
	Average	62	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	January	23	23	91	91	125	117	0	0
	February	37	24	105	105	39	39	0	0
	2-Mo. Average	29	23	97	97	83	79	0	0
1991	2-Mo. Average	38	29	66	66	109	105	0	0
1990	2-Mo. Average	53	38	60	60	201	152	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^c	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
	March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
	April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
	May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
	June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
	July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
	August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
	September	489	467	1,104	773	1,949	1,572	3,897	3,187
	October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	3,987	3,343
	November	704	674	1,053	671	2,087	1,644	4,159	3,346
	December	617	593	975	655	1,887	1,496	3,779	3,116
	Average	702	682	1,014	658	2,005	1,610	4,060	3,373
1992	January	593	566	1,105	787	1,935	1,583	4,141	3,485
	February	322	303	1,008	655	1,511	1,126	3,506	2,871
	2-Mo. Average	462	439	1,058	723	1,730	1,362	3,834	3,188
1991	2-Mo. Average	607	593	992	687	1,811	1,481	3,859	3,198
1990	2-Mo. Average	831	823	1,033	633	2,179	1,706	4,737	3,768

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,132	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	925	639	29	24
	November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,088	794	96	96
	December	359	359	13	13	53	0	8	0	1,080	757	65	65
	Average	254	254	25	21	35	0	22	0	1,031	750	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,023	783	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,143	831	75	69
	2-Mo. Average	305	305	10	10	56	0	15	0	1,081	807	110	108
1991	2-Mo. Average	218	218	11	11	20	0	21	0	1,041	795	84	79
1990	2-Mo. Average	302	302	49	48	79	0	47	0	965	596	89	88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974	Average	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975	Average	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976	Average	21	6	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977	Average	17	0	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978	Average	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979	Average	18	0	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980	Average	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981	Average	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
	May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
	August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	182	140	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
	May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
	June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
	July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
	August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
	September	157	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
	October	128	80	41	0	64	64	799	754	16	0
	November	145	135	15	0	10	10	690	656	24	0
	December	138	117	61	0	14	14	723	708	4	0
	Average	162	125	47	3	22	22	801	757	28	0
1992	January	158	111	40	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
	February	114	92	48	0	0	0	819	788	9	0
	2-Mo. Average	136	102	44	0	0	0	791	754	20	0
1991	2-Mo. Average	173	138	33	6	4	4	762	728	7	0
1990	2-Mo. Average	195	157	101	0	27	25	752	681	106	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	75	0	79	72	28	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	189	166
	November	100	0	73	65	35	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	December	88	0	94	88	36	0	26	0	87	71	154	151
	Average	82	0	81	74	27	0	33	0	87	72	136	106
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	35	0	108	79	128	115
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	16	0	109	76	63	0
	2-Mo. Average	60	0	18	9	28	0	26	0	109	78	97	59
1991	2-Mo. Average	65	0	41	35	21	0	22	0	75	70	33	20
1990	2-Mo. Average	17	0	60	52	33	0	57	0	100	76	150	88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		Former U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	26	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	Average	20	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	Average	14	0	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	Average	11	2	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	Average	12	2	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	Average	8	1	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	Average	1	0	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	Average	1	0	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	Average	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	48	0	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
	February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
	April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
	May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
	June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
	July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
	August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
	September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
	Average	45	1	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
	March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
	April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
	May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
	June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
	July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
	August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
	September	23	0	261	0	374	197	3,848	2,608	7,745	5,795
	October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,409	2,340	7,396	5,683
	November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,400	2,199	7,559	5,544
	December	16	0	286	0	229	104	3,534	2,447	7,313	5,563
	Average	28	2	243	0	279	135	3,515	2,409	7,576	5,782
1992	January	17	0	250	0	206	59	3,452	2,399	7,593	5,885
	February	3	0	222	0	195	50	3,248	2,162	6,754	5,033
	2-Mo. Average	10	0	237	0	201	55	3,353	2,285	7,187	5,473
1991	2-Mo. Average	23	0	242	0	206	93	3,102	2,197	6,961	5,396
1990	2-Mo. Average	52	0	368	0	532	181	4,082	2,294	8,819	6,061

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^d A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

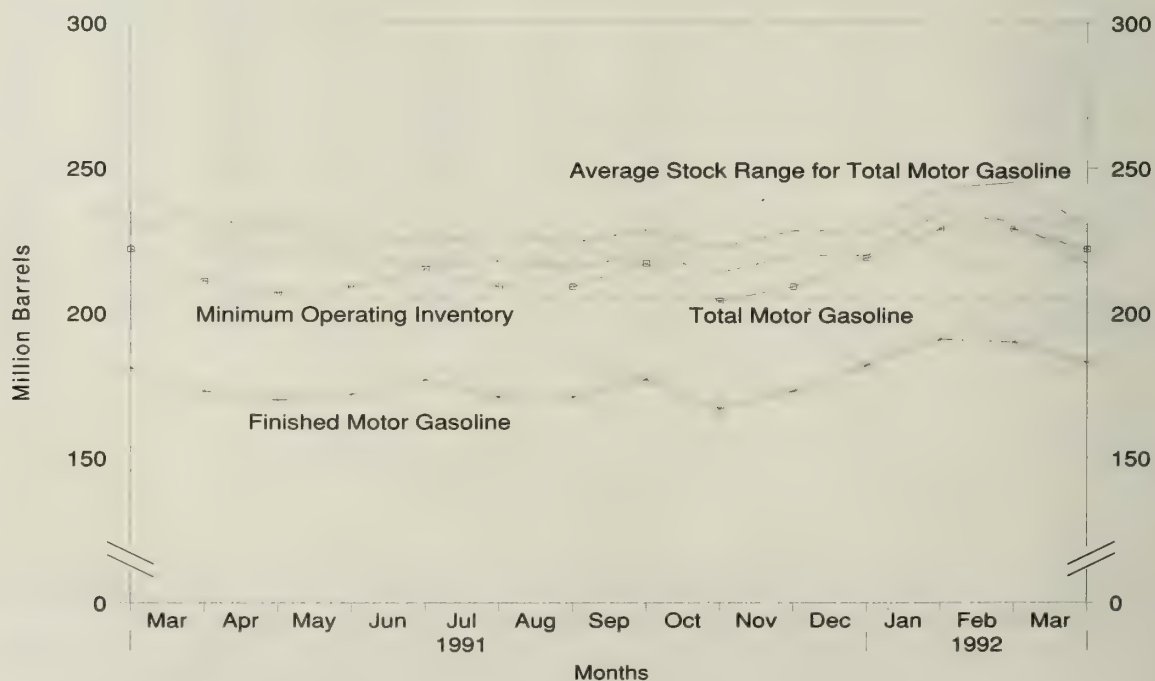
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, February 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, February 1991 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a	
		Total Production	Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ^e	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total ^d	Unleaded	Unleaded		
									Thousand Barrels per Day	
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	—	—	209	—
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	—	—	218	—
1975	Average	6,520	184	28	2	6,675	—	—	235	—
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	—	—	231	—
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	—
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	—
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	—
1980	Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	261	—
1981	Average ^g	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	235	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	-45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	213	177
1990	January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
	February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
	March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
	April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
	May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
	June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
	July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
	August.....	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
	September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
	October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
	November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
	December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	—	—
1991	January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
	February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
	March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
	April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
	May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
	June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
	July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
	August.....	7,257	385	-10	98	7,555	7,271	96.2	209	171
	September	7,044	321	210	63	7,091	6,838	96.4	217	177
	October	6,746	236	-350	58	7,273	7,030	96.6	204	167
	November	7,018	318	227	104	7,005	6,827	97.5	209	173
	December	7,354	216	270	79	7,221	7,081	98.1	219	182
	Average	6,977	297	-1	82	7,193	6,941	96.5	—	—
1992	January	7,043	237	300	87	6,893	6,761	98.1	229	191
	February	6,753	270	-41	59	7,004	6,875	98.2	229	190
	March*	6,682	236	-260	82	7,096	6,961	98.1	222	183
	3-Mo. Average	6,827	247	-1	76	6,998	6,865	98.1	—	—
1991	3-Mo. Average	6,616	192	-107	82	6,833	6,562	96.0	—	—
1990	3-Mo. Average	6,822	365	94	43	7,049	6,611	93.8	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^d Includes gasoline.

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components.

^f In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^g Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

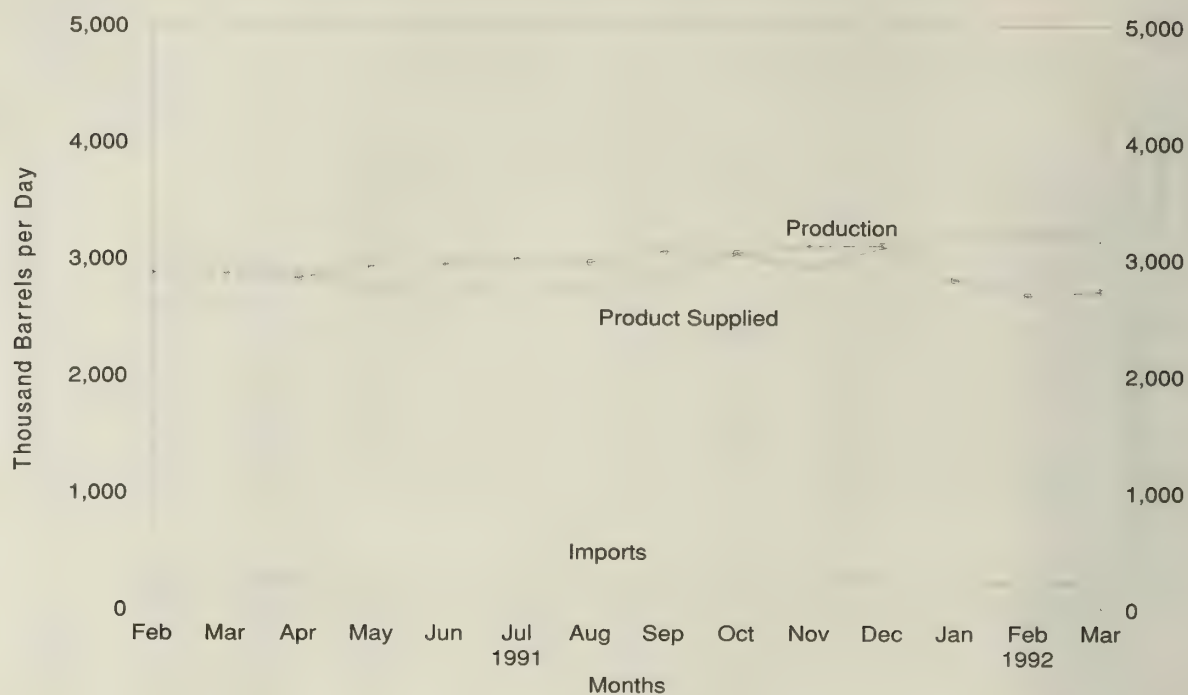
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, February 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196
1974 Average	2,669	289	2	9	2	2,948	^d 200
1975 Average	2,654	155	2	^d -40	1	2,851	209
1976 Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186
1977 Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250
1978 Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216
1979 Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229
1980 Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	^d 205
1981 Average ^e	2,613	173	10	^d -38	5	2,829	192
1982 Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	^d 179
1983 Average	2,456	174	—	^d -124	64	2,690	140
1984 Average	2,681	272	—	57	51	2,845	161
1985 Average	2,687	200	—	-48	67	2,868	144
1986 Average	2,798	247	—	31	100	2,914	155
1987 Average	2,731	255	—	-56	66	2,976	134
1988 Average	2,859	302	—	-30	69	3,122	124
1989 Average	2,899	306	—	-49	97	3,157	106
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	2,925	278	—	73	109	3,021	—
1991 January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
August	2,959	167	—	203	144	2,779	131
September	3,054	221	—	298	136	2,840	140
October	3,039	206	—	-42	259	3,029	138
November	3,103	245	—	207	224	2,916	144
December	3,107	252	—	-30	302	3,086	143
Average	2,961	203	—	31	215	2,917	—
1992 January	2,818	227	—	-541	360	3,226	127
February	^R 2,681	^R 207	—	^R -629	^R 278	^R 3,238	108
March	^E 2,719	^E 206	—	^E -396	^E 174	^E 3,146	^E 96
3-Mo. Average	^E 2,741	^E 214	—	^E -519	^E 271	^E 3,203	—
1991 3-Mo. Average	2,860	179	—	-377	305	3,111	—
1990 3-Mo. Average	2,850	382	—	-76	67	3,240	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

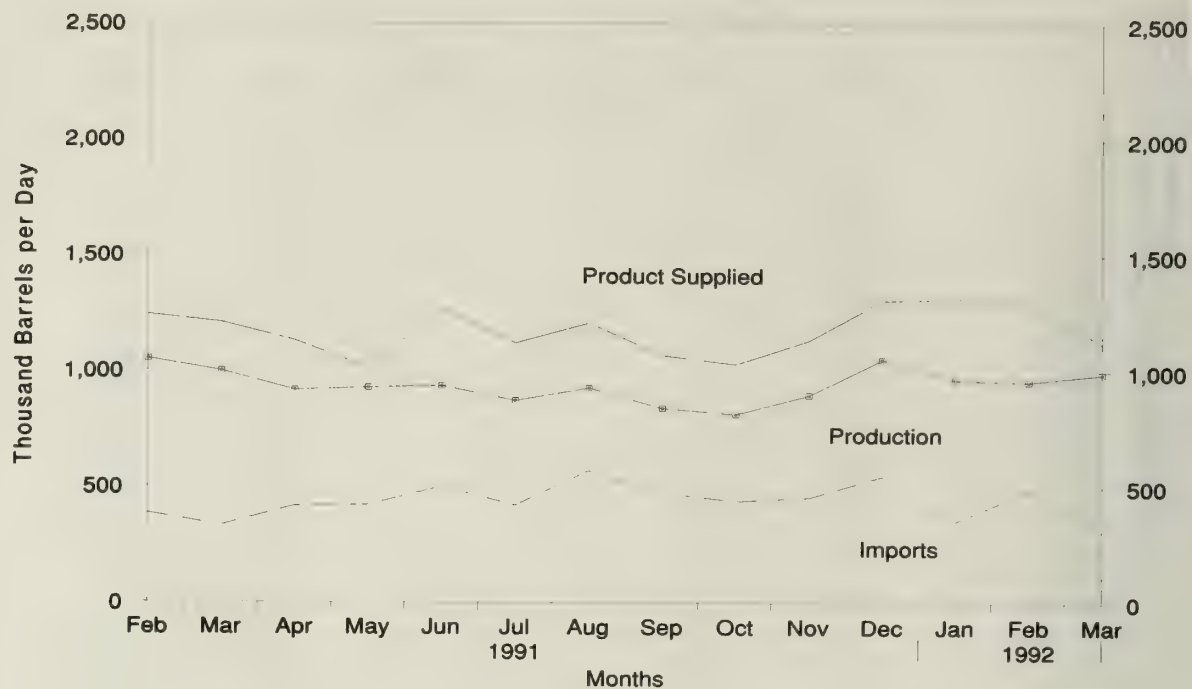
^R = Revised data. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

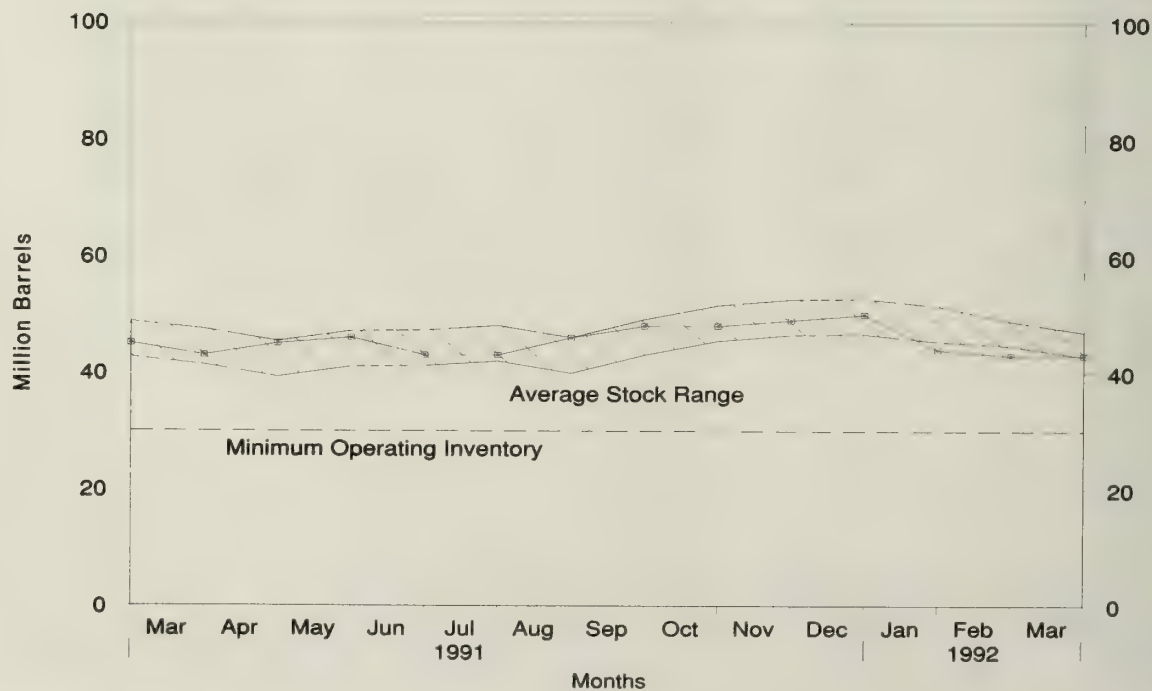
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, February 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, February 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	^d 60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	^d -2	15	2,462	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	^d 92
1981 Average ^e	1,321	800	48	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983 Average	852	699	—	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	—	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	—	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	—	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	—	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	—	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	—	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
Average	950	504	—	13	211	1,229	—
1991 January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
August	925	568	—	72	216	1,205	46
September	838	473	—	77	168	1,066	48
October	813	438	—	7	217	1,028	48
November	896	454	—	30	189	1,132	49
December	1,051	547	—	28	264	1,306	50
Average	934	448	—	4	226	1,152	—
1992 January	964	352	—	-180	184	1,313	44
February	R 956	R 487	—	R -46	R 176	R 1,314	R 43
March*	E 989	E 305	—	E -54	E 229	E 1,120	E 43
3-Mo. Average	E 970	E 379	—	E -94	E 197	E 1,247	—
1991 3-Mo. Average	1,014	379	—	-63	265	1,191	—
1990 3-Mo. Average	1,066	606	—	27	226	1,419	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

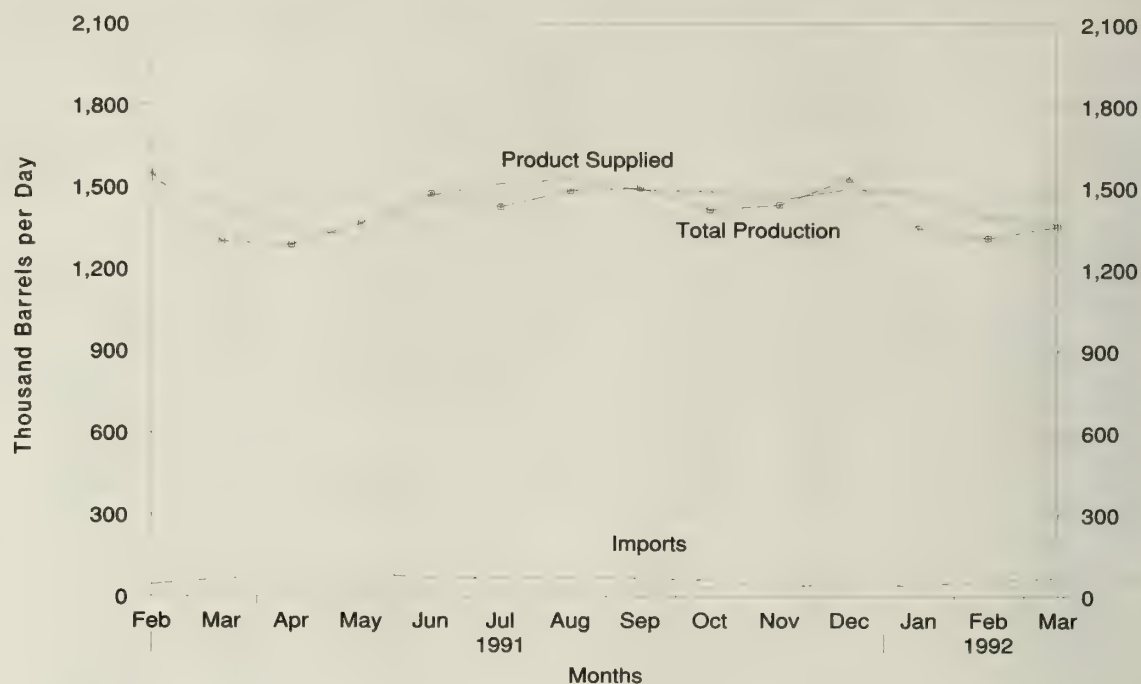
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

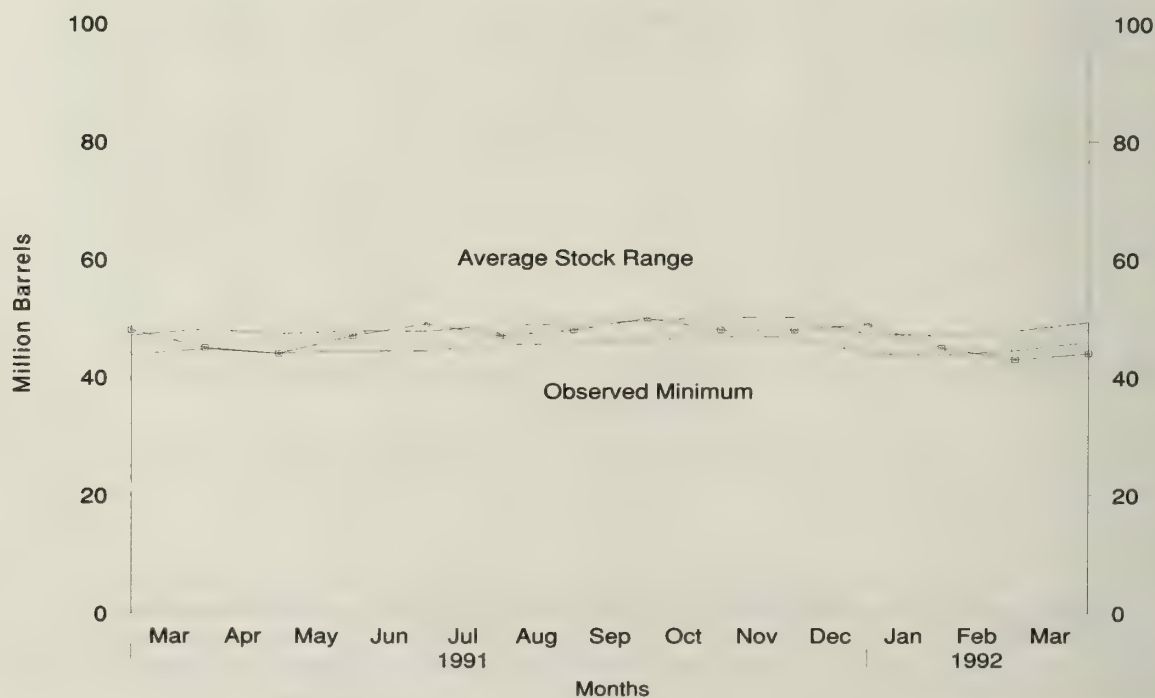
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, February 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, February 1991 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels		
1973	Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	^c 29	^c 24
1975	Average	871	691	133	^c 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	^c 42	^c 36
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
	February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
	March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
	April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
	May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
	June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
	July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
	August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
	September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
	October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
	November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
	December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	—	—
1991	January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
	March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
	April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
	May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
	June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
	July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
	August	1,486	1,316	72	20	11	1,527	1,328	48	42
	September	1,495	1,322	65	63	10	1,488	1,302	50	45
	October	1,415	1,253	59	-60	50	1,483	1,313	48	43
	November	1,433	1,276	37	14	5	1,452	1,267	48	44
	December	1,530	1,357	42	20	59	1,493	1,339	49	44
	Average	1,438	1,274	62	-9	43	1,466	1,290	—	—
1992	January	1,350	1,199	39	-133	44	1,477	1,321	45	40
	February	^R 1,313	^R 1,166	^R 56	^R -63	^R 42	^R 1,390	^R 1,243	^R 43	^R 38
	March*	^E 1,356	^E 1,226	^E 67	^E 24	^E 34	^E 1,365	^E 1,223	^E 44	^E 40
	3-Mo. Average	^E 1,340	^E 1,197	^E 54	^E -57	^E 40	^E 1,411	^E 1,263	—	—
1991	3-Mo. Average	1,449	1,295	59	-81	88	1,501	1,329	—	—
1990	3-Mo. Average	1,504	1,308	147	95	36	1,519	1,337	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

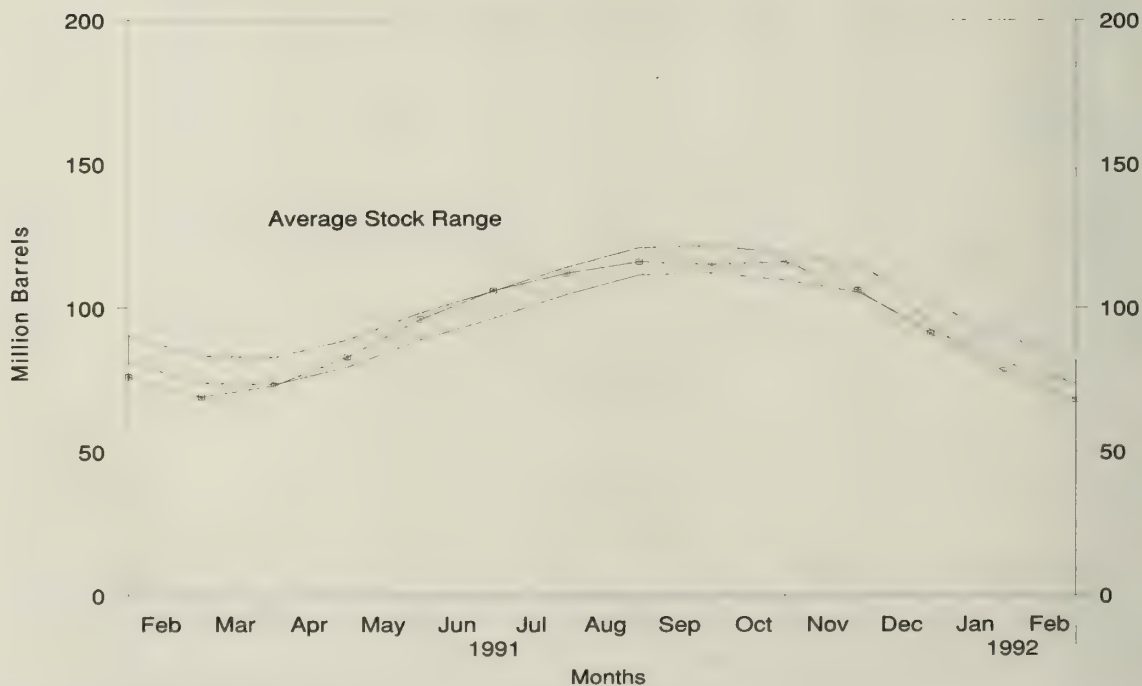
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, January 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, January 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	^d 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	^d 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	^d 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	^d 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^d 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^d -4	253	73	1,509	^d 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^d -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	—
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
September	1,782	143	-30	284	31	1,640	115
October	1,768	163	12	323	31	1,564	116
November	1,781	150	-336	389	40	1,838	106
December	1,805	138	-472	431	73	1,910	91
Average	1,830	136	-19	291	41	1,652	—
1992 January	1,814	139	-417	378	80	1,912	78
February	1,901	126	-366	312	33	2,048	68
2-Mo. Average	1,856	133	-392	346	57	1,978	—
1991 2-Mo. Average	1,770	129	-494	333	58	2,002	—
1990 2-Mo. Average	1,712	249	-43	378	43	1,583	—

^a Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974	Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	^d 188
1975	Average	2,547	144	^d -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976	Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977	Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978	Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979	Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980	Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	^d 205
1981	Average	2,771	188	^d -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^d 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^d -6	712	236	1,877	^d 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^d -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
	February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
	March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
	April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
	May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
	June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
	July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
	August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
	September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
	October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
	November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
	December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	—
1991	January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
	February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
	March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
	April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
	May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
	June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
	July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
	August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
	September	3,012	728	83	827	267	2,563	222
	October	2,812	610	-224	940	211	2,495	215
	November	2,741	811	-90	1,094	238	2,309	213
	December	2,788	555	-163	1,143	304	2,058	208
	Average	2,830	648	15	944	277	2,242	—
1992	January	2,704	713	197	815	272	2,135	214
	February	2,645	574	177	928	240	1,875	219
	2-Mo. Average	2,676	646	187	869	256	2,009	—
1991	2-Mo. Average	2,660	642	273	782	297	1,950	—
1990	2-Mo. Average	2,668	751	229	697	260	2,234	—

^a Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through February 1992).
- EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System* (except domestic crude oil production) (March 1992). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through March 1992). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of

interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory

levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

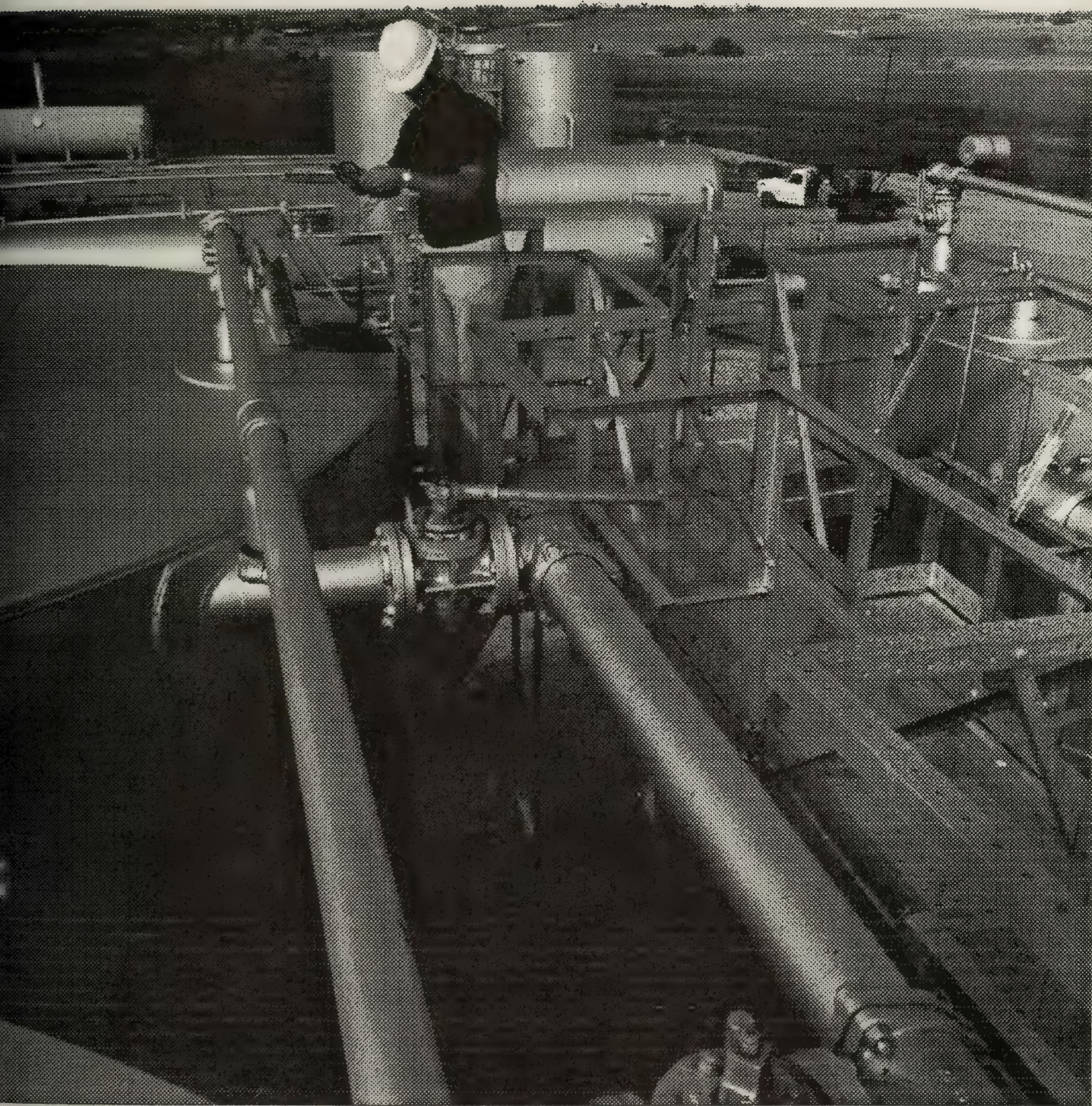
- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

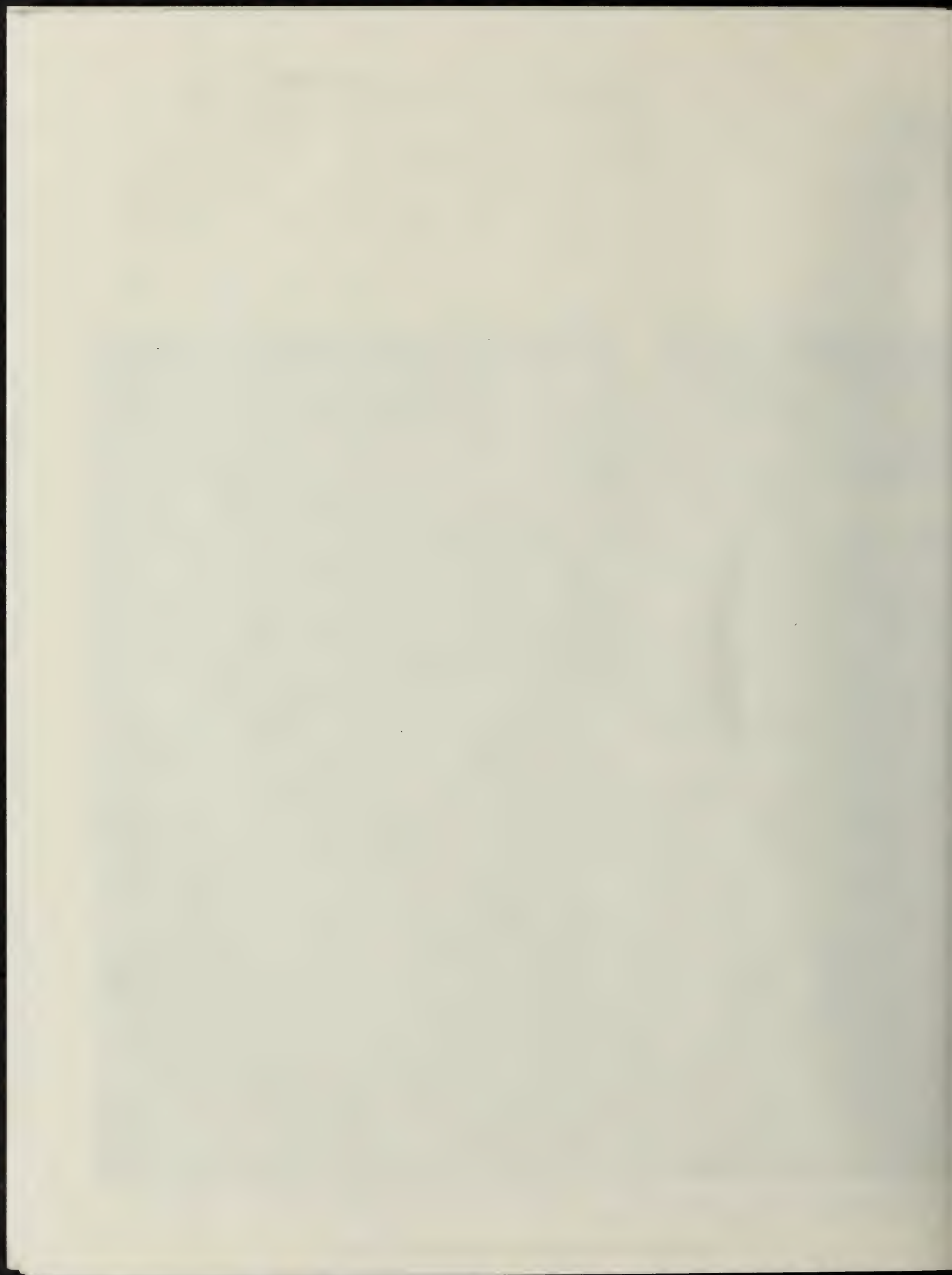


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, February 1992

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 52,428	E 1,808	E 107,882	E 1,798
(2) Lower 48 States	E 161,385	E 5,565	E 334,184	E 5,570
(3) Total U.S.	E 213,813	E 7,373	E 442,066	E 7,368
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	145,966	5,033	328,390	5,473
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	646	22	4,296	72
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	145,320	5,011	324,094	5,402
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	0	0	-2	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-5,100	-176	-21,656	-361
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-500	-17	-1,295	-22
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	8,631	298	19,583	326
(12) Total Other Sources	3,031	105	-3,370	-56
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	362,164	12,488	762,790	12,713
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production	49,115	1,694	101,386	1,690
(15) Net Imports ^b	582	20	1,438	24
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^b	518	18	1,443	24
(17) Total NGL Supply	50,215	1,732	104,267	1,738
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-2,185	-75	-7,983	-133
(19) Imports	10,582	365	25,542	426
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,998	103	7,190	120
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	20,987	724	44,436	741
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	499	17	1,294	22
(23) Total Other Liquids	32,881	1,134	70,479	1,175
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	445,260	15,354	937,536	15,626
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	38,723	1,335	75,833	1,264
(26) Exports	24,040	829	55,825	930
(27) Imports (Net)	14,683	506	20,008	333
(28) Total New Supply of Products	459,943	15,860	957,544	15,959
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	29,719	1,025	58,557	976
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	489,662	16,885	1,016,101	16,935
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	203,103	7,004	416,795	6,947
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	93,910	3,238	193,924	3,232
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	38,101	1,314	78,806	1,313
(34) Jet Fuel	40,296	1,390	86,095	1,435
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	59,390	2,048	118,655	1,978
(36) Other ^c	54,363	1,875	120,533	2,009
(37) Crude Oil	499	17	1,294	22
(38) Total Products Supplied	489,662	16,885	1,016,101	16,935
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	346,264	—	346,264	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,510	—	568,510	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	189,824	—	189,824	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	108,473	—	108,473	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	42,986	—	42,986	—
(44) Jet Fuel	42,876	—	42,876	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	67,607	—	67,607	—
(46) Other ^c	218,862	—	218,862	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,585,402	—	1,585,402	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^c Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 213,813	—	145,966	8,631	5,100	1	362,164	646	499	914,774
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	49,115	15,174	4,250	—	-11,123	—	13,465	955	65,242	73,447
Pentanes Plus	9,167	—	590	—	-518	—	4,415	8	5,852	5,840
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,948	15,174	3,660	—	-10,605	—	9,050	947	59,390	67,607
Ethane/Ethylene	15,963	788	338	—	-1,329	—	0	0	18,418	15,278
Propane/Propylene	14,421	13,083	2,497	—	-5,823	—	4	774	35,046	33,057
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,349	1,316	660	—	-1,453	—	5,019	173	2,586	10,916
Isobutane	5,215	-13	165	—	-2,000	—	4,027	0	3,340	8,356
Other Liquids	2,998	—	10,582	—	2,185	—	22,490	0	-11,095	147,728
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,998	—	0	—	215	—	2,783	0	0	5,655
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,040	—	745	—	18,897	0	-10,602	102,515
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,542	—	1,223	—	813	0	-494	39,501
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	2	—	-3	0	1	57
Finished Petroleum Products	—	403,932	35,063	—	-19,114	—	—	23,093	435,016	449,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	195,826	7,818	—	-1,183	—	—	1,724	203,103	189,824
Leaded	—	3,578	0	—	-229	—	—	72	3,735	4,707
Unleaded	—	192,248	7,818	—	-954	—	—	1,652	199,368	185,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	481	5	—	-160	—	—	0	646	1,619
Jet Fuel	—	38,084	1,625	—	-1,814	—	—	1,227	40,296	42,876
Naphtha-Type	—	4,278	276	—	255	—	—	59	4,240	5,091
Kerosene-Type	—	33,806	1,349	—	-2,069	—	—	1,168	36,056	37,785
Kerosene	—	1,340	861	—	90	—	—	4	2,107	4,810
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	77,741	5,998	—	-18,246	—	—	8,075	93,910	108,473
Residual Fuel Oil	—	27,734	14,136	—	-1,341	—	—	5,110	38,101	42,986
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	3,938	919	—	120	—	—	0	4,737	1,759
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	7,747	2,530	—	103	—	—	0	10,174	1,612
Special Naphthas	—	1,382	172	—	-92	—	—	52	1,594	2,094
Lubricants	—	4,524	160	—	-105	—	—	487	4,302	12,174
Waxes	—	576	30	—	11	—	—	86	509	1,015
Petroleum Coke	—	16,330	87	—	533	—	—	6,287	9,597	10,420
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	8,150	714	—	2,875	—	—	34	5,955	27,694
Still Gas	—	18,370	0	—	0	—	—	0	18,370	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,709	8	—	95	—	—	6	1,616	2,097
Total	265,926	419,106	195,861	8,631	-22,952	1	398,119	24,695	489,662	1,585,402

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 442,066	—	328,390	19,583	21,658	1	762,790	4,296	1,294	914,774
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	101,386	28,710	9,439	—	-24,973	—	30,340	3,449	130,719	73,447
Pentanes Plus	18,745	—	1,467	—	-1,443	—	9,561	29	12,065	5,840
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	82,641	28,710	7,972	—	-23,530	—	20,779	3,419	118,655	67,607
Ethane/Ethylene	32,854	1,674	847	—	-2,007	—	0	0	37,382	15,278
Propane/Propylene	30,012	26,824	5,283	—	-13,880	—	18	3,008	72,973	33,057
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,120	347	1,563	—	-7,964	—	12,632	412	5,950	10,916
Isobutane	10,655	-135	279	—	321	—	8,129	0	2,349	8,356
Other Liquids	7,190	—	25,542	—	7,983	—	42,595	0	-17,846	147,728
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	7,190	—	120	—	1,308	—	6,002	0	0	5,655
Unfinished Oils	—	—	23,328	—	4,660	—	35,179	0	-16,511	102,515
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2,094	—	2,032	—	1,401	0	-1,339	39,501
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-17	—	13	0	4	57
Finished Petroleum Products	—	851,451	67,861	—	-35,027	—	—	52,405	901,934	449,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	414,161	15,162	—	8,121	—	—	4,407	416,795	189,824
Leaded	—	7,687	2	—	-639	—	—	482	7,846	4,707
Unleaded	—	406,474	15,160	—	8,760	—	—	3,925	408,949	185,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,170	6	—	36	—	—	0	1,140	1,619
Jet Fuel	—	79,945	2,833	—	-5,922	—	—	2,605	86,095	42,876
Naphtha-Type	—	8,976	538	—	361	—	—	61	9,092	5,091
Kerosene-Type	—	70,969	2,295	—	-6,283	—	—	2,543	77,004	37,785
Kerosene	—	3,422	1,875	—	-958	—	—	650	5,605	4,810
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	165,109	13,046	—	-35,005	—	—	19,236	193,924	108,473
Residual Fuel Oil	—	57,633	25,060	—	-6,913	—	—	10,800	78,806	42,986
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	7,645	1,311	—	238	—	—	0	8,718	1,759
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	16,466	6,071	—	-84	—	—	0	22,621	1,612
Special Naphthas	—	2,779	418	—	-127	—	—	544	2,780	2,094
Lubricants	—	9,324	469	—	-152	—	—	968	8,977	12,174
Waxes	—	1,154	65	—	-23	—	—	162	1,080	1,015
Petroleum Coke	—	34,878	147	—	657	—	—	12,899	21,469	10,420
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	15,878	1,382	—	5,356	—	—	124	11,780	27,694
Still Gas	—	38,283	0	—	0	—	—	0	38,283	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,604	16	—	-251	—	—	11	3,860	2,097
Total	550,642	880,161	431,232	19,583	-30,359	1	835,725	60,150	1,016,101	1,585,402

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
February 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,373	—	5,033	298	176	(s)	12,488	22	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,694	523	147	—	-384	—	464	33	2,250
Pentanes Plus	316	—	20	—	-18	—	152	(s)	202
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,378	523	126	—	-366	—	312	33	2,048
Ethane/Ethylene	550	27	12	—	-46	—	0	0	635
Propane/Propylene	497	451	86	—	-201	—	(s)	27	1,208
Normal Butane/Butylene	150	45	23	—	-50	—	173	6	89
Isobutane	180	(s)	6	—	-69	—	139	0	115
Other Liquids	103	—	365	—	75	—	776	0	-383
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	103	—	0	—	7	—	96	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	312	—	26	—	652	0	-366
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	53	—	42	—	28	0	-17
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	13,929	1,209	—	-659	—	—	796	15,001
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,753	270	—	-41	—	—	59	7,004
Leaded	—	123	0	—	-8	—	—	2	129
Unleaded	—	6,629	270	—	-33	—	—	57	6,875
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	17	(s)	—	-6	—	—	0	22
Jet Fuel	—	1,313	56	—	-63	—	—	42	1,390
Naphtha-Type	—	148	10	—	9	—	—	2	146
Kerosene-Type	—	1,166	47	—	-71	—	—	40	1,243
Kerosene	—	46	30	—	3	—	—	(s)	73
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,681	207	—	-629	—	—	278	3,238
Residual Fuel Oil	—	956	487	—	-46	—	—	176	1,314
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	136	32	—	4	—	—	0	163
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	267	87	—	4	—	—	0	351
Special Naphthas	—	48	6	—	-3	—	—	2	55
Lubricants	—	156	6	—	-4	—	—	17	148
Waxes	—	20	1	—	(s)	—	—	3	18
Petroleum Coke	—	563	3	—	18	—	—	217	331
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	281	25	—	99	—	—	1	205
Still Gas	—	633	0	—	0	—	—	0	633
Miscellaneous Products	—	59	(s)	—	3	—	—	(s)	56
Total	9,170	14,452	6,754	298	-791	(s)	13,728	852	16,885

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,368	—	5,473	326	361	(s)	12,713	72	22
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,690	479	157	—	-416	—	506	57	2,179
Pentanes Plus	312	—	24	—	-24	—	159	(s)	201
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	479	133	—	-392	—	346	57	1,978
Ethane/Ethylene	548	28	14	—	-33	—	0	0	623
Propane/Propylene	500	447	88	—	-231	—	(s)	50	1,216
Normal Butane/Butylene	152	6	26	—	-133	—	211	7	99
Isobutane	178	-2	5	—	5	—	135	0	39
Other Liquids	120	—	426	—	133	—	710	0	-297
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	120	—	2	—	22	—	100	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	389	—	78	—	586	0	-275
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	35	—	34	—	23	0	-22
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,191	1,131	—	-584	—	—	873	15,032
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,903	253	—	135	—	—	73	6,947
Leaded	—	128	(s)	—	-11	—	—	8	131
Unleaded	—	6,775	253	—	146	—	—	65	6,816
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	20	(s)	—	1	—	—	0	19
Jet Fuel	—	1,332	47	—	-99	—	—	43	1,435
Naphtha-Type	—	150	9	—	6	—	—	1	152
Kerosene-Type	—	1,183	38	—	-105	—	—	42	1,283
Kerosene	—	57	31	—	-16	—	—	11	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,752	217	—	-583	—	—	321	3,232
Residual Fuel Oil	—	961	418	—	-115	—	—	180	1,313
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	127	22	—	4	—	—	0	145
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	274	101	—	-1	—	—	0	377
Special Naphthas	—	46	7	—	-2	—	—	9	46
Lubricants	—	155	8	—	-3	—	—	16	150
Waxes	—	19	1	—	(s)	—	—	3	18
Petroleum Coke	—	581	2	—	11	—	—	215	358
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	265	23	—	89	—	—	2	196
Still Gas	—	638	0	—	0	—	—	0	638
Miscellaneous Products	—	60	(s)	—	-4	—	—	(s)	64
Total	9,177	14,669	7,187	326	-506	(s)	13,929	1,003	16,935

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 800	—	27,008	5,376	59	-397	0	33,640	0	0	15,008
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	658	1,162	831	—	3,704	-571	—	147	16	6,763	3,250
Pentanes Plus	99	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	3	97	47
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	559	1,162	831	—	3,704	-570	—	147	13	6,666	3,203
Ethane/Ethylene	149	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	149	2
Propane/Propylene	259	1,455	779	—	3,670	-302	—	3	10	6,452	2,573
Normal Butane/Butylene	109	-262	50	—	0	-248	—	104	3	38	509
Isobutane	42	-31	2	—	34	-20	—	40	0	27	119
Other Liquids	330	—	4,679	—	306	1,348	—	5,513	0	-1,546	19,655
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	330	—	0	—	0	228	—	102	0	0	1,273
Unfinished Oils	—	—	3,694	—	127	442	—	5,001	0	-1,622	12,773
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	985	—	179	678	—	410	0	76	5,609
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	40,445	27,254	—	74,738	-10,467	—	—	900	152,004	140,808
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	19,193	7,246	—	44,512	1,766	—	—	16	69,169	59,403
Leaded	—	152	0	—	0	38	—	—	(s)	114	74
Unleaded	—	19,041	7,246	—	44,512	1,728	—	—	16	69,055	59,329
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	77	-48	—	—	0	125	138
Jet Fuel	—	2,312	1,500	—	9,443	-556	—	—	2	13,809	9,841
Naphtha-Type	—	184	173	—	105	-38	—	—	1	499	451
Kerosene-Type	—	2,128	1,327	—	9,338	-518	—	—	(s)	13,311	9,390
Kerosene	—	257	861	—	428	-76	—	—	1	1,621	1,921
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	8,665	5,574	—	18,422	-9,843	—	—	46	42,458	43,320
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,478	11,221	—	1,183	-1,334	—	—	598	18,618	16,987
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	430	193	—	-117	52	—	—	0	454	241
Special Naphthas	—	36	11	—	63	-57	—	—	3	164	363
Lubricants	—	436	146	—	391	-79	—	—	121	931	2,709
Waxes	—	101	23	—	0	10	—	—	6	108	204
Petroleum Coke	—	1,253	0	—	0	-186	—	—	97	1,342	1,057
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	471	476	—	268	-176	—	—	3	1,388	3,992
Still Gas	—	1,732	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,732	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	81	3	—	68	60	—	—	6	86	632
Total	1,788	41,607	59,772	5,376	78,807	-10,087	0	39,300	916	157,221	178,721

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 1,673	—	64,570	3,819	160	229	0	69,993	0	0	15,008
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,435	2,022	1,823	—	8,200	-2,277	—	333	125	15,299	3,250
Pentanes Plus	206	—	242	—	0	8	—	0	12	428	47
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,229	2,022	1,581	—	8,200	-2,285	—	333	113	14,871	3,203
Ethane/Ethylene	327	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	327	2
Propane/Propylene	585	2,982	1,492	—	7,801	-1,520	—	16	110	14,254	2,573
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	-891	87	—	365	-724	—	222	3	289	509
Isobutane	88	-69	2	—	34	-41	—	95	0	1	119
Other Liquids	606	—	10,508	—	680	229	—	14,094	0	-2,529	19,655
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	606	—	0	—	0	345	—	261	0	0	1,273
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,307	—	193	-834	—	12,426	0	-2,092	12,773
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,201	—	487	718	—	1,407	0	-437	5,609
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	87,088	52,996	—	153,141	-20,460	—	—	2,299	311,386	140,808
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	42,324	14,219	—	91,411	8,632	—	—	35	139,287	59,403
Leaded	—	375	0	—	0	36	—	—	1	338	74
Unleaded	—	41,949	14,219	—	91,411	8,596	—	—	34	138,949	59,329
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	0	—	171	-20	—	—	0	214	138
Jet Fuel	—	4,260	2,615	—	20,030	-1,754	—	—	3	28,656	9,841
Naphtha-Type	—	351	355	—	350	-6	—	—	2	1,060	451
Kerosene-Type	—	3,909	2,260	—	19,680	-1,748	—	—	1	27,596	9,390
Kerosene	—	572	1,875	—	1,115	-561	—	—	3	4,120	1,921
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	18,951	12,162	—	36,860	-20,068	—	—	469	87,572	43,320
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,199	20,396	—	1,763	-6,410	—	—	1,076	38,692	16,987
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	812	378	—	-159	109	—	—	0	922	241
Special Naphthas	—	92	81	—	206	-121	—	—	5	495	363
Lubricants	—	942	441	—	926	-111	—	—	289	2,131	2,709
Waxes	—	208	48	—	8	-1	—	—	16	249	204
Petroleum Coke	—	2,693	0	—	0	-190	—	—	384	2,499	1,057
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,123	777	—	655	3	—	—	7	2,545	3,992
Still Gas	—	3,693	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,693	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	196	4	—	155	32	—	—	10	313	632
Total	3,714	89,110	129,897	3,819	162,181	-22,279	0	84,420	2,423	324,157	178,721

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	—	931	185	2	-14	0	1,160	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	40	29	—	128	-20	—	5	1	233
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	40	29	—	128	-20	—	5	(s)	230
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	9	50	27	—	127	-10	—	(s)	(s)	222
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-9	2	—	0	-9	—	4	(s)	1
Isobutane	1	-1	(s)	—	1	-1	—	1	0	1
Other Liquids	11	—	161	—	11	46	—	190	0	-53
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	11	—	0	—	0	8	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	127	—	4	15	—	172	0	-56
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	34	—	6	23	—	14	0	3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,395	940	—	2,577	-361	—	—	31	5,242
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	662	250	—	1,535	61	—	—	1	2,385
Leaded	—	5	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	4
Unleaded	—	657	250	—	1,535	60	—	—	1	2,381
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	3	-2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	80	52	—	326	-19	—	—	(s)	476
Naphtha-Type	—	6	6	—	4	-1	—	—	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	—	73	46	—	322	-18	—	—	(s)	459
Kerosene	—	9	30	—	15	-3	—	—	(s)	56
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	299	192	—	635	-339	—	—	2	1,464
Residual Fuel Oil	—	189	387	—	41	-46	—	—	21	642
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	15	7	—	-4	2	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	2	-2	—	—	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	15	5	—	13	-3	—	—	4	32
Waxes	—	3	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	43	0	—	0	-6	—	—	3	46
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16	16	—	9	-6	—	—	(s)	48
Still Gas	—	60	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	(s)	—	2	2	—	—	(s)	3
Total	62	1,435	2,061	185	2,717	-348	0	1,355	32	5,421

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 28	—	1,076	64	3	4	0	1,167	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	34	30	—	137	-38	—	6	2	255
Pentanes Plus	3	—	4	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	34	26	—	137	-38	—	6	2	248
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	10	50	25	—	130	-25	—	(s)	2	238
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-15	1	—	6	-12	—	4	(s)	5
Isobutane	1	-1	(s)	—	1	-1	—	2	0	(s)
Other Liquids	10	—	175	—	11	4	—	235	0	-42
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	10	—	0	—	0	6	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	155	—	3	-14	—	207	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	20	—	8	12	—	23	0	-7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,451	883	—	2,552	-341	—	—	38	5,190
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	705	237	—	1,524	144	—	—	1	2,321
Leaded	—	6	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	6
Unleaded	—	699	237	—	1,524	143	—	—	1	2,316
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	71	44	—	334	-29	—	—	(s)	478
Naphtha-Type	—	6	6	—	6	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	65	38	—	328	-29	—	—	(s)	460
Kerosene	—	10	31	—	19	-9	—	—	(s)	69
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	316	203	—	614	-334	—	—	8	1,460
Residual Fuel Oil	—	187	340	—	29	-107	—	—	18	645
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	6	—	-3	2	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	1	—	3	-2	—	—	(s)	8
Lubricants	—	16	7	—	15	-2	—	—	(s)	36
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	45	0	—	0	-3	—	—	6	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	19	13	—	11	(s)	—	—	(s)	42
Still Gas	—	62	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	(s)	—	3	1	—	—	(s)	5
Total	62	1,485	2,165	64	2,703	-371	0	1,407	40	5,403

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 20,012	—	19,079	1,912	49,544	2,408	1	88,108	29	0	77,000
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,471	3,303	2,601	—	-45	-1,507	—	3,626	138	13,073	25,096
Pentanes Plus	1,305	—	40	—	393	104	—	828	1	805	2,172
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,166	3,303	2,561	—	-438	-1,611	—	2,798	137	12,268	22,924
Ethane/Ethylene	2,922	0	290	—	-1,766	-255	—	0	0	1,701	4,132
Propane/Propylene	3,463	3,305	1,597	—	577	-1,390	—	0	111	10,221	12,877
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,117	17	535	—	103	-136	—	1,483	26	399	3,294
Isobutane	664	-19	139	—	648	170	—	1,315	0	-53	2,621
Other Liquids	109	—	357	—	-143	328	—	884	0	-889	23,072
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	109	—	0	—	0	28	—	81	0	0	302
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-4	-426	—	1,196	0	-774	14,296
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	357	—	-139	736	—	-402	0	-116	8,456
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-10	—	9	0	1	18
Finished Petroleum Products	—	93,683	770	—	11,301	836	—	—	120	104,798	114,487
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	50,306	222	—	7,268	-670	—	—	18	58,448	51,102
Leaded	—	201	0	—	20	-66	—	—	2	285	525
Unleaded	—	50,105	222	—	7,248	-604	—	—	16	58,163	50,577
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	85	1	—	58	-27	—	—	0	171	470
Jet Fuel	—	5,937	103	—	1,252	7	—	—	4	7,281	9,303
Naphtha-Type	—	388	103	—	-10	0	—	—	2	479	900
Kerosene-Type	—	5,549	0	—	1,262	7	—	—	2	6,802	8,403
Kerosene	—	771	0	—	18	64	—	—	2	723	1,585
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	19,873	230	—	2,836	-1,376	—	—	4	24,311	29,809
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,529	95	—	-321	204	—	—	0	2,099	3,646
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,429	8	—	73	-27	—	—	0	1,537	374
Special Naphthas	—	348	89	—	23	-24	—	—	3	481	422
Lubricants	—	711	14	—	100	-90	—	—	33	882	1,541
Waxes	—	59	4	—	0	-14	—	—	3	74	104
Petroleum Coke	—	3,743	0	—	0	505	—	—	47	3,191	3,109
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,763	0	—	14	2,118	—	—	8	1,651	12,647
Still Gas	—	3,743	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,743	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	386	4	—	-20	166	—	—	(s)	204	375
Total	29,592	96,986	22,807	1,912	60,657	2,065	1	92,618	288	116,982	239,655

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 41,746	—	38,796	2,495	102,521	4,021	1	181,482	54	0	77,000
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	19,753	6,149	5,683	—	167	-7,676	—	8,927	291	30,210	25,096
Pentanes Plus	2,720	—	81	—	893	-538	—	1,766	5	2,461	2,172
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17,033	6,149	5,602	—	-726	-7,138	—	7,161	286	27,749	22,924
Ethane/Ethylene	6,028	0	675	—	-3,903	-720	—	0	0	3,520	4,132
Propane/Propylene	7,261	6,657	3,424	—	1,306	-4,392	—	0	185	22,855	12,877
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,341	-389	1,294	—	585	-2,135	—	4,401	101	1,464	3,294
Isobutane	1,403	-119	209	—	1,286	109	—	2,760	0	-90	2,621
Other Liquids	263	—	444	—	-261	939	—	2,533	0	-3,026	23,072
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	263	—	0	—	0	82	—	181	0	0	302
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3	173	—	2,001	0	-2,171	14,296
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	444	—	-264	697	—	341	0	-858	8,456
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-13	—	10	0	3	18
Finished Petroleum Products	—	195,573	1,559	—	24,576	2,184	—	—	332	219,192	114,487
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	106,589	466	—	16,175	2,094	—	—	49	121,087	51,102
Leaded	—	339	0	—	40	-91	—	—	2	468	525
Unleaded	—	106,250	466	—	16,135	2,185	—	—	47	120,619	50,577
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	167	2	—	128	6	—	—	0	291	470
Jet Fuel	—	11,765	183	—	3,446	-1,214	—	—	5	16,603	9,303
Naphtha-Type	—	874	183	—	58	111	—	—	3	1,001	900
Kerosene-Type	—	10,891	0	—	3,388	-1,325	—	—	2	15,602	8,403
Kerosene	—	2,005	0	—	5	-52	—	—	3	2,059	1,585
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	41,050	526	—	5,458	-3,178	—	—	66	50,146	29,809
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,472	132	—	-1,101	250	—	—	0	4,253	3,646
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,922	20	—	115	38	—	—	0	3,019	374
Special Naphthas	—	650	183	—	59	-80	—	—	11	961	422
Lubricants	—	1,413	28	—	269	-123	—	—	66	1,767	1,541
Waxes	—	134	9	—	0	-19	—	—	4	158	104
Petroleum Coke	—	7,810	0	—	0	710	—	—	98	7,002	3,109
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	7,230	0	—	53	3,603	—	—	30	3,650	12,647
Still Gas	—	7,575	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,575	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	791	10	—	-31	149	—	—	(s)	621	375
Total	61,762	201,722	46,482	2,495	127,003	-532	1	192,942	677	246,376	239,655

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 690	—	658	66	1,708	83	(s)	3,038	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	327	114	90	—	-2	-52	—	125	5	451
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	14	4	—	29	(s)	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	282	114	88	—	-15	-56	—	96	5	423
Ethane/Ethylene	101	0	10	—	-61	-9	—	0	0	59
Propane/Propylene	119	114	55	—	20	-48	—	0	4	352
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	1	18	—	4	-5	—	51	1	14
Isobutane	23	-1	5	—	22	6	—	45	0	-2
Other Liquids	4	—	12	—	-5	11	—	30	0	-31
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	-15	—	41	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	12	—	-5	25	—	-14	0	-4
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,230	27	—	390	29	—	—	4	3,614
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,735	8	—	251	-23	—	—	1	2,015
Leaded	—	7	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	10
Unleaded	—	1,728	8	—	250	-21	—	—	1	2,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	205	4	—	43	(s)	—	—	(s)	251
Naphtha-Type	—	13	4	—	(s)	0	—	—	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	—	191	0	—	44	(s)	—	—	(s)	235
Kerosene	—	27	0	—	1	2	—	—	(s)	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	685	8	—	98	-47	—	—	(s)	838
Residual Fuel Oil	—	87	3	—	-11	7	—	—	0	72
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	49	(s)	—	3	-1	—	—	0	53
Special Naphthas	—	12	3	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	25	(s)	—	3	-3	—	—	1	30
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	129	0	—	0	17	—	—	2	110
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	130	0	—	(s)	73	—	—	(s)	57
Still Gas	—	129	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	(s)	—	-1	6	—	—	(s)	7
Total	1,020	3,344	786	66	2,092	71	(s)	3,194	10	4,034

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 696	—	647	42	1,709	67	(s)	3,025	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	329	102	95	—	3	-128	—	149	5	504
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	15	-9	—	29	(s)	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	284	102	93	—	-12	-119	—	119	5	462
Ethane/Ethylene	100	0	11	—	-65	-12	—	0	0	59
Propane/Propylene	121	111	57	—	22	-73	—	0	3	381
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	-6	22	—	10	-36	—	73	2	24
Isobutane	23	-2	3	—	21	2	—	46	0	-2
Other Liquids	4	—	7	—	-4	16	—	42	0	-50
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	3	—	33	0	-36
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	-4	12	—	6	0	-14
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,260	26	—	410	36	—	—	6	3,653
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,776	8	—	270	35	—	—	1	2,018
Leaded	—	6	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	8
Unleaded	—	1,771	8	—	269	36	—	—	1	2,010
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	196	3	—	57	-20	—	—	(s)	277
Naphtha-Type	—	15	3	—	1	2	—	—	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	—	182	0	—	56	-22	—	—	(s)	260
Kerosene	—	33	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	684	9	—	91	-53	—	—	1	836
Residual Fuel Oil	—	91	2	—	-18	4	—	—	0	71
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	49	(s)	—	2	1	—	—	0	50
Special Naphthas	—	11	3	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	24	(s)	—	4	-2	—	—	1	29
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	130	0	—	0	12	—	—	2	117
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	121	0	—	1	60	—	—	(s)	61
Still Gas	—	126	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	(s)	—	-1	2	—	—	(s)	10
Total	1,029	3,362	775	42	2,117	-9	(s)	3,216	11	4,106

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 98,684	—	94,656	4,056	-35,537	1,419	0	160,440	0	0	735,731
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,112	8,940	548	—	-1,903	-8,724	—	6,639	558	41,224	42,042
Pentanes Plus	5,427	—	483	—	-145	-602	—	2,291	4	4,072	3,473
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	26,685	8,940	65	—	-1,758	-8,122	—	4,348	554	37,152	38,569
Ethane/Ethylene	11,893	788	48	—	2,430	-1,073	—	0	0	16,232	10,954
Propane/Propylene	9,188	6,932	0	—	-3,845	-3,960	—	1	449	15,785	16,530
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,779	1,166	17	—	153	-936	—	2,329	104	1,618	6,043
Isobutane	3,825	54	0	—	-496	-2,153	—	2,018	0	3,518	5,042
Other Liquids	1,786	—	5,189	—	-289	-454	—	15,258	0	-8,118	67,458
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,786	—	0	—	0	-160	—	1,946	0	0	1,244
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,989	—	-249	-483	—	12,666	0	-7,443	50,458
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	200	—	-40	168	—	667	0	-675	15,720
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	21	—	-21	0	0	36
Finished Petroleum Products	—	183,738	6,231	—	-89,622	-6,534	—	—	11,497	95,384	125,173
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	88,151	0	—	-54,045	14	—	—	1,203	32,889	52,220
Leaded	—	1,118	0	—	-327	-81	—	—	69	803	506
Unleaded	—	87,033	0	—	-53,718	95	—	—	1,134	32,086	51,714
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	298	0	—	-150	-106	—	—	0	254	438
Jet Fuel	—	17,915	0	—	-11,703	-738	—	—	173	6,777	15,006
Naphtha-Type	—	2,399	0	—	-193	233	—	—	55	1,918	2,017
Kerosene-Type	—	15,516	0	—	-11,510	-971	—	—	118	4,859	12,989
Kerosene	—	228	0	—	-446	117	—	—	0	-335	1,191
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	34,382	0	—	-21,660	-6,370	—	—	4,814	14,278	22,446
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,936	2,655	—	-862	-229	—	—	1,975	9,983	13,290
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9,526	3,210	—	44	195	—	—	0	12,585	2,531
Special Naphthas	—	967	67	—	-86	-5	—	—	46	907	1,274
Lubricants	—	2,709	0	—	-384	95	—	—	233	1,997	6,267
Waxes	—	354	2	—	0	19	—	—	54	283	550
Petroleum Coke	—	7,247	70	—	0	148	—	—	2,995	4,174	3,721
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,281	227	—	-282	437	—	—	4	1,785	5,249
Still Gas	—	8,688	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,688	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,056	0	—	-48	-111	—	—	(s)	1,119	990
Total	132,582	192,678	106,624	4,056	-127,351	-14,293	0	182,337	12,055	128,490	970,404

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 204,174	—	210,975	11,841	-74,790	11,538	0	340,662	0	0	735,731
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	66,378	16,963	1,182	—	-5,066	-14,010	—	14,822	2,437	76,208	42,042
Pentanes Plus	11,111	—	969	—	-401	-910	—	5,097	4	7,488	3,473
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,267	16,963	213	—	-4,665	-13,100	—	9,725	2,433	68,720	38,569
Ethane/Ethylene	24,565	1,674	172	—	5,262	-1,291	—	0	0	32,964	10,954
Propane/Propylene	19,109	14,327	0	—	-8,447	-7,114	—	2	2,171	29,930	16,530
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,762	1,012	41	—	-518	-4,826	—	5,696	262	3,165	6,043
Isobutane	7,831	-50	0	—	-962	131	—	4,027	0	2,661	5,042
Other Liquids	4,124	—	14,113	—	-634	4,638	—	24,889	0	-11,924	67,458
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,124	—	0	—	0	63	—	4,061	0	0	1,244
Unfinished Oils	—	—	13,664	—	-411	3,497	—	21,138	0	-11,382	50,458
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	449	—	-223	1,079	—	-310	0	-543	15,720
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	0	1	36
Finished Petroleum Products	—	385,071	11,472	—	-184,920	-12,911	—	—	29,608	194,926	125,173
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	183,601	0	—	-112,356	440	—	—	3,041	67,764	52,220
Leaded	—	2,426	0	—	-886	-139	—	—	204	1,475	506
Unleaded	—	181,175	0	—	-111,470	579	—	—	2,837	66,289	51,714
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	685	0	—	-321	-31	—	—	0	395	438
Jet Fuel	—	37,510	0	—	-25,403	-2,400	—	—	391	14,116	15,006
Naphtha-Type	—	4,945	0	—	-594	444	—	—	55	3,852	2,017
Kerosene-Type	—	32,565	0	—	-24,809	-2,844	—	—	336	10,264	12,989
Kerosene	—	648	0	—	-1,120	-323	—	—	641	-790	1,191
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	73,873	0	—	-42,874	-9,287	—	—	12,003	28,283	22,446
Residual Fuel Oil	—	21,090	3,993	—	-662	-1,603	—	—	5,334	20,690	13,290
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	19,625	6,911	—	44	-25	—	—	0	26,605	2,531
Special Naphthas	—	1,970	148	—	-265	83	—	—	526	1,244	1,274
Lubricants	—	5,590	0	—	-1,123	133	—	—	423	3,911	6,267
Waxes	—	641	5	—	-8	-6	—	—	97	547	550
Petroleum Coke	—	15,446	103	—	0	-144	—	—	7,098	8,595	3,721
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,242	312	—	-708	664	—	—	53	3,129	5,249
Still Gas	—	17,996	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17,996	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,154	0	—	-124	-412	—	—	(s)	2,442	990
Total	274,676	402,034	237,742	11,841	-265,410	-10,745	0	380,373	32,045	259,210	970,404

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,403	—	3,264	140	-1,225	49	0	5,532	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,107	308	19	—	-66	-301	—	229	19	1,422
Pentanes Plus	187	—	17	—	-5	-21	—	79	(s)	140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	920	308	2	—	-61	-280	—	150	19	1,281
Ethane/Ethylene	410	27	2	—	84	-37	—	0	0	560
Propane/Propylene	317	239	0	—	-133	-137	—	(s)	15	544
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	40	1	—	5	-32	—	80	4	56
Isobutane	132	2	0	—	-17	-74	—	70	0	121
Other Liquids	62	—	179	—	-10	-16	—	526	0	-280
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	62	—	0	—	0	-6	—	67	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	172	—	-9	-17	—	437	0	-257
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	-1	6	—	23	0	-23
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ..	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,336	215	—	-3,090	-225	—	—	396	3,289
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,040	0	—	-1,864	(s)	—	—	41	1,134
Leaded	—	39	0	—	-11	-3	—	—	2	28
Unleaded	—	3,001	0	—	-1,852	3	—	—	39	1,106
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	10	0	—	-5	-4	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	618	0	—	-404	-25	—	—	6	234
Naphtha-Type	—	83	0	—	-7	8	—	—	2	66
Kerosene-Type	—	535	0	—	-397	-33	—	—	4	168
Kerosene	—	8	0	—	-15	4	—	—	0	-12
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,186	0	—	-747	-220	—	—	166	492
Residual Fuel Oil	—	343	92	—	-30	-8	—	—	68	344
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	328	111	—	2	7	—	—	0	434
Special Naphthas	—	33	2	—	-3	(s)	—	—	2	31
Lubricants	—	93	0	—	-13	3	—	—	8	69
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	2	10
Petroleum Coke	—	250	2	—	0	5	—	—	103	144
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	79	8	—	-10	15	—	—	(s)	62
Still Gas	—	300	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	300
Miscellaneous Products	—	36	0	—	-2	-4	—	—	(s)	39
Total	4,572	6,644	3,677	140	-4,391	-493	0	6,287	416	4,431

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,403	—	3,516	197	-1,247	192	0	5,678	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,106	283	20	—	-84	-234	—	247	41	1,270
Pentanes Plus	185	—	16	—	-7	-15	—	85	(s)	125
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	921	283	4	—	-78	-218	—	162	41	1,145
Ethane/Ethylene	409	28	3	—	88	-22	—	0	0	549
Propane/Propylene	318	239	0	—	-141	-119	—	(s)	36	499
Normal Butane/Butylene	63	17	1	—	-9	-80	—	95	4	53
Isobutane	131	-1	0	—	-16	2	—	67	0	44
Other Liquids	69	—	235	—	-11	77	—	415	0	-199
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	69	—	0	—	0	1	—	68	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	228	—	-7	58	—	352	0	-190
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	-4	18	—	-5	0	-9
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,418	191	—	-3,082	-215	—	—	493	3,249
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,060	0	—	-1,873	7	—	—	51	1,129
Leaded	—	40	0	—	-15	-2	—	—	3	25
Unleaded	—	3,020	0	—	-1,858	10	—	—	47	1,105
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-5	-1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	625	0	—	-423	-40	—	—	7	235
Naphtha-Type	—	82	0	—	-10	7	—	—	1	64
Kerosene-Type	—	543	0	—	-413	-47	—	—	6	171
Kerosene	—	11	0	—	-19	-5	—	—	11	-13
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,231	0	—	-715	-155	—	—	200	471
Residual Fuel Oil	—	352	67	—	-11	-27	—	—	89	345
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	327	115	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	443
Special Naphthas	—	33	2	—	-4	1	—	—	9	21
Lubricants	—	93	0	—	-19	2	—	—	7	65
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	2	9
Petroleum Coke	—	257	2	—	0	-2	—	—	118	143
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	71	5	—	-12	11	—	—	1	52
Still Gas	—	300	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	300
Miscellaneous Products	—	36	0	—	-2	-7	—	—	(s)	41
Total	4,578	6,701	3,962	197	-4,424	-179	0	6,340	534	4,320

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 13,504	—	2,647	1,049	-4,905	644	0	11,651	0	0	13,701
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,003	97	230	—	-1,756	-87	—	477	2	2,182	1,186
Pentanes Plus	799	—	67	—	-248	-8	—	139	0	487	125
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,204	97	163	—	-1,508	-79	—	338	2	1,695	1,061
Ethane/Ethylene	998	0	0	—	-664	-1	—	0	0	335	190
Propane/Propylene	1,239	194	113	—	-402	-11	—	0	2	1,153	398
Normal Butane/Butylene	663	-75	40	—	-256	-70	—	259	0	183	285
Isobutane	304	-22	10	—	-186	3	—	79	0	24	188
Other Liquids	37	—	0	—	0	110	—	-95	0	22	4,365
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	37	—	0	—	0	-43	—	80	0	0	27
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	287	—	-270	0	-17	2,328
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-134	—	95	0	39	2,010
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	12,196	162	—	76	-144	—	—	4	12,574	12,188
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,121	31	—	44	-283	—	—	0	6,479	4,740
Leaded	—	818	0	—	-269	-155	—	—	0	704	1,124
Unleaded	—	5,303	31	—	313	-128	—	—	0	5,775	3,616
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	0	—	15	4	—	—	0	29	49
Jet Fuel	—	798	0	—	356	-61	—	—	(s)	1,215	861
Naphtha-Type	—	205	0	—	-142	-48	—	—	(s)	111	259
Kerosene-Type	—	593	0	—	498	-13	—	—	(s)	1,104	602
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	16	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,352	131	—	-339	-176	—	—	0	3,320	2,538
Residual Fuel Oil	—	263	0	—	0	71	—	—	0	192	645
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19	4
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	3	-3	0
Waxes	—	-1	0	—	0	-26	—	—	0	25	25
Petroleum Coke	—	330	0	—	0	5	—	—	0	325	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	710	0	—	0	333	—	—	1	376	3,128
Still Gas	—	527	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	527	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	54	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	54	15
Total	17,544	12,293	3,039	1,049	-6,585	523	0	12,033	6	14,778	31,440

- ^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 27,919	—	5,355	2,344	-9,534	1,729	0	24,355	0	0	13,701
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	7,970	252	629	—	-3,301	-69	—	1,251	6	4,362	1,186
Pentanes Plus	1,599	—	175	—	-492	-7	—	414	0	875	125
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,371	252	454	—	-2,809	-62	—	837	6	3,487	1,061
Ethane/Ethylene	1,931	0	0	—	-1,359	4	—	0	0	568	190
Propane/Propylene	2,489	406	325	—	-660	-57	—	0	6	2,611	398
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,344	-156	100	—	-432	-58	—	689	0	225	285
Isobutane	607	2	29	—	-358	49	—	148	0	83	188
Other Liquids	166	—	0	—	0	45	—	20	0	101	4,365
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	166	—	0	—	0	-52	—	218	0	0	27
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	322	—	-301	0	-21	2,328
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-225	—	103	0	122	2,010
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	25,989	300	—	-154	-539	—	—	11	26,663	12,188
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	13,109	60	—	-90	-411	—	—	1	13,489	4,740
Leaded	—	1,883	2	—	-487	-43	—	—	(s)	1,441	1,124
Unleaded	—	11,226	58	—	397	-368	—	—	1	12,048	3,616
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	37	0	—	22	6	—	—	0	53	49
Jet Fuel	—	1,984	0	—	695	-93	—	—	1	2,771	861
Naphtha-Type	—	540	0	—	-265	-75	—	—	(s)	350	259
Kerosene-Type	—	1,444	0	—	960	-18	—	—	1	2,421	602
Kerosene	—	27	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	38	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	6,809	240	—	-781	-702	—	—	0	6,970	2,538
Residual Fuel Oil	—	560	0	—	0	4	—	—	0	556	645
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	42	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	40	4
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	-9	—	—	7	2	0
Waxes	—	50	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	48	25
Petroleum Coke	—	719	0	—	0	16	—	—	0	703	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,423	0	—	0	654	—	—	1	768	3,128
Still Gas	—	1,114	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,114	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	115	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	112	15
Total	36,055	26,241	6,284	2,344	-12,989	1,166	0	25,626	17	31,126	31,440

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 466	—	91	36	-169	22	0	402	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	138	3	8	—	-61	-3	—	16	(s)	75
Pentanes Plus	28	—	2	—	-9	(s)	—	5	0	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	3	6	—	-52	-3	—	12	(s)	58
Ethane/Ethylene	34	0	0	—	-23	(s)	—	0	0	12
Propane/Propylene	43	7	4	—	-14	(s)	—	0	(s)	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	-3	1	—	-9	-2	—	9	0	6
Isobutane	10	-1	(s)	—	-6	(s)	—	3	0	1
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	4	—	-3	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	-1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	10	—	-9	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	3	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	421	6	—	3	-5	—	—	(s)	434
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	211	1	—	2	-10	—	—	0	223
Leaded	—	28	0	—	-9	-5	—	—	0	24
Unleaded	—	183	1	—	11	-4	—	—	0	199
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	28	0	—	12	-2	—	—	(s)	42
Naphtha-Type	—	7	0	—	-5	-2	—	—	(s)	4
Kerosene-Type	—	20	0	—	17	(s)	—	—	(s)	38
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	116	5	—	-12	-6	—	—	0	114
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	7
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	24	0	—	0	11	—	—	(s)	13
Still Gas	—	18	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2
Total	605	424	105	36	-227	18	0	415	(s)	510

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 465	—	89	39	-159	29	0	406	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	133	4	10	—	-55	-1	—	21	(s)	73
Pentanes Plus	27	—	3	—	-8	(s)	—	7	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	4	8	—	-47	-1	—	14	(s)	58
Ethane/Ethylene	32	0	0	—	-23	(s)	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	41	7	5	—	-11	-1	—	0	(s)	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	-3	2	—	-7	-1	—	11	0	4
Isobutane	10	(s)	(s)	—	-6	1	—	2	0	1
Other Liquids	3	—	0	—	0	1	—	(s)	0	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	5	—	-5	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	2	0	2
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	433	5	—	-3	-9	—	—	(s)	444
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	218	1	—	-2	-7	—	—	(s)	225
Leaded	—	31	(s)	—	-8	-1	—	—	(s)	24
Unleaded	—	187	1	—	7	-6	—	—	(s)	201
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	33	0	—	12	-2	—	—	(s)	46
Naphtha-Type	—	9	0	—	-4	-1	—	—	(s)	8
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	16	(s)	—	—	(s)	40
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	113	4	—	-13	-12	—	—	0	116
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	24	0	—	0	11	—	—	(s)	13
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	601	437	105	39	-216	19	0	427	(s)	519

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 80,813	—	2,576	-3,761	-9,161	1,026	0	68,325	617	499	73,334
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,871	1,672	40	—	0	-234	—	2,576	241	2,000	1,873
Pentanes Plus	1,537	—	0	—	0	-11	—	1,157	0	391	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,334	1,672	40	—	0	-223	—	1,419	241	1,609	1,850
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	272	1,197	8	—	0	-160	—	0	201	1,436	679
Normal Butane/Butylene	681	470	18	—	0	-63	—	844	40	348	785
Isobutane	380	5	14	—	0	0	—	575	0	-176	386
Other Liquids	736	—	357	—	126	853	—	930	0	-564	33,178
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	736	—	0	—	0	162	—	574	0	0	2,809
Unfinished Oils	—	—	357	—	126	925	—	304	0	-746	22,660
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-225	—	43	0	182	7,706
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	9	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	—	73,870	646	—	3,507	-2,805	—	—	10,571	70,257	56,797
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	32,055	319	—	2,221	-2,010	—	—	487	36,118	22,359
Leaded	—	1,289	0	—	576	35	—	—	1	1,829	2,478
Unleaded	—	30,766	319	—	1,645	-2,045	—	—	486	34,289	19,881
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	80	4	—	0	17	—	—	0	67	524
Jet Fuel	—	11,122	22	—	652	-466	—	—	1,048	11,214	7,865
Naphtha-Type	—	1,102	0	—	240	108	—	—	1	1,233	1,464
Kerosene-Type	—	10,020	22	—	412	-574	—	—	1,047	9,981	6,401
Kerosene	—	79	0	—	0	-4	—	—	1	82	53
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,469	63	—	741	-481	—	—	3,211	9,543	10,360
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,528	165	—	0	-53	—	—	2,537	7,209	8,418
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	281	38	—	0	3	—	—	0	316	221
Special Naphthas	—	31	5	—	0	-6	—	—	1	41	33
Lubricants	—	668	0	—	-107	-31	—	—	97	495	1,657
Waxes	—	63	1	—	0	22	—	—	24	18	132
Petroleum Coke	—	3,757	17	—	0	61	—	—	3,148	565	2,412
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	925	11	—	0	163	—	—	18	755	2,678
Still Gas	—	3,680	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,680	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	132	1	—	0	-20	—	—	(s)	153	85
Total	84,420	75,542	3,619	-3,761	-5,528	-1,160	0	71,831	11,429	72,192	165,182

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 166,554	—	8,694	-916	-18,357	4,141	0	146,298	4,242	1,294	73,334
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,850	3,324	122	—	0	-941	—	5,007	590	4,640	1,873
Pentanes Plus	3,109	—	0	—	0	4	—	2,284	8	813	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,741	3,324	122	—	0	-945	—	2,723	582	3,827	1,850
Ethane/Ethylene	3	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	3	0
Propane/Propylene	568	2,452	42	—	0	-797	—	0	536	3,323	679
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,444	771	41	—	0	-221	—	1,624	46	807	785
Isobutane	726	101	39	—	0	73	—	1,099	0	-306	386
Other Liquids	2,031	—	477	—	215	2,132	—	1,059	0	-468	33,178
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,031	—	120	—	0	870	—	1,281	0	0	2,809
Unfinished Oils	—	—	357	—	215	1,502	—	-85	0	-845	22,660
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-237	—	-140	0	377	7,706
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	—	157,730	1,534	—	7,357	-3,301	—	—	20,156	149,766	56,797
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	68,538	417	—	4,860	-2,634	—	—	1,280	75,169	22,359
Leaded	—	2,664	0	—	1,333	-402	—	—	275	4,124	2,478
Unleaded	—	65,874	417	—	3,527	-2,232	—	—	1,005	71,045	19,881
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	258	4	—	0	75	—	—	0	187	524
Jet Fuel	—	24,426	35	—	1,232	-461	—	—	2,205	23,949	7,865
Naphtha-Type	—	2,266	0	—	451	-113	—	—	1	2,829	1,464
Kerosene-Type	—	22,160	35	—	781	-348	—	—	2,204	21,120	6,401
Kerosene	—	170	0	—	0	-11	—	—	2	179	53
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,426	118	—	1,337	-1,770	—	—	6,698	20,953	10,360
Residual Fuel Oil	—	19,312	539	—	0	846	—	—	4,390	14,615	8,418
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	710	73	—	0	30	—	—	0	753	221
Special Naphthas	—	67	6	—	0	-9	—	—	2	80	33
Lubricants	—	1,379	0	—	-72	-42	—	—	183	1,166	1,657
Waxes	—	121	3	—	0	1	—	—	44	79	132
Petroleum Coke	—	8,210	44	—	0	265	—	—	5,317	2,672	2,412
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,860	293	—	0	432	—	—	33	1,688	2,678
Still Gas	—	7,905	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,905	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	348	2	—	0	-23	—	—	1	372	85
Total	174,435	161,054	10,827	-916	-10,785	2,031	0	152,364	24,988	155,232	165,182

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,787	—	89	-130	-316	35	0	2,356	21	17
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	99	58	1	—	0	-8	—	89	8	69
Pentanes Plus	53	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	40	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	58	1	—	0	-8	—	49	8	55
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	41	(s)	—	0	-6	—	0	7	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	16	1	—	0	-2	—	29	1	12
Isobutane	13	(s)	(s)	—	0	0	—	20	0	-6
Other Liquids	25	—	12	—	4	29	—	32	0	-19
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	25	—	0	—	0	6	—	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12	—	4	32	—	10	0	-26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-8	—	1	0	6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,547	22	—	121	-97	—	—	365	2,423
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,105	11	—	77	-69	—	—	17	1,245
Leaded	—	44	0	—	20	1	—	—	(s)	63
Unleaded	—	1,061	11	—	57	-71	—	—	17	1,182
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	384	1	—	22	-16	—	—	36	387
Naphtha-Type	—	38	0	—	8	4	—	—	(s)	43
Kerosene-Type	—	346	1	—	14	-20	—	—	36	344
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	395	2	—	26	-17	—	—	111	329
Residual Fuel Oil	—	329	6	—	0	-2	—	—	87	249
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	-4	-1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	130	1	—	0	2	—	—	109	19
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	(s)	—	0	6	—	—	1	26
Still Gas	—	127	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,911	2,605	125	-130	-191	-40	0	2,477	394	2,489

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,776	—	145	-15	-306	69	0	2,438	71	22
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	98	55	2	—	0	-16	—	83	10	77
Pentanes Plus	52	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	55	2	—	0	-16	—	45	10	64
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	41	1	—	0	-13	—	0	9	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	13	1	—	0	-4	—	27	1	13
Isobutane	12	2	1	—	0	1	—	18	0	-5
Other Liquids	34	—	8	—	4	36	—	18	0	-8
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	34	—	2	—	0	15	—	21	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	6	—	4	25	—	-1	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	-2	0	6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,629	26	—	123	-55	—	—	336	2,496
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,142	7	—	81	-44	—	—	21	1,253
Leaded	—	44	0	—	22	-7	—	—	5	69
Unleaded	—	1,098	7	—	59	-37	—	—	17	1,184
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	407	1	—	21	-8	—	—	37	399
Naphtha-Type	—	38	0	—	8	-2	—	—	(s)	47
Kerosene-Type	—	369	1	—	13	-6	—	—	37	352
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	407	2	—	22	-30	—	—	112	349
Residual Fuel Oil	—	322	9	—	0	14	—	—	73	244
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	-1	-1	—	—	3	19
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	137	1	—	0	4	—	—	89	45
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	31	5	—	0	7	—	—	1	28
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,907	2,684	180	-15	-180	34	0	2,539	416	2,587

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	December 1991		January-December 1991	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 900	E 29	E 9,421	E 26
Florida	482	16	4,727	13
New York	E 36	E 1	E 428	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 194	E 6	E 2,565	E 7
Virginia	1	(s)	10	(s)
West Virginia	167	5	1,963	5
Adjustment ^a	21	1	-272	-1
PAD District II	E 21,221	E 685	E 261,823	E 717
Illinois	1,600	52	18,965	52
Indiana	258	8	2,995	8
Kansas	4,572	147	56,406	155
Kentucky	490	16	5,485	15
Michigan	E 1,354	E 44	E 18,004	E 49
Missouri	13	(s)	147	(s)
Nebraska	498	16	5,832	16
North Dakota	2,921	94	35,896	98
Ohio	E 735	E 24	E 9,192	E 25
Oklahoma	8,569	276	E 107,250	E 294
South Dakota	139	4	1,662	5
Tennessee	42	1	483	1
Adjustment ^a	29	1	-494	-1
PAD District III	E 105,006	E 3,387	E 1,235,250	E 3,384
Alabama	E 1,686	E 54	E 18,656	E 51
Arkansas	E 896	E 29	E 10,260	E 28
Louisiana ^b	E 12,816	E 413	E 147,232	E 403
Mississippi	2,279	74	26,476	73
New Mexico	6,094	197	69,162	189
Texas ^b	E 56,169	E 1,812	E 675,672	E 1,851
Federal Offshore PAD District III	26,125	843	284,044	778
Adjustment ^a	-1,059	-34	3,748	10
PAD District IV	E 14,825	E 478	E 174,242	E 477
Colorado	2,715	88	30,200	83
Montana	1,614	52	19,386	53
Utah	1,800	58	24,098	66
Wyoming	8,472	273	99,158	272
Adjustment ^a	224	7	1,399	4
PAD District V	E 83,770	E 2,702	E 1,010,515	E 2,769
Alaska ^b	E 53,267	E 1,718	E 656,348	E 1,798
South Alaska	1,301	42	15,340	42
North Slope	51,965	1,676	641,009	1,756
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)
Arizona	9	(s)	109	(s)
California ^b	26,714	862	319,046	874
Nevada	255	8	3,396	9
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,195	103	31,519	86
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	330	11	97	(s)
U.S. Total^b	E 225,722	E 7,281	E 2,691,251	E 7,373

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,332; California: State - 2,010; Louisiana: State - E2,116; Texas: State - 225; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E38,003.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	157	501	658	611	377	8,483	9,471
Pentanes Plus	32	67	99	114	89	1,102	1,305
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	125	434	559	497	288	7,381	8,166
Ethane	41	108	149	96	2	2,824	2,922
Propane	43	216	259	238	179	3,046	3,463
Normal Butane	33	76	109	91	107	919	1,117
Isobutane	8	34	42	72	0	592	664
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	98	32	130	103	47	1,970	2,120
Pentanes Plus	20	3	23	15	12	247	274
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	78	29	107	88	35	1,723	1,846
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	660	674
Propane	35	24	59	43	27	639	709
Normal Butane	42	3	45	17	8	323	348
Isobutane	1	2	3	14	0	101	115

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	17,733	2,312	7,511	593	3,963	32,112	4,003	2,871	49,115
Pentanes Plus	3,048	488	1,288	160	443	5,427	799	1,537	9,167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,685	1,824	6,223	433	3,520	26,685	3,204	1,334	39,948
Ethane	6,293	966	2,797	96	1,741	11,893	998	1	15,963
Propane	5,294	521	2,039	179	1,155	9,188	1,239	272	14,421
Normal Butane	2,248	-1,603	615	110	409	1,779	663	681	4,349
Isobutane	850	1,940	772	48	215	3,825	304	380	5,215
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	484	1,161	953	126	143	2,867	221	110	5,448
Pentanes Plus	152	242	195	27	13	629	53	17	996
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	332	919	758	99	130	2,238	168	93	4,452
Ethane	47	193	61	49	27	377	6	0	1,057
Propane	190	314	481	23	74	1,082	97	63	2,010
Normal Butane	75	271	124	20	15	505	54	15	967
Isobutane	20	141	92	7	14	274	11	15	418

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1992**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	31,040	2,600	33,640	60,075	9,523	18,510	88,108
Natural Gas Liquids	144	3	147	2,158	279	1,189	3,626
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	173	30	625	828
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	144	3	147	1,985	249	564	2,798
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	101	3	104	1,027	154	302	1,483
Isobutane	40	0	40	958	95	262	1,315
Other Liquids	5,209	304	5,513	893	-115	106	884
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	102	0	102	58	19	4	81
Unfinished Oils (net)	4,693	308	5,001	845	59	292	1,196
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	414	-4	410	-10	-193	-199	-402
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Total Input to Refineries	36,393	2,907	39,300	63,126	9,687	19,805	92,618
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,051	90	1,141	2,099	329	648	3,076
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	73.8	86.6	74.6	92.2	91.7	86.1	90.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	547	18	565	797	116	220	1,133
Catalytic Hydrocracking	54	4	59	122	0	6	128
Delayed and Fluid Coking	74	0	74	149	59	66	275
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.08	0.61	1.05	1.05	1.90	0.67	1.06
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.65	38.16	31.22	33.82	30.30	36.01	33.90
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operating	1,300	97	1,397	2,278	358	726	3,362
Idle	124	7	131	0	0	26	26
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	361	0	271	632

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	13,473	76,197	62,643	5,733	2,394	160,440	11,651	68,325	362,164
Natural Gas Liquids	1,219	2,349	2,608	294	169	6,639	477	2,576	13,465
Pentanes Plus	496	1,048	487	146	114	2,291	139	1,157	4,415
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	723	1,301	2,121	148	55	4,348	338	1,419	9,050
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Normal Butane	556	623	1,103	43	4	2,329	259	844	5,019
Isobutane	167	677	1,018	105	51	2,018	79	575	4,027
Other Liquids	52	11,881	3,436	-48	-63	15,258	-95	930	22,490
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	172	1,371	364	9	30	1,946	80	574	2,783
Unfinished Oils (net)	-157	10,907	2,074	-50	-108	12,666	-270	304	18,897
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	37	-397	1,019	-7	15	667	95	43	813
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-21	0	0	-21	0	9	-3
Total Input to Refineries	14,744	90,427	68,687	5,979	2,500	182,337	12,033	71,831	398,119
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	467	2,634	2,210	196	83	5,591	406	2,533	12,746
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,972	244	79	7,233	510	2,997	15,657
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	76.5	79.2	74.4	80.4	104.7	77.3	79.7	84.5	81.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	160	1,233	751	32	28	2,203	140	612	4,653
Catalytic Hydrocracking	19	149	175	0	0	343	6	405	940
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	227	326	12	0	572	21	450	1,391
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.89	1.20	1.50	1.39	0.97	1.30	1.04	1.20	1.19
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.92	33.20	30.56	34.33	35.66	32.78	35.75	24.70	31.48
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,972	244	79	7,233	510	2,997	15,657
Operating	606	3,301	2,640	244	75	6,865	500	2,795	14,919
Idle	5	28	332	0	4	368	10	202	737
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	4,677	52	0	0	4,729	0	40,035	45,396

^a Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

^b See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,167	-5	1,162	2,417	223	663	3,303
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,426	29	1,455	2,418	242	645	3,305
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-230	-32	-262	4	-5	18	17
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	-29	-2	-31	-5	-14	0	-19
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,037	1,156	19,193	34,839	5,043	10,424	50,306
Leaded	149	3	152	133	1	67	201
Unleaded	17,888	1,153	19,041	34,706	5,042	10,357	50,105
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	37	29	19	85
Jet Fuel	2,309	3	2,312	3,724	570	1,643	5,937
Naphtha-Type	184	0	184	149	5	234	388
Kerosene-Type	2,125	3	2,128	3,575	565	1,409	5,549
Kerosene	156	101	257	701	74	-4	771
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,794	871	8,665	12,630	2,577	4,666	19,873
Residual Fuel Oil	5,412	66	5,478	2,062	271	196	2,529
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,390	20	1,410	56	0	37	93
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,725	46	2,771	248	0	72	320
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,297	0	1,297	1,758	271	87	2,116
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	421	0	421	580	0	43	623
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	9	0	9	759	0	47	806
Special Naphthas	24	12	36	193	0	155	348
Lubricants	183	253	436	459	0	252	711
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	183	253	436	459	0	252	711
Waxes	0	101	101	26	0	33	59
Petroleum Coke	1,228	25	1,253	2,322	597	824	3,743
Marketable	447	0	447	1,301	443	575	2,319
Catalyst	781	25	806	1,021	154	249	1,424
Asphalt and Road Oil	286	185	471	2,681	459	623	3,763
Still Gas	1,617	115	1,732	2,619	358	766	3,743
Miscellaneous Products	38	43	81	286	44	56	386
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	38	43	81	286	44	56	386
Total	38,681	2,926	41,607	66,335	10,245	20,406	96,986
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,288	-19	-2,307	-3,209	-558	-601	-4,368

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	702	6,047	2,010	108	73	8,940	97	1,672	15,174
Ethane/Ethylene	5	561	222	0	0	788	0	0	788
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	625
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	163
Propane/Propylene	525	4,163	2,097	80	67	6,932	194	1,197	13,083
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,400
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,683
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	1,348	-214	24	4	1,166	-75	470	1,316
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,430
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-114
Isobutane	168	-25	-95	4	2	54	-22	5	-13
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,919	43,687	33,198	1,943	1,404	88,151	6,121	32,055	195,826
Leaded	492	0	354	0	272	1,118	818	1,289	3,578
Unleaded	7,427	43,687	32,844	1,943	1,132	87,033	5,303	30,766	192,248
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	124	93	0	0	298	18	80	481
Jet Fuel	1,744	8,391	7,208	283	289	17,915	798	11,122	38,084
Naphtha-Type	441	739	715	240	264	2,399	205	1,102	4,278
Kerosene-Type	1,303	7,652	6,493	43	25	15,516	593	10,020	33,806
Kerosene	13	83	129	3	0	228	5	79	1,340
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,881	14,462	14,870	1,649	520	34,382	3,352	11,469	77,741
Residual Fuel Oil	543	5,261	3,800	319	13	9,936	263	9,528	27,734
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	141	4	616	58	8	827	87	1,154	3,571
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	279	813	303	226	5	1,626	26	906	5,649
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	123	4,444	2,881	35	0	7,483	150	7,468	18,514
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	65	2,711	56	0	5	2,837	0	57	3,938
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	104	4,425	2,160	0	0	6,689	19	224	7,747
Special Naphthas	67	640	163	97	0	967	0	31	1,382
Lubricants	33	1,616	602	458	0	2,709	0	668	4,524
Naphthenic	33	400	0	316	0	749	0	259	1,008
Paraffinic	0	1,216	602	142	0	1,960	0	409	3,516
Waxes	8	232	70	44	0	354	-1	63	576
Petroleum Coke	287	3,369	3,434	139	18	7,247	330	3,757	16,330
Marketable	48	1,667	2,559	109	0	4,383	172	2,878	10,199
Catalyst	239	1,702	875	30	18	2,864	158	879	6,131
Asphalt and Road Oil	158	517	706	758	142	2,281	710	925	8,150
Still Gas	538	4,904	2,967	205	74	8,688	527	3,680	18,370
Miscellaneous Products	47	458	551	0	0	1,056	54	132	1,709
Fuel Use	0	0	125	0	0	125	0	0	125
Nonfuel Use	47	458	426	0	0	931	54	132	1,584
Total	15,190	96,927	72,017	6,006	2,538	192,678	12,293	75,542	419,106
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-446	-6,500	-3,330	-27	-38	-10,341	-260	-3,711	-20,987

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	13,155	812	13,967	8,637	2,100	2,132	12,869
Petroleum Products	47,020	3,263	50,283	41,945	8,544	14,189	64,678
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	85	16	130	231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	881	16	897	1,750	166	607	2,523
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	412	3	415	1,060	28	207	1,295
Normal Butane/Butylene	373	11	384	393	87	243	723
Isobutane	96	2	98	294	51	157	502
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,266	7	1,273	213	42	47	302
Unfinished Oils	12,005	768	12,773	9,525	439	4,332	14,296
Naphthas and Lighter	2,514	280	2,794	2,681	158	1,097	3,936
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,598	99	2,697	1,019	55	267	1,341
Heavy Gas Oils	5,839	264	6,103	2,887	205	1,725	4,817
Residuum	1,054	125	1,179	2,938	21	1,243	4,202
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,128	116	5,244	5,453	875	1,427	7,755
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	8	0	10	18
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,445	400	13,845	8,122	1,442	2,204	11,768
Leaded	0	9	9	46	3	44	93
Unleaded	13,445	391	13,836	8,076	1,439	2,160	11,675
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	0	4	65	39	28	132
Jet Fuel	2,199	0	2,199	2,173	260	612	3,045
Naphtha-Type	81	0	81	126	47	187	360
Kerosene-Type	2,118	0	2,118	2,047	213	425	2,685
Kerosene	77	45	122	537	38	207	782
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,146	396	7,542	5,228	1,368	2,158	8,754
Residual Fuel Oil	2,156	69	2,225	1,905	300	169	2,374
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	788	49	837	54	0	9	63
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,128	20	1,148	244	0	71	315
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	240	0	240	1,607	300	89	1,996
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	237	0	237	243	0	127	370
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	3	0	1	4
Special Naphthas	37	30	67	119	0	171	290
Lubricants	437	559	996	685	0	2	687
Waxes	0	204	204	81	0	23	104
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,057	0	1,057	1,060	1,639	410	3,109
Asphalt and Road Oil	883	615	1,498	4,492	1,918	1,486	7,896
Miscellaneous Products	58	38	96	198	2	38	238
Total Stocks, All Oils	60,175	4,075	64,250	50,582	10,644	16,321	77,547

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
February 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,480	26,968	18,505	1,377	436	48,766	2,642	21,652	99,896
Petroleum Products	10,440	78,271	46,251	5,644	1,510	142,116	12,243	61,491	330,811
Pentanes Plus	71	78	85	15	18	267	3	5	507
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,636	3,820	2,798	30	25	8,309	371	1,042	13,142
Ethane/Ethylene	117	416	0	0	0	533	0	0	536
Propane/Propylene	686	2,044	1,034	8	6	3,778	98	108	5,694
Normal Butane/Butylene	401	644	1,202	6	10	2,263	182	566	4,118
Isobutane	432	716	562	16	9	1,735	91	368	2,794
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	87	868	283	1	5	1,244	27	2,809	5,655
Unfinished Oils	2,549	28,646	17,982	951	330	50,458	2,328	22,660	102,515
Naphthas and Lighter	771	7,954	4,928	153	35	13,841	553	4,020	25,144
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	357	5,147	2,998	177	4	8,683	425	4,087	17,233
Heavy Gas Oils	865	10,825	6,927	565	291	19,473	898	10,666	41,957
Residuum	556	4,720	3,129	56	0	8,461	452	3,887	18,181
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,361	8,962	4,549	116	217	15,205	1,976	7,014	37,194
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	3	57
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,783	13,355	5,288	768	129	21,323	2,017	7,870	56,823
Leaded	200	22	0	0	22	244	561	744	1,651
Unleaded	1,583	13,333	5,288	768	107	21,079	1,456	7,126	55,172
Finished Aviation Gasoline	67	209	141	0	0	417	39	126	718
Jet Fuel	612	4,059	2,590	208	224	7,693	356	4,127	17,420
Naphtha-Type	153	453	526	162	195	1,489	130	593	2,653
Kerosene-Type	459	3,606	2,064	46	29	6,204	226	3,534	14,767
Kerosene	38	481	134	19	0	672	36	45	1,657
Distillate Fuel Oil	796	6,047	3,852	730	122	11,547	1,250	4,399	33,492
Residual Fuel Oil	344	3,609	2,610	248	10	6,821	645	5,244	17,309
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	71	1	970	4	8	1,054	70	639	2,663
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	35	337	223	191	2	788	294	690	3,235
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	238	3,271	1,417	53	0	4,979	281	3,915	11,411
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	14	800	254	0	14	1,082	0	70	1,759
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	59	1,250	140	0	0	1,449	4	151	1,612
Special Naphthas	84	961	67	78	0	1,190	2	33	1,582
Lubricants	11	3,559	1,386	610	0	5,566	0	817	8,066
Waxes	6	314	197	33	0	550	25	132	1,015
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	238	3,047	436	0	3,721	121	2,412	10,420
Asphalt and Road Oil	906	846	580	1,401	416	4,149	3,028	2,464	19,035
Miscellaneous Products	16	169	232	0	0	417	15	67	833
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,920	105,239	64,756	7,021	1,946	190,882	14,885	83,143	430,707

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
February 1992**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.3	-0.2	3.0	4.0	2.3	3.5	3.7
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	48.6	39.8	48.0	53.6	51.5	50.2	52.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.9	0.1	5.5	5.9	5.9	7.5	6.2
Kerosene	0.4	3.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.8	30.0	22.4	20.7	26.9	24.8	22.3
Residual Fuel Oil	15.1	2.3	14.2	3.4	2.8	1.0	2.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.9
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4
Lubricants	0.5	8.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.8
Waxes	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	0.9	3.2	3.8	6.2	4.4	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	0.8	6.4	1.2	4.4	4.8	3.3	4.2
Still Gas	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-6.4	-0.7	-6.0	-5.3	-5.8	-3.2	-4.9

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	5.3	6.9	3.1	1.9	3.2	5.2	0.9	2.4	4.0
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	48.7	46.3	45.1	29.0	52.1	45.6	48.1	42.1	46.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	0.8	1.1	4.2	11.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.8	8.8	10.0	0.8	1.1	9.0	5.2	14.6	8.9
Kerosene	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.6	16.6	23.0	29.0	22.7	19.9	29.5	16.7	20.4
Residual Fuel Oil	4.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	0.6	5.7	2.3	13.9	7.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	5.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.3	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	0.9	8.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	2.2	3.9	5.3	2.4	0.8	4.2	2.9	5.5	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.2	0.6	1.1	13.3	6.2	1.3	6.2	1.3	2.1
Still Gas	4.0	5.6	4.6	3.6	3.2	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.3	-7.5	-5.1	-0.5	-1.7	-6.0	-2.3	-5.4	-5.5

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,085	2,219	7,917	11,221
Delaware	0	0	119	119
Florida	0	99	1,117	1,216
Maine	0	18	617	635
Maryland	0	267	827	1,094
Massachusetts	0	751	1,405	2,156
New Hampshire	0	23	100	123
New Jersey	227	0	1,369	1,596
New York	832	1,061	1,565	3,458
North Carolina	0	0	327	327
South Carolina	26	0	188	214
Vermont	0	0	22	22
Virginia	0	0	261	261
PAD District II	65	2	28	95
Michigan	65	0	0	65
North Dakota	0	2	4	6
Ohio	0	0	24	24
PAD District III	664	0	1,991	2,655
Louisiana	0	0	517	517
Texas	664	0	1,474	2,138
PAD District V	0	0	165	165
California	0	0	150	150
Washington	0	0	15	15
U.S. Total	1,814	2,221	10,101	14,136

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	24,835	34,519	81,679	2,357	2,576	145,966	5,033
Natural Gas Liquids	831	2,601	548	230	40	4,250	147
Pentanes Plus	0	40	483	67	0	590	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	831	2,561	65	163	40	3,660	126
Ethane/Ethylene	0	290	48	0	0	338	12
Propane/Propylene	779	1,597	0	113	8	2,497	86
Normal Butane/Butylene	50	535	17	40	18	660	23
Isobutane	2	139	0	10	14	165	6
Other Liquids	4,423	613	5,189	0	357	10,582	365
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,438	256	4,989	0	357	9,040	312
Naphthas and Lighter	201	0	1,301	0	357	1,859	64
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,497	256	1,336	0	0	4,089	141
Residuum	740	0	2,352	0	0	3,092	107
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	985	357	200	0	0	1,542	53
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	27,254	770	6,231	162	646	35,063	1,209
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,246	222	0	31	319	7,818	270
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	7,246	222	0	31	319	7,818	270
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	4	5	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,500	103	0	0	22	1,625	56
Naphtha-Type	173	103	0	0	0	276	10
Kerosene-Type	1,327	0	0	0	22	1,349	47
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,197	0	0	0	0	1,197	41
Other	130	0	0	0	22	152	5
Kerosene	861	0	0	0	0	861	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,574	230	0	131	63	5,998	207
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,574	230	0	131	63	5,998	207
Residual Fuel Oil	11,221	95	2,655	0	165	14,136	487
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,221	95	2,655	0	165	14,136	487
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,085	65	664	0	0	1,814	63
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,219	2	0	0	0	2,221	77
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	7,917	28	1,991	0	165	10,101	348
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	193	8	680	0	38	919	32
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,530	0	0	2,530	87
Special Naphthas	11	89	67	0	5	172	6
Lubricants	146	14	0	0	0	160	6
Waxes	23	4	2	0	1	30	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	70	0	17	87	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	476	0	227	0	11	714	25
Miscellaneous Products	3	4	0	0	1	8	(s)
Total	57,343	38,503	93,647	2,749	3,619	195,861	6,754

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	62,397	71,053	181,184	5,062	8,694	328,390	5,473
Natural Gas Liquids	1,823	5,683	1,182	629	122	9,439	157
Pentanes Plus	242	81	969	175	0	1,467	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,581	5,602	213	454	122	7,972	133
Ethane/Ethylene	0	675	172	0	0	847	14
Propane/Propylene	1,492	3,424	0	325	42	5,283	88
Normal Butane/Butylene	87	1,294	41	100	41	1,563	26
Isobutane	2	209	0	29	39	279	5
Other Liquids	10,252	760	14,053	0	477	25,542	426
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	120	120	2
Unfinished Oils ^a	9,051	316	13,604	0	357	23,328	389
Naphthas and Lighter	677	0	2,728	0	357	3,762	63
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	7,175	316	2,975	0	0	10,466	174
Residuum	1,199	0	7,901	0	0	9,100	152
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,201	444	449	0	0	2,094	35
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	52,996	1,559	11,472	300	1,534	67,861	1,131
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,219	466	0	60	417	15,162	253
Leaded	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Unleaded	14,219	466	0	58	417	15,160	253
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	0	4	6	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,615	183	0	0	35	2,833	47
Naphtha-Type	355	183	0	0	0	538	9
Kerosene-Type	2,260	0	0	0	35	2,295	38
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,007	0	0	0	0	2,007	33
Other	253	0	0	0	35	288	5
Kerosene	1,875	0	0	0	0	1,875	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,162	526	0	240	118	13,046	217
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12,162	526	0	240	118	13,046	217
Residual Fuel Oil	20,396	132	3,993	0	539	25,060	418
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	20,396	132	3,993	0	539	25,060	418
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,836	82	884	0	200	4,002	67
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4,356	9	0	0	0	4,365	73
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	13,204	41	3,109	0	339	16,693	278
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	378	20	840	0	73	1,311	22
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	6,071	0	0	6,071	101
Special Naphthas	81	183	148	0	6	418	7
Lubricants	441	28	0	0	0	469	8
Waxes	48	9	5	0	3	65	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	103	0	44	147	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	777	0	312	0	293	1,382	23
Miscellaneous Products	4	10	0	0	2	16	(s)
Total	127,468	79,055	207,891	5,991	10,827	431,232	7,187

^aCrude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^bIncludes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	50,600	246	2,036	0	1,163	130	0	664	0	0
Algeria	1,665	246	746	0	0	0	0	664	0	0
Saudi Arabia	48,935	0	1,290	0	1,163	130	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	32,654	200	678	930	1,516	1,152	3,386	3,012	0	0
Ecuador	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Gabon	3,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	0	0
Venezuela	18,998	200	678	930	1,516	1,152	3,386	2,091	0	0
Non OPEC	62,712	3,214	6,326	612	5,139	343	2,612	10,460	861	172
Angola	7,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	769	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	0
Australia	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,375	0	0
Belgium	0	0	487	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0
Canada	24,107	3,149	187	357	2,551	125	1,622	444	66	172
China, People's Republic of	2,013	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	17	889	0	497	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	22,860	48	253	0	0	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	797	53	0	45	0	1,311	0	0
Norway	0	0	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,465	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	40	0	173	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	962	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	875	0	250	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,377	162	1,087	0	990	2,033	795	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	145,966	3,660	9,040	1,542	7,818	1,625	5,998	14,136	861	172

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,530	0	0	483	7,252	57,852	1,745	250	1,995
Algeria	0	2,530	0	0	483	4,669	6,334	57	161	218
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,583	51,518	1,687	89	1,776
Other OPEC	0	0	0	293	0	11,167	43,821	1,126	385	1,511
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	373	1,070	24	13	37
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,040	105	0	105
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	39	0	39
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	548	9,338	303	19	322
Venezuela	0	0	0	293	0	10,246	29,244	655	353	1,008
Non OPEC	919	0	160	421	237	31,476	94,188	2,162	1,085	3,248
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,125	246	0	246
Argentina	173	0	0	0	60	499	1,268	27	17	44
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	10	0	10
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,375	1,375	0	47	47
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	570	570	0	20	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	351	351	0	12	12
Canada	39	0	54	106	155	9,027	33,134	831	311	1,143
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	155	2,168	69	5	75
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	632	3,302	92	22	114
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	11	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	516	516	0	18	18
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	48	48	0	2	2
India	295	0	0	0	0	295	295	0	10	10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,403	1,403	0	48	48
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	54	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	900	23,760	788	31	819
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	10	253	253	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	173	0	2,379	2,379	0	82	82
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	305	305	0	11	11
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	442	442	0	15	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,465	1,465	0	51	51
Puerto Rico	358	0	106	0	0	677	677	0	23	23
Spain	0	0	0	142	0	476	476	0	16	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	962	3,174	76	33	109
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,830	1,830	0	63	63
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	0	3	3
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,444	6,444	0	222	222
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	919	2,530	160	714	720	49,895	195,861	5,033	1,721	6,754

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	6,164	246	384	0	1,163	130	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	246	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,164	0	0	0	1,163	130	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,388	200	0	730	1,516	1,152	3,386	2,205	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Gabon	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	0	0
Venezuela	3,023	200	0	730	1,516	1,152	3,386	1,284	0	0
Non OPEC	9,283	385	3,054	255	4,567	218	2,188	9,016	861	11
Angola	4,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,375	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0
Canada	1,554	385	0	0	2,134	0	1,198	334	66	11
China, Taiwan	1,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	497	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	701	53	0	45	0	1,311	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,434	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	40	0	173	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	962	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	356	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,377	162	1,087	0	990	2,033	795	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24,835	831	3,438	985	7,246	1,500	5,574	11,221	861	11

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	1,923	8,087	213	66	279
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	22	22
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,293	7,457	213	45	257
Other OPEC	0	0	0	239	0	9,428	18,816	324	325	649
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	373	373	0	13	13
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,121	73	0	73
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	548	4,792	146	19	165
Venezuela	0	0	0	239	0	8,507	11,530	104	293	398
Non OPEC	193	0	146	237	26	21,157	30,440	320	730	1,050
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,087	141	0	141
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	266	266	0	9	9
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,375	1,375	0	47	47
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	0	3	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	351	351	0	12	12
Canada	5	0	40	95	17	4,285	5,839	54	148	201
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,324	46	0	46
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	632	632	0	22	22
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	11	11
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	516	516	0	18	18
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	48	48	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	497	497	0	17	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,643	57	0	57
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,110	2,110	0	73	73
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,434	1,434	0	49	49
Puerto Rico	188	0	106	0	0	507	507	0	17	17
Spain	0	0	0	142	0	476	476	0	16	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	962	962	0	33	33
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	606	606	0	21	21
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,444	6,444	0	222	222
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	193	0	146	476	26	32,508	57,343	856	1,121	1,977

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	24,595	2,561	256	357	222	103	230	95	0	89
Belgium	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	19,369	2,561	0	357	222	103	230	95	0	89
Colombia	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34,519	2,561	256	357	222	103	230	95	0	89

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,179	144	0	144
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,179	144	0	144
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,745	198	0	198
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	57	0	57
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,094	141	0	141
Non OPEC	8	0	14	0	49	3,984	28,579	848	137	985
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	9	9
Canada	8	0	14	0	49	3,728	23,097	668	129	796
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	18	0	18
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,144	143	0	143
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	19	0	19
Total	8	0	14	0	49	3,984	38,503	1,190	137	1,328

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	40,257	0	1,652	0	0	0	0	664	0	0
Algeria	1,665	0	362	0	0	0	0	664	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,592	0	1,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	16,053	0	678	200	0	0	0	657	0	0
Ecuador	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	11,881	0	678	200	0	0	0	657	0	0
Non OPEC	25,369	65	2,659	0	0	0	0	1,334	0	67
Angola	3,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
China, People's Republic of	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	17	532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17,073	48	253	0	0	0	0	598	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	519	0	0	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81,679	65	4,989	200	0	0	0	2,655	0	67

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,530	0	0	483	5,329	45,586	1,388	184	1,572
Algeria	0	2,530	0	0	483	4,039	5,704	57	139	197
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,290	39,882	1,331	44	1,375
Other OPEC	0	0	0	54	0	1,589	17,642	554	55	608
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12	0	12
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	32	0	32
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,895	100	0	100
Venezuela	0	0	0	54	0	1,589	13,470	410	55	464
Non OPEC	680	0	0	173	72	5,050	30,419	875	174	1,049
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,038	105	0	105
Argentina	173	0	0	0	60	233	1,002	27	8	35
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	0	8	8
Canada	26	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	10	10
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,148	74	0	74
India	295	0	0	0	0	295	295	0	10	10
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	549	549	0	19	19
Korea, Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	899	17,972	589	31	620
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	173	0	269	269	0	9	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	305	305	0	11	11
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	442	442	0	15	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	170	0	0	0	0	170	170	0	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,652	57	0	57
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,224	1,224	0	42	42
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	0	3	3
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	680	2,530	0	227	555	11,968	93,647	2,817	413	3,229

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	2,357	163	0	0	31	0	131	0	0	0
Canada	2,357	163	0	0	31	0	131	0	0	0
Total	2,357	163	0	0	31	0	131	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	1,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
Ecuador	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
Non OPEC	1,108	40	357	0	319	22	63	15	0	5
Australia	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	827	40	0	0	164	22	63	15	0	5
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,576	40	357	0	319	22	63	165	0	5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	67	392	2,749	81	14	95
Canada	0	0	0	0	67	392	2,749	81	14	95
Total	0	0	0	0	67	392	2,749	81	14	95
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	150	1,618	51	5	56
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	12	0	12
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	39	0	39
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	0	5	5
Non OPEC	38	0	0	11	23	893	2,001	38	31	69
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	10	0	10
Canada	0	0	0	11	22	342	1,169	29	12	40
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	155	155	0	5	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	357	357	0	12	12
Korea, Republic of	38	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	38	0	0	11	23	1,043	3,619	89	36	125

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	109,568	246	5,782	0	1,824	221	0	1,543	0	0
Algeria	2,807	246	1,436	0	0	0	0	1,543	0	0
Saudi Arabia	106,761	0	3,802	0	1,824	221	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	81,732	609	1,925	930	4,286	1,732	6,996	4,979	0	0
Ecuador	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Gabon	5,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Nigeria	26,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	0	0
Venezuela	43,403	609	1,925	930	4,286	1,732	6,996	3,022	0	0
Non OPEC	137,090	7,117	15,621	1,164	9,052	880	6,050	18,538	1,875	418
Angola	18,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,167	0	0	0	0	0	419	503	0	71
Australia	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,342	0	0
Belgium	0	4	868	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	542	0	0	351	0	0
Canada	48,392	6,904	212	444	3,870	218	2,658	1,000	134	277
China, People's Republic of	6,464	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	0	0
Congo	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	20	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	17	1,869	0	740	0	0	5	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	45,224	172	286	244	0	63	0	924	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,272	53	0	244	0	1,738	45	0
Norway	523	0	305	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,957	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	106	0	355	0	185	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,186	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,654	0	162	0	219	0	210	1,287	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,554	0	1,053	0	480	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,667	312	2,207	0	2,763	3,550	1,696	0
Zaire	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	328,390	7,972	23,328	2,094	15,162	2,833	13,046	25,060	1,875	418

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	6,071	0	0	969	16,656	126,224	1,826	278	2,104
Algeria	0	6,071	0	0	969	10,265	13,072	47	171	218
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	5,847	112,608	1,779	97	1,877
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	9	9
Other OPEC	0	0	0	471	153	22,081	103,813	1,362	368	1,730
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	373	1,768	23	6	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,846	97	0	97
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	233	4,995	79	4	83
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	27,710	439	23	462
Venezuela	0	0	0	471	120	20,091	63,494	723	335	1,058
Non OPEC	1,311	0	469	911	699	64,105	201,195	2,285	1,068	3,353
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,283	305	0	305
Argentina	173	0	0	0	60	1,226	2,393	19	20	40
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	10	0	10
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,342	3,342	0	56	56
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	955	955	0	16	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	0	15	15
Canada	55	0	105	233	358	16,468	64,860	807	274	1,081
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	155	6,619	108	3	110
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	8,187	102	35	136
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	477	5	3	8
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	5	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	11	0	11
France	10	0	0	0	0	606	606	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	16	59	59	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	3	0	3
India	295	0	0	0	0	295	295	0	5	5
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	2,641	2,641	0	44	44
Japan	15	0	0	0	6	21	21	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	89	0	0	0	0	446	446	0	7	7
Mexico	0	0	0	278	245	2,212	47,436	754	37	791
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	10	1,222	1,222	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	258	0	3,610	3,610	0	60	60
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	545	1,068	9	9	18
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,362	1,362	0	23	23
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,957	1,957	0	33	33
Puerto Rico	652	0	364	0	0	1,662	1,662	0	28	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	15	15
Spain	0	0	0	142	0	1,548	1,548	0	26	26
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,878	6,532	78	31	109
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	2,248	5,802	59	37	97
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	10	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	14,195	14,195	0	237	237
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	15	0	15
Other	0	0	0	0	4	251	251	0	4	4
Total	1,311	6,071	469	1,382	1,821	102,842	431,232	5,473	1,714	7,187

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	14,086	246	384	0	1,824	221	0	879	0	0
Algeria	0	246	384	0	0	0	0	879	0	0
Saudi Arabia	14,086	0	0	0	1,824	221	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	25,489	609	329	730	4,286	1,732	6,996	3,371	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Gabon	3,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	0	0
Venezuela	7,538	609	329	730	4,286	1,732	6,996	1,614	0	0
Non OPEC	22,822	726	8,338	471	8,109	662	5,166	16,146	1,875	81
Angola	9,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	503	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,342	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	542	0	0	351	0	0
Canada	3,293	726	0	0	3,082	0	1,774	853	134	21
China, People's Republic of	3,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,357	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	516	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	555	0	740	0	0	5	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,270	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,176	53	0	244	0	1,698	45	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,926	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	106	0	355	0	185	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	219	0	210	962	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	534	0	480	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	3,667	312	2,207	0	2,763	3,550	1,696	0
Zaire	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62,397	1,581	9,051	1,201	14,219	2,615	12,162	20,396	1,875	81

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	3,554	17,640	235	59	294
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,509	1,509	0	25	25
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,045	16,131	235	34	269
Other OPEC	0	0	0	417	0	18,470	43,959	425	308	733
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	373	373	0	6	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,043	51	0	51
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	12	0	12
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	15,563	236	23	259
Venezuela	0	0	0	417	0	16,713	24,251	126	279	404
Non OPEC	378	0	441	360	294	43,047	65,869	380	717	1,098
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,481	158	0	158
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	922	1,320	7	15	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,342	3,342	0	56	56
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	83	83	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	893	893	0	15	15
Canada	9	0	77	218	31	6,925	10,218	55	115	170
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,419	57	0	57
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,086	3,443	23	35	57
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	3	3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	5	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	675	11	0	11
France	0	0	0	0	0	576	576	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	13	56	56	0	1	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300	0	22	22
Japan	6	0	0	0	6	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	242	305	3,575	55	5	60
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	340	340	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	3,216	3,216	0	54	54
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	4	4
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,926	1,926	0	32	32
Puerto Rico	363	0	364	0	0	1,373	1,373	0	23	23
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	15	15
Spain	0	0	0	142	0	1,018	1,018	0	17	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,391	1,391	0	23	23
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,014	1,014	0	17	17
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	14,195	14,195	0	237	237
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	929	15	0	15
Other	0	0	0	0	2	249	249	0	4	4
Total	378	0	441	777	294	65,071	127,468	1,040	1,085	2,124

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	13,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	8,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	49,898	5,602	316	444	466	183	526	132	0	183
Belgium	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	39,089	5,602	0	444	466	183	526	132	0	183
Colombia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	8,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	71,053	5,602	316	444	466	183	526	132	0	183

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,955	133	0	133
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,955	133	0	133
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,200	220	0	220
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,531	76	0	76
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,669	144	0	144
Non OPEC	20	0	28	0	102	8,002	57,900	832	133	965
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	4	4
Canada	20	0	28	0	102	7,686	46,775	651	128	780
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,122	135	0	135
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,120	19	0	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	9	0	9
Total	20	0	28	0	102	8,002	79,055	1,184	133	1,318

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	86,278	0	5,398	0	0	0	0	664	0	0
Algeria	2,807	0	1,052	0	0	0	0	664	0	0
Saudi Arabia	83,471	0	3,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	37,465	0	1,596	200	0	0	0	1,258	0	0
Ecuador	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	26,688	0	1,596	200	0	0	0	1,258	0	0
Non OPEC	57,441	213	6,610	249	0	0	0	2,071	0	148
Angola	8,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Belgium	0	4	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
China, People's Republic of	2,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	17	957	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	33,832	172	286	244	0	0	0	924	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Norway	523	0	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	220	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,534	0	162	0	0	0	0	151	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,030	0	519	0	0	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	181,184	213	13,604	449	0	0	0	3,993	0	148

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	6,071	0	0	969	13,102	99,380	1,438	218	1,656
Algeria	0	6,071	0	0	969	8,756	11,563	47	146	193
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,802	87,273	1,391	63	1,455
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	9	9
Other OPEC	0	0	0	54	33	3,141	40,606	524	52	677
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	6	0	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,803	47	0	47
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,616	127	0	127
Venezuela	0	0	0	54	0	3,108	29,796	445	52	497
Non OPEC	840	0	0	258	75	10,464	67,905	957	174	1,132
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,802	147	0	147
Argentina	173	0	0	0	60	304	1,073	13	5	18
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	616	616	0	10	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	26	0	0	0	0	305	305	0	5	5
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	46	0	46
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,701	62	0	62
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	5	0	5
France	10	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	3	0	3
India	295	0	0	0	0	295	295	0	5	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	984	984	0	16	16
Japan	9	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	373	373	0	6	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	1,626	35,458	564	27	591
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	10	882	882	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	258	0	394	394	0	7	7
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	305	828	9	5	14
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,362	1,362	0	23	23
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	289	0	0	0	0	289	289	0	5	5
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	470	470	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	313	3,847	59	5	64
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	1,234	4,264	51	21	71
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	10	10
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	840	6,071	0	312	1,077	26,707	207,891	3,020	445	3,465

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	5,062	454	0	0	60	0	240	0	0	0
Canada	5,062	454	0	0	60	0	240	0	0	0
Total	5,062	454	0	0	60	0	240	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
Ecuador	1,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Venezuela	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
Non OPEC	1,867	122	357	0	417	35	118	189	0	6
Australia	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	948	122	0	0	262	35	118	15	0	6
China, People's Republic of	295	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Total	8,694	122	357	0	417	35	118	539	0	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	175	929	5,991	84	15	100
Canada	0	0	0	0	175	929	5,991	84	15	100
Total	0	0	0	0	175	929	5,991	84	15	100

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
February 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	29	0	0	617	646	22
Natural Gas Liquids	16	138	558	2	241	955	33
Pentanes Plus	3	1	4	0	0	8	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	137	554	2	241	947	33
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	10	111	449	2	201	774	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	26	104	0	40	173	6
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	900	120	11,497	4	10,571	23,093	796
Finished Motor Gasoline	16	18	1,203	0	487	1,724	59
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	2	55	(s)	1	59	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	2	118	(s)	1,047	1,168	40
Kerosene	1	2	0	0	1	4	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	46	4	4,814	0	3,211	8,075	278
Residual Fuel Oil	598	0	1,975	0	2,537	5,110	176
Special Naphthas	3	3	46	0	1	52	2
Lubricants	121	33	233	3	97	487	17
Waxes	6	3	54	0	24	86	3
Petroleum Coke	97	47	2,995	0	3,148	6,287	217
Asphalt and Road Oil	3	8	4	1	18	34	1
Miscellaneous Products	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	6	(s)
Total	916	288	12,055	6	11,429	24,695	852

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	54	0	0	4,242	4,296	72
Natural Gas Liquids	125	291	2,437	6	590	3,449	57
Pentanes Plus	12	5	4	0	8	29	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	286	2,433	6	582	3,419	57
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	110	185	2,171	6	536	3,008	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	101	262	0	46	412	7
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2,299	332	29,608	11	20,156	52,405	873
Finished Motor Gasoline	35	49	3,041	1	1,280	4,407	73
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	3	55	(s)	1	61	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	2	336	1	2,204	2,543	42
Kerosene	3	3	641	0	2	650	11
Distillate Fuel Oil	469	66	12,003	0	6,698	19,236	321
Residual Fuel Oil	1,076	0	5,334	0	4,390	10,800	180
Special Naphthas	5	11	526	(s)	2	544	9
Lubricants	289	66	423	7	183	968	16
Waxes	16	4	97	0	44	162	3
Petroleum Coke	384	98	7,098	0	5,317	12,899	215
Asphalt and Road Oil	7	30	53	1	33	124	2
Miscellaneous Products	10	(s)	(s)	0	1	11	(s)
Total	2,423	677	32,045	17	24,988	60,150	1,003

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	2	22	18	0	122	393
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	1
Canada	29	4	167	56	39	3	28	3
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	0	0	0	742	190
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	20	0
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	107	0	0	243	100
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
Honduras	0	0	32	0	100	0	258	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	17	0	0	(s)	290
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	643
Japan	0	0	2	1	421	(s)	57	579
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	594	0	1,934	758
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	657	1,316	0	(s)	98	377
Netherlands	0	0	5	0	0	0	2,206	634
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	219
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	132
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	4	204	55	0	6	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	457
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	107
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	2	0	0	109	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0
Virgin Islands	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	10	0	0	0	187	0
Total	646	8	947	1,724	1,227	4	8,075	5,110

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Australia	0	2	1	370	(s)	0	375	13
Bahama Islands	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	560	19
Bahrain	(s)	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	2	1	668	1	(s)	684	24
Brazil	(s)	7	0	55	0	0	303	10
Canada	3	85	6	401	11	1	837	29
Chile	0	13	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	24	1
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	934	32
China, Taiwan	(s)	19	1	(s)	(s)	0	41	1
Colombia	0	4	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	(s)
Costa Rica	4	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	15	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	7	1	0	0	0	7	(s)
Ecuador	2	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	144	0	0	145	5
El Salvador	1	4	(s)	0	0	0	31	1
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	2	2	0	1	(s)	514	18
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	3	3	2	391	4	(s)	403	14
Ghana	0	(s)	0	44	0	0	45	2
Greece	0	1	0	183	0	0	186	6
Guatemala	5	7	2	0	0	0	464	16
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	228	8
Honduras	3	1	(s)	0	0	0	394	14
Hong Kong	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
India	0	18	28	0	(s)	(s)	167	5
Indonesia	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	12	0	0	13	(s)
Israel	12	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	320	11
Italy	0	1	(s)	421	1	0	424	15
Jamaica	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	700	24
Japan	(s)	11	3	781	2	2	1,858	64
Korea, Republic of	(s)	11	2	1	(s)	(s)	3,300	114
Malaysia	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Mexico	5	164	26	30	4	(s)	2,678	92
Netherlands	0	4	(s)	772	1	(s)	3,621	125
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	444	15
New Zealand	0	1	2	132	0	0	135	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	224	8
Peru	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	175	6
Philippines	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	227	8
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	112	0	0	112	4
Puerto Rico	1	9	1	0	0	(s)	280	10
Saudi Arabia	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Singapore	(s)	27	(s)	0	(s)	0	484	17
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	165	6
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	339	0	0	375	13
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	4	(s)	135	(s)	0	140	5
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	(s)	10	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	180	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	712	0	0	712	25
United Arab Emirates	(s)	4	0	58	1	0	62	2
United Kingdom	(s)	1	1	215	3	(s)	332	11
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	2	1	1	110	1	0	318	11
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	617	21
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	118	0	0	118	4
Other	(s)	24	(s)	8	1	(s)	230	8
Total	52	487	85	6,287	34	6	24,695	852

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	31	94	45	0	282	394
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	54	16	355	130	98	7	150	336
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	0	32	0	2,565	190
China, Taiwan	0	0	1	255	0	(s)	21	0
Colombia	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	90	10	0	125	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	53	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
El Salvador	0	0	5	0	0	0	95	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	277	0	0	0	805	156
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Guatemala	0	0	27	255	23	0	528	100
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	228
Honduras	0	0	42	60	135	0	303	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	229	542	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	(s)	0	26	0	0	1	290
Italy	0	0	485	0	0	0	673	1,484
Jamaica	0	0	26	0	0	0	56	1,258
Japan	0	7	2	1	1,204	(s)	338	969
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	880	(s)	2,639	1,377
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	1,704	2,999	0	1	130	1,385
Netherlands	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	5,821	634
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	0	0	950	25
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	271	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	0	9	0	0	(s)	219
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	412
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	5	204	55	0	10	139
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	788	457
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Suriname	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	128
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	3	0	0	470	339
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	97	0	0	0	464	0
Virgin Islands	4,242	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	15	(s)	122	412	188	234
Total	4,296	29	3,419	4,407	2,605	650	19,236	10,800

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-February 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	3	1	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Australia	(s)	5	2	548	(s)	0	561	9
Bahama Islands	0	5	(s)	0	0	0	850	14
Bahrain	(s)	(s)	(s)	127	0	0	127	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	10	1	1,194	1	(s)	1,219	20
Brazil	(s)	7	0	105	0	0	353	6
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	13	173	15	627	32	2	2,009	33
Chile	0	19	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	162	3
China, People's Republic of	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2,789	46
China, Taiwan	(s)	46	2	61	(s)	(s)	385	6
Colombia	0	10	4	1	(s)	(s)	43	1
Costa Rica	4	24	(s)	0	0	(s)	254	4
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	11	1	0	0	0	65	1
Ecuador	2	2	1	0	(s)	(s)	6	(s)
Egypt	0	1	0	144	(s)	0	148	2
El Salvador	1	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	107	2
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	(s)	3	4	55	3	(s)	1,303	22
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	3	5	16	396	9	(s)	430	7
Ghana	(s)	(s)	0	44	0	0	45	1
Greece	0	1	(s)	183	0	0	187	3
Guatemala	6	15	2	0	0	0	957	16
Guinea	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	229	4
Honduras	4	2	(s)	0	0	0	546	9
Hong Kong	(s)	4	4	0	0	(s)	109	2
India	0	55	28	25	(s)	(s)	880	15
Indonesia	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	0	6	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	(s)	12	0	0	13	(s)
Israel	12	1	0	0	0	(s)	331	6
Italy	0	2	1	2,132	1	0	4,777	80
Jamaica	1	2	1	0	0	(s)	1,344	22
Japan	(s)	48	7	1,822	4	3	4,406	73
Korea, Republic of	(s)	21	5	2	(s)	(s)	4,925	82
Malaysia	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	8	260	51	90	8	(s)	6,636	111
Netherlands	95	5	1	1,320	4	(s)	7,885	131
Netherlands Antilles	0	4	0	0	(s)	(s)	987	16
New Zealand	0	1	4	132	0	0	409	7
Nigeria	(s)	1	0	0	1	1	3	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	97	0	0	99	2
Panama	(s)	6	0	0	0	(s)	235	4
Peru	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	786	13
Philippines	0	2	1	0	(s)	1	230	4
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	112	0	0	112	2
Puerto Rico	139	23	2	0	0	(s)	577	10
Saudi Arabia	(s)	5	0	0	0	1	6	(s)
Singapore	(s)	30	(s)	23	2	0	1,301	22
South Africa	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	165	3
Spain	0	1	(s)	1,372	(s)	0	1,509	25
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	5	(s)	137	(s)	0	142	2
Switzerland	(s)	1	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)
Thailand	(s)	12	(s)	0	(s)	1	204	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Turkey	0	14	0	987	0	0	1,096	18
United Arab Emirates	(s)	7	0	115	1	0	124	2
United Kingdom	242	4	2	565	49	(s)	1,676	28
U.S.S.R., Former	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	(s)
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	2	1	1	224	2	(s)	791	13
Virgin Islands	0	50	0	0	(s)	0	4,337	72
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	118	0	0	118	2
Other	1	31	1	117	5	(s)	1,126	19
Total	544	968	162	12,899	124	11	60,150	1,003

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,745	8	40	4	(s)	23	-2	(s)	174	248	1,993
Algeria	57	8	0	0	0	23	0	0	130	161	218
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,687	0	40	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	44	89	1,776
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,126	7	52	40	110	104	-4	(s)	65	374	1,500
Ecuador	24	0	0	0	0	13	0	(s)	(s)	13	37
Gabon	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	105
Indonesia	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	39
Nigeria	303	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	(s)	19	322
Venezuela	655	7	52	40	110	72	-4	(s)	65	342	997
Non OPEC	2,140	78	118	-30	-181	184	-208	-11	320	270	2,410
Angola	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246
Argentina	27	0	0	0	0	9	2	(s)	6	17	44
Australia	10	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	(s)	-13	-3
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	34	0	(s)	(s)	28	28
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	-23	(s)	16	-4	-4
Brazil	0	0	0	0	-8	12	-2	(s)	(s)	2	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	830	103	86	3	55	15	-13	-1	36	283	1,114
China, People's Republic of	69	(s)	5	0	-26	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-27	43
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	92	(s)	0	0	0	22	(s)	(s)	(s)	21	114
Egypt	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	0	-5	18
France	0	0	18	0	-18	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	0	-6	-6
Guatemala	0	0	-4	0	-8	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
India	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	(s)	9	4	4
Italy	0	1	17	0	(s)	0	-15	(s)	31	34	34
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	-2	-22	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-15	-2	-20	-27	(s)	(s)	-64	-64
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-20	-67	-26	(s)	(s)	2	-112	-112
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	788	-21	-45	0	-3	8	-1	-6	8	-61	727
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	-76	-22	-26	(s)	8	-116	-116
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	2	-15	45	0	(s)	35	67	67
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	11	11
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15
Panama	0	0	0	0	(s)	-8	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Peru	0	0	0	0	-1	46	0	(s)	(s)	44	44
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-7	4	(s)	(s)	0	3	14	14	14
Romania	0	0	0	0	-6	0	0	(s)	0	-6	-6
Spain	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-12	(s)	16	3	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	-2	0	0	0	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Trinidad and Tobago	76	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	(s)	33	109
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	(s)	0	-25	-25
United Kingdom	0	(s)	9	0	-4	24	-7	(s)	30	52	52
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Virgin Islands	-21	0	37	0	34	70	0	(s)	80	222	201
Other	0	-1	-1	-3	-23	-23	-31	-3	(s)	-85	-85
Total	5,011	94	210	14	-72	311	-214	-11	559	891	5,902

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
January-February 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,826	4	30	4	(s)	26	-2	(s)	214	275	2,101
Algeria	47	4	0	0	0	26	0	(s)	141	171	218
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,779	(s)	30	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	63	97	1,877
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	9	7	7
Other OPEC	1,362	9	71	27	109	83	-3	(s)	50	346	1,708
Ecuador	23	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	6	29
Gabon	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	97
Indonesia	79	0	0	0	(s)	3	1	(s)	(s)	4	83
Iran	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-7	-9	-9
Nigeria	439	0	0	0	0	23	0	(s)	(s)	23	462
Venezuela	723	9	71	29	109	50	-4	(s)	57	322	1,045
Non OPEC	2,213	63	77	-27	-212	129	-207	-8	347	162	2,375
Angola	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305
Argentina	19	0	0	0	7	8	1	(s)	4	20	40
Australia	10	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	(s)	-9	1
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-5	49	0	(s)	(s)	42	42
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	14	-4	-4
Brazil	0	0	9	0	-4	6	-2	(s)	(s)	9	9
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	806	109	62	2	42	11	-10	-1	26	242	1,048
China, People's Republic of	108	(s)	3	-1	-43	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-44	64
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-4	0	(s)	0	-1	-1	(s)	-6	-6
Colombia	102	(s)	0	0	(s)	35	(s)	(s)	(s)	34	136
Congo	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
Egypt	11	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	9
France	0	-4	9	0	-13	-3	-1	(s)	1	-12	-12
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Guatemala	3	(s)	-4	(s)	-9	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-13
India	0	0	0	0	-9	0	(s)	-1	1	-10	-10
Italy	0	-8	12	0	-11	-25	-36	(s)	31	-36	-36
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-1	-21	0	(s)	(s)	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-20	-6	-16	-30	-1	(s)	-73	-73
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-15	-44	-23	(s)	(s)	7	-75	-75
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	754	-26	-50	1	-2	-8	-1	-4	16	-74	680
Netherlands	0	(s)	(s)	0	-97	-11	-22	(s)	19	-111	-111
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	4	-16	29	0	(s)	27	44	44
Norway	9	0	4	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	5	7	16
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	23	23
Panama	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-4	-4
Peru	0	0	0	0	-6	26	0	(s)	(s)	20	20
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-3	5	(s)	1	0	6	10	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	(s)	0	-3	-3
Spain	0	-2	0	0	-1	4	-23	(s)	22	1	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	78	0	4	0	4	21	0	(s)	3	31	109
Turkey	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-16	(s)	(s)	-18	-18
United Kingdom	59	(s)	8	0	-8	6	-9	(s)	13	10	69
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	10	10
Virgin Islands	-71	0	37	0	46	58	0	-1	95	235	164
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Other	0	-2	-7	-2	-32	-12	-18	-2	19	-57	-57
Total	5,402	76	179	4	-103	238	-213	-8	611	783	6,185

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,008	77,000	735,731	13,701	73,334	914,774
Refinery	13,967	12,869	48,766	2,642	21,652	99,896
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,022	62,859	102,790	10,125	32,718	209,514
Leases	19	1,272	15,665	934	1,118	19,008
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,510	0	0	568,510
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	17,846	17,846
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	163,713	162,655	234,673	17,739	91,848	670,628
Refinery	50,283	64,678	142,116	12,243	61,491	330,811
Bulk Terminal	88,790	59,775	47,979	2,620	24,670	223,834
Pipeline	24,510	36,082	41,711	2,655	5,577	110,535
Natural Gas Processing Plant	130	2,120	2,867	221	110	5,448
Pentanes Plus	47	2,172	3,473	125	23	5,840
Refinery	0	231	267	3	6	507
Bulk Terminal	24	787	1,583	0	0	2,394
Pipeline	0	880	994	69	0	1,943
Natural Gas Processing Plant	23	274	629	53	17	996
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,203	22,924	38,569	1,061	1,850	67,607
Refinery	897	2,523	8,309	371	1,042	13,142
Bulk Terminal	1,233	11,975	21,104	63	715	35,090
Pipeline	966	6,580	6,918	459	0	14,923
Natural Gas Processing Plant	107	1,846	2,238	168	93	4,452
Ethane/Ethylene	2	4,132	10,954	190	0	15,278
Refinery	0	3	533	0	0	536
Bulk Terminal	2	2,064	7,338	0	0	9,404
Pipeline	0	1,391	2,706	184	0	4,281
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	674	377	6	0	1,057
Propane/Propylene	2,573	12,877	16,530	398	679	33,057
Refinery	415	1,295	3,778	98	108	5,694
Bulk Terminal	1,150	7,012	8,839	61	508	17,570
Pipeline	949	3,861	2,831	142	0	7,783
Natural Gas Processing Plant	59	709	1,082	97	63	2,010
Normal Butane/Butylene	509	3,294	6,043	285	785	10,916
Refinery	384	723	2,263	182	566	4,118
Bulk Terminal	80	1,596	2,371	2	204	4,253
Pipeline	0	627	904	47	0	1,578
Natural Gas Processing Plant	45	348	505	54	15	967
Isobutane	119	2,621	5,042	188	386	8,356
Refinery	98	502	1,735	91	368	2,794
Bulk Terminal	1	1,303	2,556	0	3	3,863
Pipeline	17	701	477	86	0	1,281
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	115	274	11	15	418
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,273	302	1,244	27	2,809	5,655
Refinery	1,273	302	1,244	27	2,809	5,655
Unfinished Oils	12,773	14,296	50,458	2,328	22,660	102,515
Refinery	2,794	3,936	13,841	553	4,020	25,144
Naphthas and Lighter	2,697	1,341	8,683	425	4,087	17,233
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	6,103	4,817	19,473	898	10,666	41,957
Heavy Gas Oils	1,179	4,202	8,461	452	3,887	18,181
Residuum						
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,609	8,456	15,720	2,010	7,706	39,501
Refinery	5,244	7,755	15,205	1,976	7,014	37,194
Bulk Terminal	325	548	505	34	131	1,543
Pipeline	40	153	10	0	561	764

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
February 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	18	36	0	3	57
Refinery	0	18	36	0	3	57
Finished Motor Gasoline	59,403	51,102	52,220	4,740	22,359	189,824
Refinery	13,845	11,768	21,323	2,017	7,870	56,823
Bulk Terminal	31,459	22,972	10,061	1,527	12,156	78,175
Pipeline	14,099	16,362	20,836	1,196	2,333	54,826
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	74	525	506	1,124	2,478	4,707
Refinery	9	93	244	561	744	1,651
Bulk Terminal	65	314	128	378	1,625	2,510
Pipeline	0	118	134	185	109	546
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	59,329	50,577	51,714	3,616	19,881	185,117
Refinery	13,836	11,675	21,079	1,456	7,126	55,172
Bulk Terminal	31,394	22,658	9,933	1,149	10,531	75,665
Pipeline	14,099	16,244	20,702	1,011	2,224	54,280
Finished Aviation Gasoline	138	470	438	49	524	1,619
Refinery	4	132	417	39	126	718
Bulk Terminal	134	285	21	10	394	844
Pipeline	0	53	0	0	4	57
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	451	900	2,017	259	1,464	5,091
Refinery	81	360	1,489	130	593	2,653
Bulk Terminal	301	305	170	0	474	1,250
Pipeline	69	235	358	129	397	1,188
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,390	8,403	12,989	602	6,401	37,785
Refinery	2,118	2,685	6,204	226	3,534	14,767
Bulk Terminal	3,924	2,397	1,956	158	1,950	10,385
Pipeline	3,348	3,321	4,829	218	917	12,633
Kerosene	1,921	1,585	1,191	60	53	4,810
Refinery	122	782	672	36	45	1,657
Bulk Terminal	1,688	618	100	24	3	2,433
Pipeline	111	185	419	0	5	720
Distillate Fuel Oil	43,320	29,809	22,446	2,538	10,360	108,473
Refinery	7,542	8,754	11,547	1,250	4,399	33,492
Bulk Terminal	29,901	12,858	3,612	704	4,670	51,745
Pipeline	5,877	8,197	7,287	584	1,291	23,236
Residual Fuel Oil^a	16,987	3,646	13,290	645	8,418	42,986
Refinery	2,225	2,374	6,821	645	5,244	17,309
Bulk Terminal	14,762	1,272	6,469	0	3,105	25,608
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	69	69
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	5,018	325	1,081	70	839	7,333
Refinery	837	63	1,054	70	639	2,663
Bulk Terminal	4,181	262	27	0	200	4,670
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,473	771	3,862	294	1,032	11,432
Refinery	1,148	315	788	294	690	3,235
Bulk Terminal	4,325	456	3,074	0	342	8,197
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,496	2,550	8,347	281	6,478	24,152
Refinery	240	1,996	4,979	281	3,915	11,411
Bulk Terminal	6,256	554	3,368	0	2,563	12,741
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	237	370	1,082	0	70	1,759
Refinery	237	370	1,082	0	70	1,759

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
February 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	4	1,449	4	151	1,612
Refinery	4	4	1,449	4	151	1,612
Special Naphthas	363	422	1,274	2	33	2,094
Refinery	67	290	1,190	2	33	1,582
Bulk Terminal	296	132	84	0	0	512
Lubricants	2,709	1,541	6,267	0	1,657	12,174
Refinery	996	687	5,566	0	817	8,066
Bulk Terminal	1,713	854	701	0	840	4,108
Waxes	204	104	550	25	132	1,015
Refinery	204	104	550	25	132	1,015
Petroleum Coke	1,057	3,109	3,721	121	2,412	10,420
Refinery	1,057	3,109	3,721	121	2,412	10,420
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,992	12,647	5,249	3,128	2,678	27,694
Refinery	1,498	7,896	4,149	3,028	2,464	19,035
Bulk Terminal	2,494	4,751	1,100	100	214	8,659
Miscellaneous Products	632	375	990	15	85	2,097
Refinery	96	238	417	15	67	833
Bulk Terminal	536	21	513	0	18	1,088
Pipeline	0	116	60	0	0	176
Total Stocks, All Oils	178,721	239,655	970,404	31,440	165,182	1,585,402

^a Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
PAD District I	74	45,230	1,810	37,443	16,987	1,624
Connecticut	0	1,981	16	1,992	59	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	45	2,999	67	3,099	3,037	W
Florida	0	5,487	133	2,042	1,392	123
Georgia	0	2,279	89	960	116	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	865	110	1,532	629	W
Massachusetts	0	1,541	138	2,191	1,140	W
New Jersey	3	11,686	52	10,406	4,982	W
New York	1	5,774	316	6,257	3,334	W
North Carolina	2	2,170	168	1,271	216	W
Pennsylvania	2	5,504	472	4,315	1,072	W
Rhode Island	0	796	W	836	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,210	103	687	W	W
Virginia	12	2,659	104	1,743	577	W
West Virginia	9	179	W	112	W	W
PAD District II	407	34,333	1,400	21,612	3,646	9,016
Illinois	36	7,495	242	3,840	1,202	728
Indiana	147	4,894	86	2,860	636	W
Iowa	2	1,329	W	1,575	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	57	2,323	15	2,188	60	5,582
Kentucky	9	1,263	89	614	W	W
Michigan	39	3,080	180	2,058	154	594
Minnesota	1	1,831	W	1,689	341	W
Missouri	4	1,302	W	620	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	30	829	W	858	W	W
Ohio	10	4,707	478	2,009	336	W
Oklahoma	72	1,398	W	910	396	722
Tennessee	0	1,928	64	695	240	W
Wisconsin	0	1,954	W	1,696	25	W
PAD District III	372	31,012	772	15,159	13,290	13,699
Alabama	0	1,254	51	607	323	62
Arkansas	0	829	W	321	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,875	172	3,841	5,958	2,218
Mississippi	0	2,080	11	1,423	W	1,155
New Mexico	76	324	W	255	10	W
Texas	296	20,650	531	8,712	6,687	10,139
PAD District IV	939	2,605	60	1,954	645	256
Colorado	111	661	W	299	W	W
Idaho	130	255	W	149	W	W
Montana	353	756	W	636	93	27
Utah	168	498	W	470	131	127
Wyoming	177	435	W	400	W	59
PAD District V	2,369	17,657	48	9,069	8,349	679
Alaska	36	471	W	618	W	W
Arizona	256	536	W	196	W	W
California	393	12,072	45	5,361	5,934	131
Hawaii	57	777	W	335	W	W
Nevada	13	231	W	111	W	W
Oregon	506	923	W	718	178	W
Washington	1,108	2,647	W	1,730	962	31
U.S. Total	4,161	130,837	4,090	85,237	42,917	25,274

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	61	0	0	120	1,448	105	0	0	47,589
Petroleum Products	6,542	105	0	4,145	5,818	2,500	0	81,250	15,600
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	155	1	0	0	471
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,273	3,619	106	0	2,431	3,962
Unfinished Oils	18	0	0	22	0	0	0	123	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	40
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,388	0	0	1,738	1,179	1,364	0	47,162	6,754
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,388	0	0	1,738	1,179	1,364	0	47,162	6,751
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	77	73
Jet Fuel	432	0	0	236	356	684	0	9,639	2,023
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	105	9
Kerosene-Type	432	0	0	236	270	684	0	9,534	2,014
Kerosene	74	0	0	56	0	0	0	446	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,542	0	0	513	176	330	0	19,451	2,035
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	16	305	0	0	1,167	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	73	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	23
Lubricants	0	36	0	87	18	0	0	340	205
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	293	14
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	58	0
Total	6,603	105	0	4,265	7,266	2,605	0	81,250	63,189

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,567	1,443	0	0	0	9,161	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,181	1,434	1,187	1,559	0	0	107	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	78	171	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	598	1,016	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,308	407	0	913	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	324	17	0	252	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	984	390	0	661	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	397	73	0	255	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	165	67	0	75	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	232	6	0	180	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	350	278	0	391	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,181	5,001	2,630	1,559	0	0	9,268	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
February 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	61	0	0	1,448	105	0	47,589
Petroleum Products	6,426	0	2,777	5,445	2,500	66,133	13,399
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	155	1	0	471
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,273	3,619	106	2,149	3,942
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	194	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,378	0	989	1,129	1,364	38,711	5,600
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	4,378	0	989	1,129	1,364	38,711	5,597
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	73
Jet Fuel	432	0	86	356	684	7,992	1,816
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	86	0	105	9
Kerosene-Type	432	0	86	270	684	7,887	1,807
Kerosene	74	0	36	0	0	404	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,542	0	199	176	330	16,877	1,497
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Total	6,487	0	2,777	6,893	2,605	66,133	60,988

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,567	1,443	0	3,439	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,055	1,434	1,187	1,559	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	78	171	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	598	1,016	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,308	407	0	913	0	0
Leaded	0	324	17	0	252	0	0
Unleaded	0	984	390	0	661	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	397	73	0	255	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	165	67	0	75	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	232	6	0	180	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	350	278	0	391	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,055	5,001	2,630	1,559	3,439	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	116	105	0	1,368	373	0	15,117	725
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0
Unfinished Oils	18	0	0	22	0	0	123	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	0	0	749	50	0	8,451	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	10	0	0	749	50	0	8,451	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	150	0	0	1,647	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	150	0	0	1,647	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	20	0	0	42	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	314	0	0	2,574	493
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	16	305	0	1,167	232
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	16	305	0	1,167	232
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	73	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Lubricants	0	36	0	87	18	0	340	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	25	0	0	0	0	293	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	10	0	0	58	0
Total	116	105	0	1,488	373	0	15,117	725

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,722
Petroleum Products	874	13,518	2,201	126	0	0	107
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	282	20	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	12	111	0	126	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	500	7,951	1,154	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	500	7,951	1,154	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	15	62	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,647	207	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,647	207	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	38	2,043	538	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	935	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	935	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	63	23	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	251	89	205	0	0	0	107
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	293	14	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	874	13,518	2,201	126	0	0	5,829

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

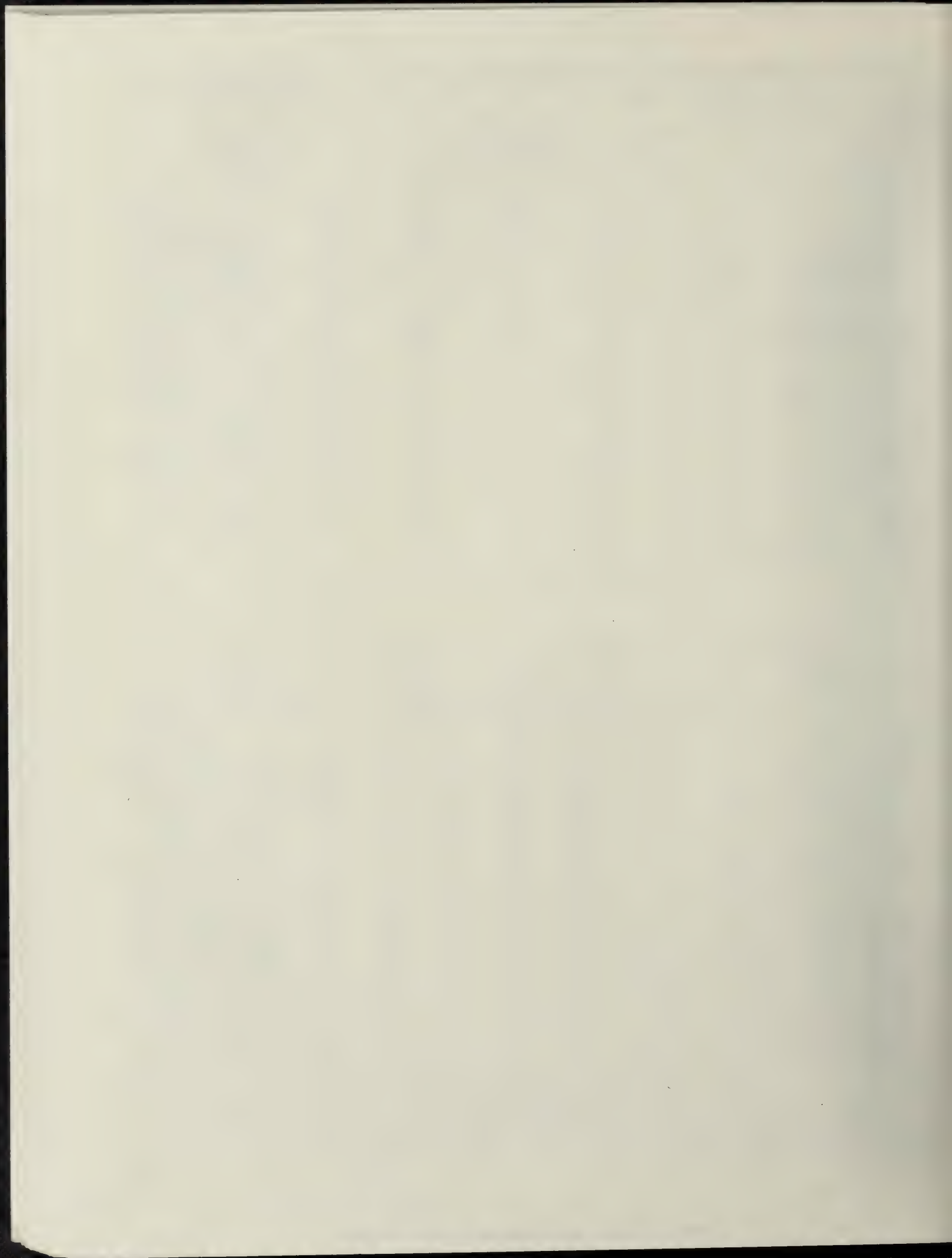
Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	120	61	59	51,217	1,673	49,544
Petroleum Products	85,395	6,647	78,748	23,576	12,463	11,113
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	549	156	393
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,704	0	3,704	4,560	4,998	-438
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	300	2,066	-1,766
Propane/Propylene	3,670	0	3,670	3,043	2,466	577
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	406	303	103
Isobutane	34	0	34	811	163	648
Unfinished Oils	145	18	127	18	22	-4
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	194	15	179	55	194	-139
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,900	4,388	44,512	11,549	4,281	7,268
Leaded	0	0	0	20	0	20
Unleaded	48,900	4,388	44,512	11,529	4,281	7,248
Finished Aviation Gasoline	77	0	77	73	15	58
Jet Fuel	9,875	432	9,443	2,528	1,276	1,252
Naphtha-Type	105	0	105	76	86	-10
Kerosene-Type	9,770	432	9,338	2,452	1,190	1,262
Kerosene	502	74	428	74	56	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,964	1,542	18,422	3,855	1,019	2,836
Residual Fuel Oil	1,183	0	1,183	0	321	-321
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	117	-117	73	0	73
Special Naphthas	63	0	63	23	0	23
Lubricants	427	36	391	205	105	100
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	293	25	268	14	0	14
Miscellaneous Products	68	0	68	0	20	-20
Total	85,515	6,708	78,807	74,793	14,136	60,657

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	12,052	47,589	-35,537	105	5,010	-4,905	0	9,161	-9,161
Petroleum Products	7,217	99,031	-91,814	2,500	4,180	-1,680	3,740	107	3,633
Pentanes Plus	326	471	-145	1	249	-248	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,635	6,393	-1,758	106	1,614	-1,508	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,555	125	2,430	0	664	-664	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,424	5,269	-3,845	104	506	-402	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	435	282	153	2	258	-256	0	0	0
Isobutane	221	717	-496	0	186	-186	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	249	-249	0	0	0	126	0	126
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	40	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,179	55,224	-54,045	1,364	1,320	44	2,221	0	2,221
Leaded	0	327	-327	0	269	-269	576	0	576
Unleaded	1,179	54,897	-53,718	1,364	1,051	313	1,645	0	1,645
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	150	-150	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	356	12,059	-11,703	684	328	356	652	0	652
Naphtha-Type	86	279	-193	0	142	-142	240	0	240
Kerosene-Type	270	11,780	-11,510	684	186	498	412	0	412
Kerosene	0	446	-446	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	176	21,836	-21,660	330	669	-339	741	0	741
Residual Fuel Oil	305	1,167	-862	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	86	-86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	161	545	-384	0	0	0	0	107	-107
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	25	307	-282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	10	58	-48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,269	146,620	-127,351	2,605	9,190	-6,585	3,740	9,268	-5,528

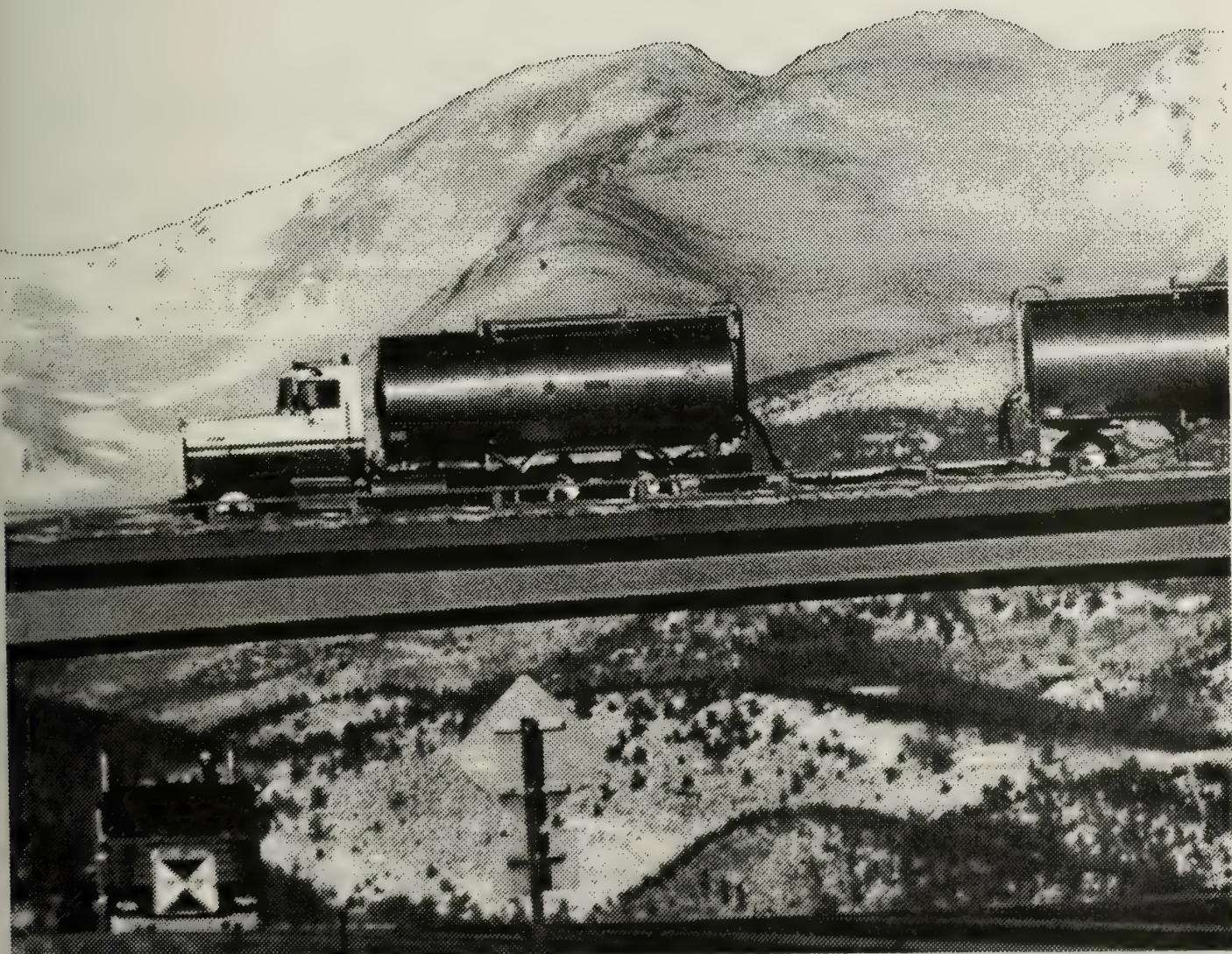
^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

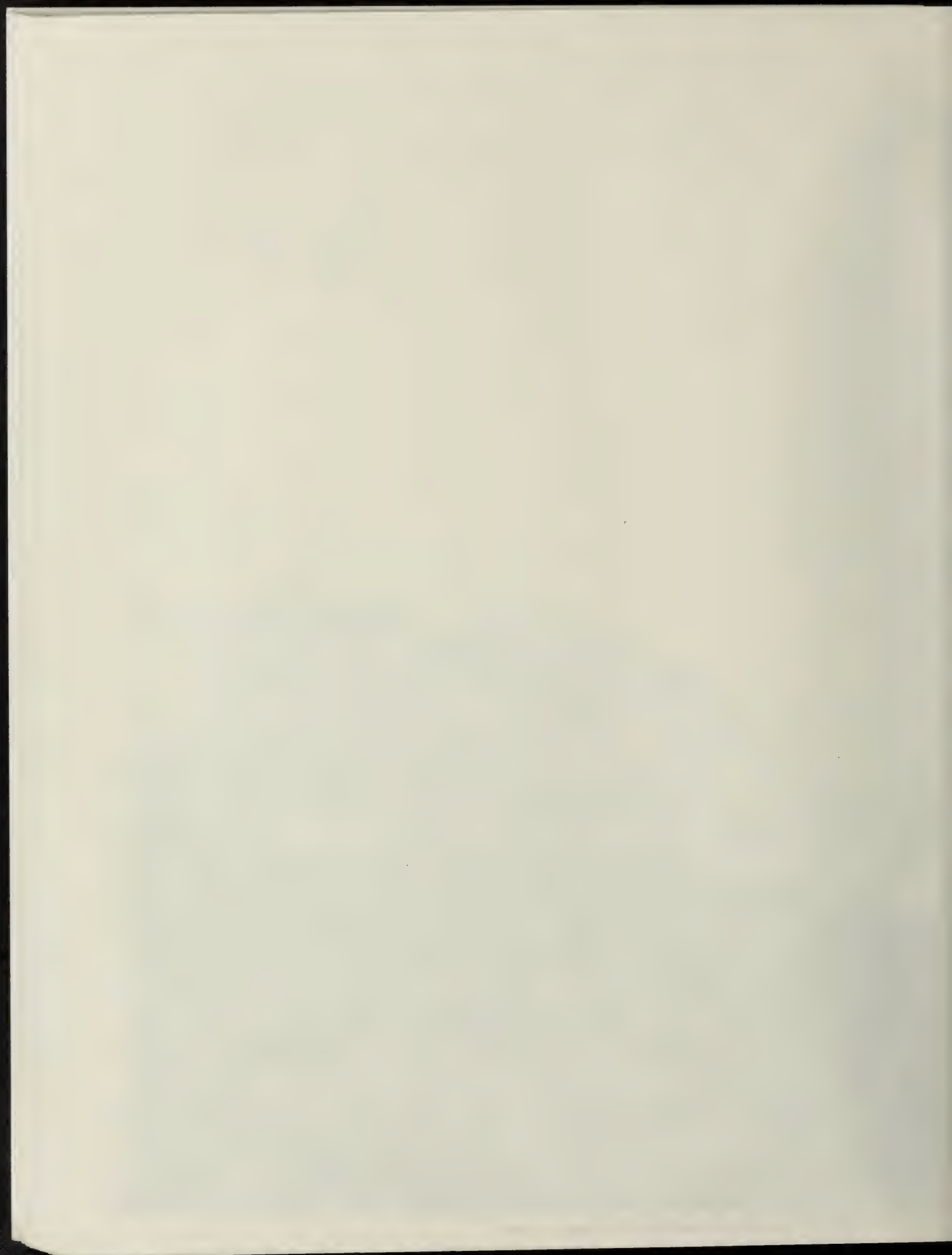


Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to distribute heating oil to remote areas.



Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

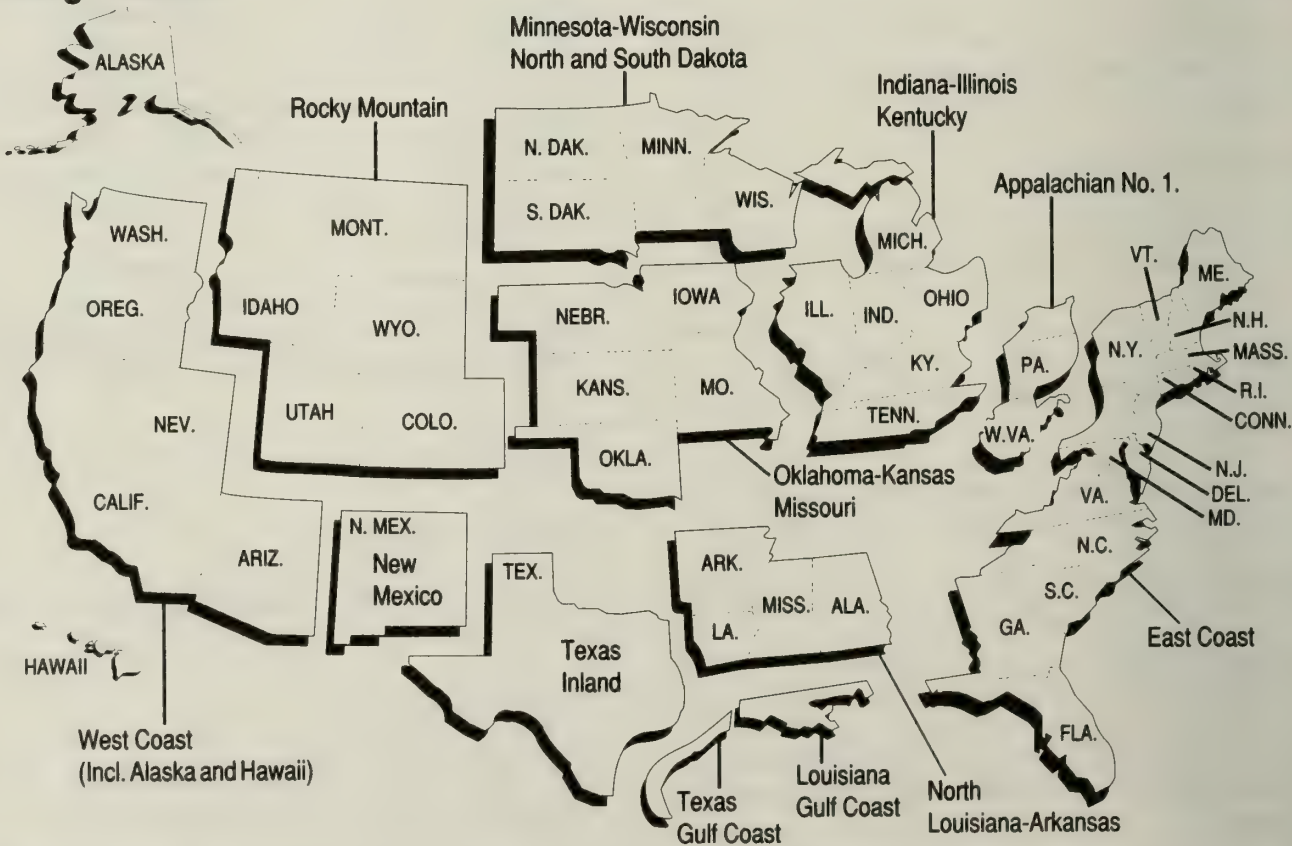
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

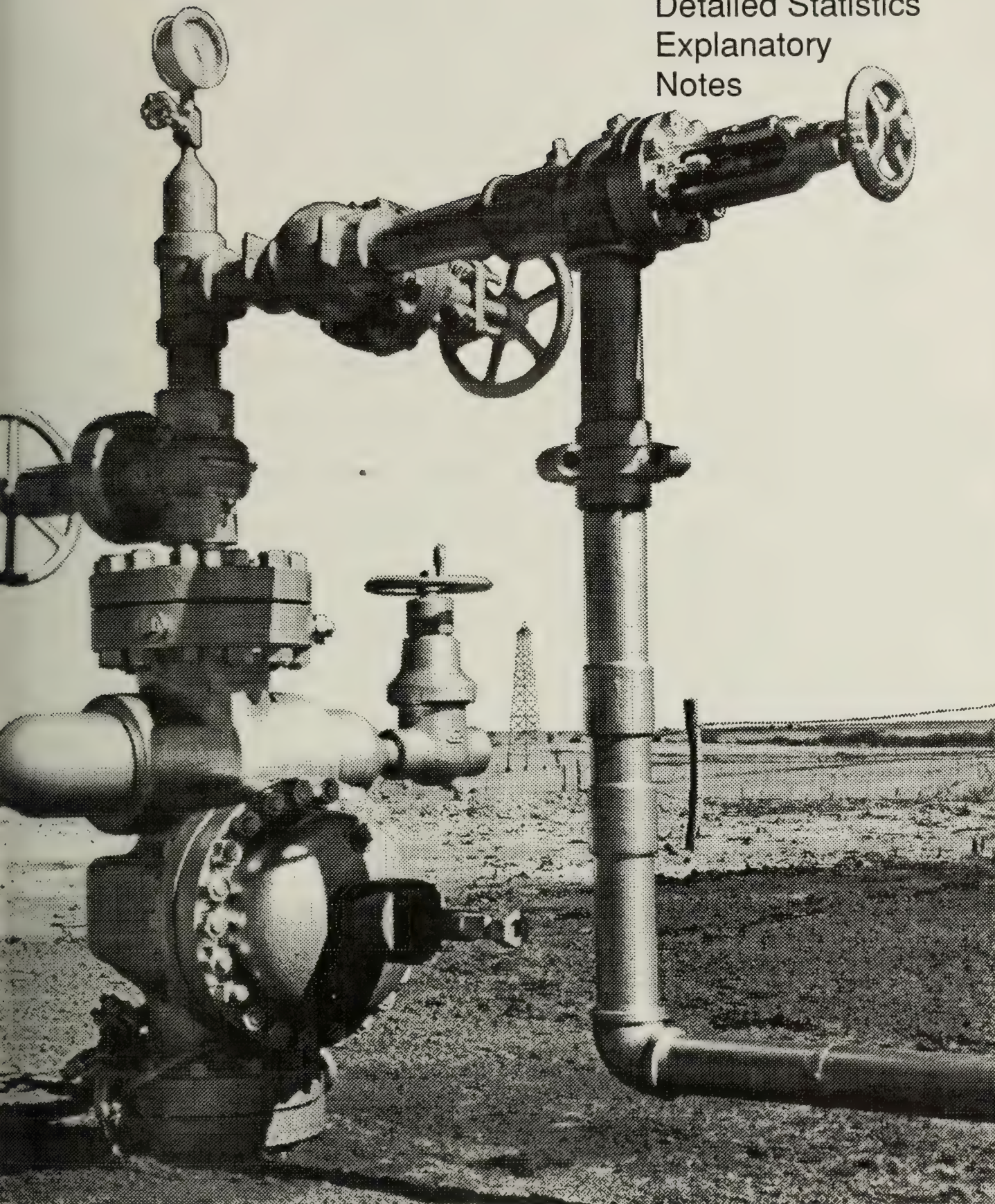


Refining Districts

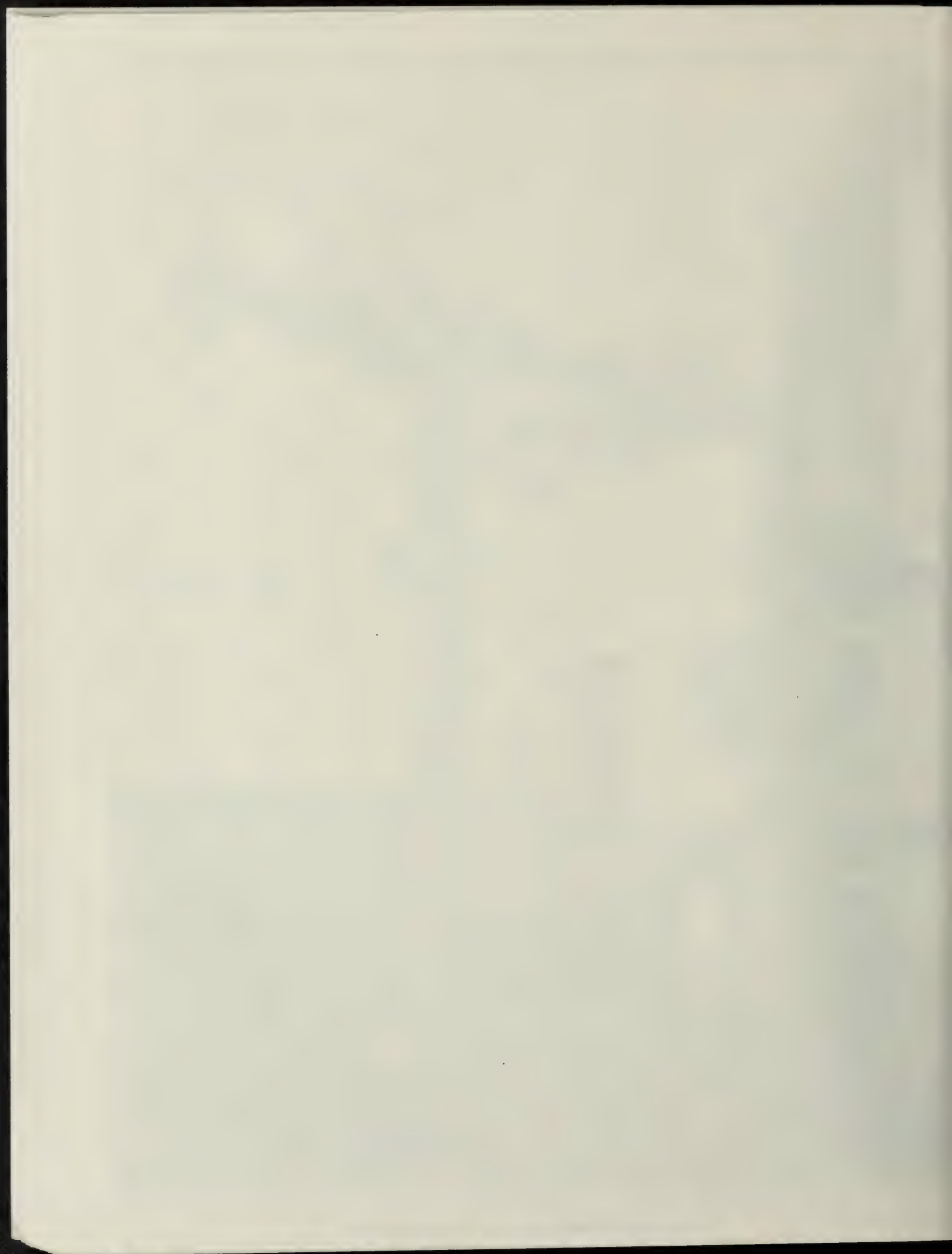


Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S.

possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is

submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on PSM Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding PSA table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the PSM (and corresponding PSA tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816, "*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*," and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a

decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of inter-district movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA es-

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	10-90	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92	3-92
Reported State Data^c																		
12-14-90	1963	0																
1-14-91	2482	1763	0															
2-14-91	6987	4494	1919	0														
3-14-91	7010	6841	4648	1935	0													
4-14-91	7508	6947	6880	4642	1930	0												
5-14-91	7536	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0											
6-14-91	7541	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0										
7-14-91	7540	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0									
8-14-91	7582	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0								
9-14-91	7581	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0							
10-14-91	7581	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0						
11-14-91	7580	7452	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853	0					
12-14-91	7580	7453	7400	7371	7501	7424	7374	7281	7194	7195	4862	2607	1905	0				
1-14-92	7580	7453	7400	7370	7501	7424	7374	7283	7198	7221	6779	4851	2672	1786	0			
2-14-92	7580	7453	7400	7372	7502	7425	7374	7285	7198	7224	7187	6832	4985	2589	1788	0		
3-14-92	7580	7453	7400	7370	7502	7425	7375	7285	7201	7226	7192	7249	6913	4892	2674	1854	0	
4-14-92	7580	7453	7400	7467	7602	7513	7472	7377	7290	7317	7282	7336	7402	6898	6766	2634	1875	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																		
4-14-92	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	19	29	33
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	7261	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302	7270	7344	7360	7324
Interim ^f	7454	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	7307	7281	7363	7373	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	7495	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	7357	7171	7219	
Revised.....	7491	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265	7362	7242	7156	7176		
Final ^g	7542	7387	7338															

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91. Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are counted as having monthly reported production in 1991 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-92.

^e Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual 1990*, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.
- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export

documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e.,

3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks¹
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products ...	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

¹ Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA

survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ^a
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

^a FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three sub-districts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record

keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) ...	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
 - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
 - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:
 - Naphthas and lighter
 - Kerosene and light gas oils
 - Heavy gas oils
 - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks ^a (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

^a Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
 - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL

inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.
- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
 - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
 - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
 - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
 - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
 - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

- Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
- Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"

- A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

• PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables

- A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

• Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

• Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.

- Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an regular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the *PSA*.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs.....	13,921	12	14,078	8	13,898	-2	14,050	-34	14,674	-12	15,256	-14
Crude Oil	12,727	7	13,052	-6	12,832	7	13,037	5	13,533	6	13,915	3
Pentanes Plus	187	1	171	-2	169	(s)	162	(s)	166	3	173	(s)
LPGs	359	-4	304	10	234	4	224	-1	221	4	238	-7
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene....	230	2	166	18	88	17	60	15	58	15	67	1
Isobutane	129	-6	138	-8	146	-13	164	-16	163	-11	171	-16
Other Hydrocarbons.....	83	14	84	5	75	1	78	1	78	7	77	1
Unfinished Oils	480	2	444	3	422	-12	399	-37	671	-21	806	-2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	84	-8	22	-3	164	-2	151	-1	6	-10	48	5
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	-2	0
Production	16,344	38	16,549	23	16,273	37	16,380	28	17,086	29	17,623	4
Pentanes Plus	305	4	316	4	316	4	322	1	325	1	326	1
LPGs	1,716	28	1,829	33	1,887	44	1,881	42	1,924	51	1,894	4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	540	10	571	8	564	11	547	10	540	16	532	1
Propane/Propylene.....	905	15	916	9	900	12	889	11	910	12	894	1
Normal Butane/Butylene....	127	10	185	16	261	32	285	31	290	33	292	2
Isobutane	145	-7	157	(s)	162	-10	160	-11	184	-10	177	-1
Other Hydrocarbons.....	82	27	96	-4	73	-1	82	7	101	-9	78	2
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,629	(s)	6,573	(s)	6,642	1	6,742	0	7,063	(s)	7,351	0
Leaded	286	-1	235	(s)	238	(s)	263	0	275	(s)	288	0
Unleaded.....	6,343	1	6,338	(s)	6,404	1	6,478	0	6,788	(s)	7,063	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	20	0	19	0	16	0	18	0	27	0	28	0
Jet Fuel	1,508	1	1,548	(s)	1,299	(s)	1,286	0	1,365	1	1,473	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	155	0	164	(s)	142	0	151	0	176	0	173	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,353	1	1,384	(s)	1,157	(s)	1,135	0	1,190	1	1,300	0
Kerosene	79	(s)	62	(s)	22	0	35	0	25	0	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,851	-5	2,867	3	2,862	3	2,822	-3	2,924	5	2,940	0
Residual Fuel Oil	1,000	1	1,049	1	997	-2	915	1	926	3	933	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	151	-16	148	-12	133	-14	138	-14	134	-17	161	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	270	-2	241	-2	231	-1	242	-6	257	-8	305	0
Special Naphthas	50	0	54	(s)	48	1	67	-1	50	(s)	48	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	160	0	162	0	152	0	160	-2	165	0
Waxes	17	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	20	0	21	0
Petroleum Coke	567	1	546	1	528	-1	551	0	569	3	567	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	336	-2	366	1	404	2	473	2	531	0
Still Gas	606	2	615	3	600	2	646	(s)	672	-2	710	0
Miscellaneous Products	77	-3	73	-2	71	(s)	61	(s)	72	(s)	66	0
Imports	7,066	37	6,844	21	6,550	96	7,373	44	8,496	22	8,177	6
Crude Oil	5,303	-7	5,498	-13	5,129	37	5,523	6	6,387	-24	6,317	1
Pentanes Plus	3	16	11	17	9	31	9	16	5	15	11	3
LPGs	137	11	119	6	81	10	149	4	127	1	143	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	10	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Propane/Propylene.....	97	7	88	3	54	2	99	2	89	1	78	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	22	2	15	2	9	6	29	1	20	-8	35	0
Isobutane	8	1	6	2	8	3	11	2	9	8	20	0
Other Hydrocarbons.....	0	6	0	0	3	6	3	0	8	0	2	0
Unfinished Oils	451	6	308	0	280	7	342	6	499	20	285	0
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	57	0	37	0	45	0	60	0	48	0	37	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	371	10	528	1	371	0
Leaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Unleaded.....	227	1	106	9	235	(s)	371	10	528	1	371	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Jet Fuel	67	0	44	0	65	0	73	0	87	0	64	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	20	0	15	0	12	0	13	0	15	0	7	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	47	0	29	0	52	0	61	0	73	0	57	0
Kerosene	9	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	10	0	8	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	190	2	138	1	206	0	258	(s)	185	1	209	0
Residual Fuel Oil	422	3	384	(s)	331	1	416	0	420	5	499	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	20	(s)	14	0	9	0	32	0	34	0	43	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	150	0	142	0	113	0	101	0	113	0	135	0
Special Naphthas	6	(s)	9	(s)	13	(s)	5	(s)	7	(s)	9	0
Lubricants.....	7	(s)	2	0	5	(s)	6	0	10	(s)	6	0
Waxes	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	1	0	4	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	(s)	23	(s)	19	(s)	16	(s)	20	1	35	0
Miscellaneous Products	1	(s)	(s)	0	4	0	1	0	6	(s)	1	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Crude Oil	15,028	-9	15,052	(s)	14,802	-33	14,157	11	14,410	11	15,039	(s)	-5
Crude Oil	13,701	1	13,789	12	13,691	3	12,894	2	12,926	2	13,465	(s)	4
Condensates Plus	169	(s)	176	2	163	2	167	(s)	162	-6	152	1	(s)
Gases	244	-10	244	-5	284	-10	323	5	389	10	431	-5	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	13	73	13	125	9	186	10	253	11	280	(s)	11
Isobutane	178	-23	172	-18	159	-19	137	-5	136	-1	151	-5	-12
Other Hydrocarbons	74	1	84	4	73	10	79	9	84	11	91	9	6
Refined Motor Gasoline	796	4	660	-1	590	1	594	(s)	814	1	915	-1	-7
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	42	-6	98	-11	1	-37	100	-5	33	-8	-14	-5	-8
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Distillates	17,455	39	17,476	20	17,224	-4	16,593	36	16,971	4	17,635	5	25
Condensates Plus	334	2	331	2	322	2	331	1	320	-1	315	(s)	2
Gases	1,851	42	1,844	40	1,782	10	1,768	20	1,781	-6	1,805	-5	28
Ethane/Ethylene	520	9	522	12	522	13	560	6	576	-2	568	2	9
Propane/Propylene	888	13	877	14	894	12	898	4	932	-2	964	(s)	9
Normal Butane/Butylene	256	38	253	29	181	(s)	150	13	118	5	110	-2	20
Isobutane	188	-18	191	-14	185	-15	160	-3	155	-7	163	-4	-9
Other Hydrocarbons	85	2	82	2	85	12	80	9	95	10	96	8	6
Refined Motor Gasoline	7,278	-4	7,257	-10	7,044	-14	6,746	3	7,018	(s)	7,354	0	-2
Unleaded	290	1	263	0	265	(s)	226	0	166	0	139	0	(s)
Unleaded	6,988	-4	6,994	-10	6,778	-14	6,519	3	6,852	(s)	7,215	0	-2
Refined Aviation Gasoline	34	0	25	0	26	0	22	0	13	0	16	0	0
Fuel	1,426	0	1,486	0	1,495	0	1,415	0	1,433	0	1,530	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	172	0	170	0	173	0	162	0	156	0	173	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,255	0	1,316	0	1,322	0	1,253	0	1,276	0	1,357	0	(s)
Kerosene	24	0	14	0	28	0	37	0	55	-1	56	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,992	6	2,959	1	3,054	1	3,039	1	3,103	(s)	3,107	0	1
Residual Fuel Oil	870	1	925	(s)	838	(s)	813	(s)	896	(s)	1,051	0	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	159	-14	151	-15	161	-16	123	0	108	0	133	0	-11
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	294	-2	273	-2	277	-2	287	0	311	0	324	0	-2
Special Naphthas	52	(s)	48	(s)	51	(s)	55	(s)	46	(s)	48	0	(s)
Asphaltenes	154	1	152	0	165	0	144	(s)	142	0	153	0	(s)
Asphaltenes	17	(s)	20	0	17	0	17	(s)	19	0	20	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke	571	1	577	1	568	1	565	(s)	584	1	614	1	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	548	1	569	2	562	1	464	1	353	1	289	0	1
Other Gas	699	1	695	(s)	680	-1	608	(s)	627	(s)	653	(s)	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	65	1	69	(s)	71	1	80	(s)	69	-1	70	(s)	(s)
Other	7,714	41	8,622	47	7,745	82	7,395	72	7,559	56	7,313	24	51
Crude Oil	5,949	5	6,667	-22	5,795	17	5,683	0	5,544	-16	5,563	2	(s)
Condensates Plus	4	16	5	(s)	3	(s)	14	(s)	8	17	28	0	13
Gases	146	4	137	5	143	4	163	71	150	6	138	1	11
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	5	8	0	9	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	89	2	69	3	91	2	85	61	81	2	86	1	7
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	-4	41	1	41	1	66	2	53	2	40	(s)	1
Isobutane	14	6	19	1	4	2	11	2	8	2	2	0	3
Other Hydrocarbons	3	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Refined Motor Gasoline	515	11	403	15	533	11	413	-7	524	2	304	12	8
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	28	0	35	0	13	0	6	7	30	0	29	0	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Motor Gasoline	232	0	385	0	321	-8	236	(s)	318	4	216	(s)	1
Unleaded	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)
Unleaded	232	0	385	0	320	-8	236	(s)	318	4	216	(s)	1
Refined Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Fuel	67	0	72	16	65	27	59	0	37	19	42	0	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	7	0	14	0	7	0	8	0	7	4	14	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	60	0	57	16	59	27	51	0	30	15	28	0	5
Kerosene	3	0	1	0	1	0	15	0	45	0	47	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	153	2	167	1	221	16	206	(s)	245	4	252	(s)	2
Residual Fuel Oil	419	1	568	31	473	8	438	0	454	(s)	547	0	5
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	35	1	22	0	13	6	13	0	48	1	8	1	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	98	0	107	0	100	0	98	0	118	0	98	0	0
Special Naphthas	3	0	14	0	4	(s)	5	0	6	0	6	0	(s)
Asphaltenes	12	0	7	0	4	10	7	0	7	0	12	0	1
Asphaltenes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	(s)	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	39	1	29	1	39	0	31	1	22	19	14	9	3
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	2	0	13	-10	1	0	1	0	2	0	-1

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels).....	1,001,047	-156	992,910	-1,130	990,395	-1,264	1,009,127	329	1,059,470	-1,846	1,065,100	-64
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,078	418	331,193	-95	336,772	-1	338,716	-457	358,501	-2,692	347,588	-74
Pentanes Plus.....	5,862	-259	6,162	-217	6,550	-276	7,174	-312	8,037	-323	9,563	-307
LPGs.....	76,268	1,256	68,798	1,129	72,551	865	83,126	669	96,295	762	106,013	89
Ethane/Ethylene	18,358	801	18,081	588	18,350	389	19,724	400	20,902	290	21,048	21
Propane/Propylene.....	34,842	161	29,874	269	29,529	314	35,035	168	41,596	248	48,005	51
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	13,943	339	11,793	236	15,636	201	19,821	104	25,069	203	27,537	18
Isobutane.....	9,125	-45	9,050	36	9,036	-39	8,546	-3	8,728	21	9,423	-1
Other Hydrocarbons	1,194	803	1,538	549	1,568	656	1,799	830	2,743	335	2,829	35
Unfinished Oils.....	101,993	89	104,511	139	106,699	51	112,091	244	115,604	108	110,680	28
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	40,043	-671	41,023	-423	38,723	-293	36,382	-700	37,471	-196	37,838	-38
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	139	0	115	0	99	0	71	0	73	0	121	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	187,236	-1,585	180,837	-2,251	172,564	-1,300	170,258	-998	172,008	188	176,777	22
Leaded.....	10,038	-34	10,487	-1,374	8,010	-132	7,420	-24	7,203	-40	7,433	-4
Unleaded.....	177,198	-1,551	170,350	-877	164,554	-1,168	162,838	-974	164,805	228	169,344	26
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	1,888	0	1,914	0	1,799	0	1,668	0	1,729	0	1,736	1
Jet Fuel.....	50,491	-101	47,957	-598	44,576	-291	43,696	338	46,923	-247	48,594	-18
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5,999	6	5,869	6	5,866	8	5,714	6	5,670	-7	5,509	-2
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	44,492	-107	42,088	-604	38,710	-299	37,982	332	41,253	-240	43,085	-16
Kerosene.....	5,455	-51	4,984	-47	4,233	57	4,265	21	4,241	3	4,676	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	112,111	-414	101,256	383	98,273	-94	102,177	688	107,005	-60	113,474	22
Residual Fuel Oil.....	47,600	357	44,645	1,187	42,941	260	44,690	551	45,809	995	43,475	24
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	1,579	14	1,560	1	1,723	0	1,477	-20	1,504	-20	1,593	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	2,012	-91	1,660	-82	1,518	-61	1,773	-57	1,758	-59	2,011	-8
Special Naphthas.....	3,075	-28	3,147	-21	2,929	-30	2,521	-40	2,329	12	2,375	-1
Lubricants.....	12,468	137	13,302	0	13,711	-156	13,408	0	13,190	-151	13,169	-4
Waxes.....	956	0	956	0	1,033	0	993	0	1,053	0	1,137	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7,129	-2	8,398	0	8,954	-4	8,230	0	8,371	-1	8,712	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	21,497	-13	26,436	-596	30,925	-463	32,132	-267	32,336	-258	30,378	-34
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,973	-15	2,518	-188	2,254	-184	2,480	-161	2,490	-242	2,361	-22
Product Supplied.....	16,882	11	16,284	60	16,100	112	16,103	36	16,098	91	16,764	11
Crude Oil.....	23	0	17	0	18	0	21	0	15	0	16	0
Pentanes Plus.....	130	26	145	21	142	37	148	18	136	14	112	3
LPGs.....	2,139	1	1,850	34	1,556	59	1,423	54	1,360	46	1,443	4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	604	-21	593	16	565	17	511	10	511	20	537	1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,393	29	1,141	8	921	12	780	18	756	11	736	2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	95	-9	90	4	47	22	109	19	69	8	167	2
Isobutane.....	47	1	26	7	24	8	23	6	25	8	2	0
Other Hydrocarbons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-117	-19	-227	-4	-212	22	-236	37	-285	46	-356	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-52	22	-20	-6	-46	-2	-13	15	7	-6	-23	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	6,643	2	6,806	32	7,047	-30	7,137	(s)	7,475	-38	7,465	(s)
Leaded.....	281	-1	214	48	310	-40	278	-4	280	(s)	272	(s)
Unleaded.....	6,361	3	6,592	-15	6,737	10	6,860	3	7,195	-38	7,193	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline.....	16	0	18	0	20	0	22	0	25	0	28	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,548	11	1,523	18	1,433	-10	1,350	-21	1,314	20	1,468	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	181	(s)	181	(s)	154	(s)	156	(s)	191	(s)	185	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,367	11	1,342	18	1,279	-9	1,195	-21	1,123	20	1,282	(s)
Kerosene.....	101	-9	56	(s)	46	-3	38	1	26	1	16	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,356	11	3,000	-24	2,966	18	2,869	-29	2,735	31	2,783	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,133	-8	1,239	-28	1,206	28	1,128	-9	1,010	-6	1,265	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	167	-16	163	-12	137	-14	179	-13	166	-17	201	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	421	1	395	-2	349	-2	334	-6	371	-8	431	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	40	1	60	(s)	46	2	83	(s)	42	-1	31	(s)
Lubricants.....	155	-4	117	5	137	5	151	-5	156	3	153	(s)
Waxes.....	17	0	20	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	17	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	293	-6	272	1	318	2	376	(s)	296	3	303	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	173	(s)	182	19	239	-3	375	-5	484	3	629	(s)
Still Gas.....	606	2	615	3	600	2	646	(s)	672	-2	710	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	90	-3	53	4	83	(s)	54	-1	77	3	72	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Crude Oil (Thousand Barrels)....	1,065,447	1,015	1,076,479	2,983	1,093,219	1,154	1,074,564	972	1,077,474	1,209	1,047,253	1,193	368
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	342,529	-429	345,342	-35	341,055	-414	342,740	-506	344,099	-572	324,608	-14	-462
Condensates Plus.....	8,671	-320	9,293	-179	8,804	-278	8,402	-248	7,338	-15	7,283	7	-227
PGs.....	111,624	1,817	116,375	2,493	115,466	880	115,850	1,508	105,761	1,698	91,137	1,203	1,265
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20,823	975	18,631	1,248	18,394	686	19,726	984	18,660	1,009	17,285	405	666
Propane/Propylene.....	50,434	608	51,551	740	51,192	434	52,010	710	50,843	755	46,937	708	469
Normal Butane/Butylene	31,356	259	36,261	483	36,028	-211	34,333	-163	27,276	-61	18,880	90	138
Isobutane.....	9,011	-25	9,932	22	9,852	-29	9,781	-23	8,982	-5	8,035	0	-9
Other Hydrocarbons	3,268	390	3,232	320	3,708	372	3,883	369	4,194	326	4,347	295	467
Unfinished Oils.....	109,938	62	107,656	142	110,899	103	110,108	86	107,431	12	97,855	-68	104
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	37,275	-328	38,063	-1,112	39,191	-560	37,168	-621	35,866	-379	37,469	-142	-484
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	83	0	67	0	79	0	76	0	70	0	74	0	0
Unfinished Motor Gasoline.....	171,411	96	171,086	632	177,385	195	166,547	46	173,347	83	181,703	5	-389
Leaded.....	7,285	-47	6,484	56	6,601	-4	5,983	25	5,531	13	5,346	0	-134
Unleaded.....	164,126	143	164,602	576	170,784	199	160,564	21	167,816	70	176,357	5	-255
Unfinished Aviation Gasoline	2,125	-284	1,670	0	1,677	0	1,704	0	1,562	0	1,583	0	-22
Jet Fuel.....	47,078	-116	47,713	-102	49,606	141	47,761	-60	48,172	-33	48,798	9	-104
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5,728	26	5,286	-10	5,106	-10	4,882	-17	4,256	5	4,730	9	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	41,350	-142	42,427	-92	44,500	151	42,879	-43	43,916	-38	44,068	0	-104
Kerosene.....	5,059	36	4,936	71	5,606	77	6,387	0	5,920	-22	5,768	0	13
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	124,256	484	130,550	827	139,504	613	138,187	91	144,397	61	143,478	37	237
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,357	327	45,595	194	47,905	219	48,124	195	49,030	8	49,899	0	378
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	1,396	0	1,417	0	1,634	0	1,494	0	1,629	0	1,521	0	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	2,376	0	1,899	0	1,996	0	1,836	0	1,785	0	1,696	0	-37
Special Naphthas.....	2,321	-6	2,120	2	2,136	-7	1,928	164	1,888	120	2,221	-26	10
Lubricants.....	12,625	0	12,673	12	12,737	0	12,222	0	12,053	1	12,326	0	-17
Waxes.....	1,098	-1	1,047	0	1,070	0	901	0	919	0	1,038	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	8,400	13	8,189	0	8,111	0	8,175	0	9,439	0	9,763	0	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	28,129	-510	24,902	21	22,003	15	18,427	11	19,893	13	22,338	0	-200
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,428	-216	2,654	-303	2,647	-202	2,644	-63	2,681	-92	2,348	-113	-167
Product Supplied.....	16,910	60	17,133	50	16,704	144	16,894	102	16,674	57	17,099	46	73
Crude Oil.....	15	0	13	0	16	0	22	0	22	0	23	0	0
Condensates Plus.....	196	18	139	-5	178	4	190	(s)	201	15	193	-1	15
PGs.....	1,548	27	1,566	28	1,640	78	1,564	65	1,838	-17	1,910	17	37
Ethane/Ethylene.....	527	-15	600	3	537	32	517	1	619	-3	622	21	8
Propane/Propylene.....	883	12	897	12	982	24	939	56	1,032	-2	1,137	2	16
Normal Butane/Butylene	101	19	59	9	89	15	72	3	133	-8	106	-7	8
Isobutane.....	37	11	9	3	32	7	36	4	54	-4	45	(s)	5
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-257	14	-184	13	-165	12	-156	-6	-201	3	-303	15	13
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	5	4	-89	37	-26	19	-28	14	40	-1	-8	-3	8
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Motor Gasoline.....	7,561	(s)	7,555	-27	7,091	-8	7,273	8	7,005	3	7,221	3	-6
Leaded.....	290	1	283	-3	253	2	244	-1	178	(s)	140	(s)	(s)
Unleaded.....	7,271	(s)	7,271	-24	6,838	-10	7,030	9	6,827	3	7,081	2	-5
Unfinished Aviation Gasoline	21	10	40	-9	26	0	21	0	18	0	16	0	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,511	-2	1,527	16	1,488	19	1,483	6	1,452	18	1,493	-1	6
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	167	-1	199	1	186	0	170	(s)	185	3	155	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,344	-1	1,328	15	1,302	19	1,313	6	1,267	15	1,339	-1	6
Kerosene.....	14	-1	18	-1	5	(s)	24	2	114	0	108	-1	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,649	-1	2,779	-9	2,840	25	3,029	18	2,916	5	3,086	1	3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,118	-1	1,205	35	1,066	8	1,028	1	1,132	7	1,306	(s)	6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	200	-11	172	-15	167	-10	141	0	152	1	144	1	-10
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	381	-5	396	-2	374	-2	390	0	431	0	424	0	-2
Special Naphthas.....	13	(s)	66	(s)	34	1	66	-5	44	2	26	5	(s)
Lubricants.....	166	-1	138	(s)	150	10	150	(s)	136	(s)	136	(s)	1
Waxes.....	18	(s)	20	(s)	14	0	20	(s)	18	0	15	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	332	1	319	2	350	1	382	(s)	339	1	350	1	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	654	7	696	-14	693	2	605	2	322	20	220	9	4
Still Gas.....	699	1	695	(s)	680	-1	608	(s)	627	(s)	653	(s)	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	65	1	63	2	84	-12	81	-4	69	(s)	83	1	-1

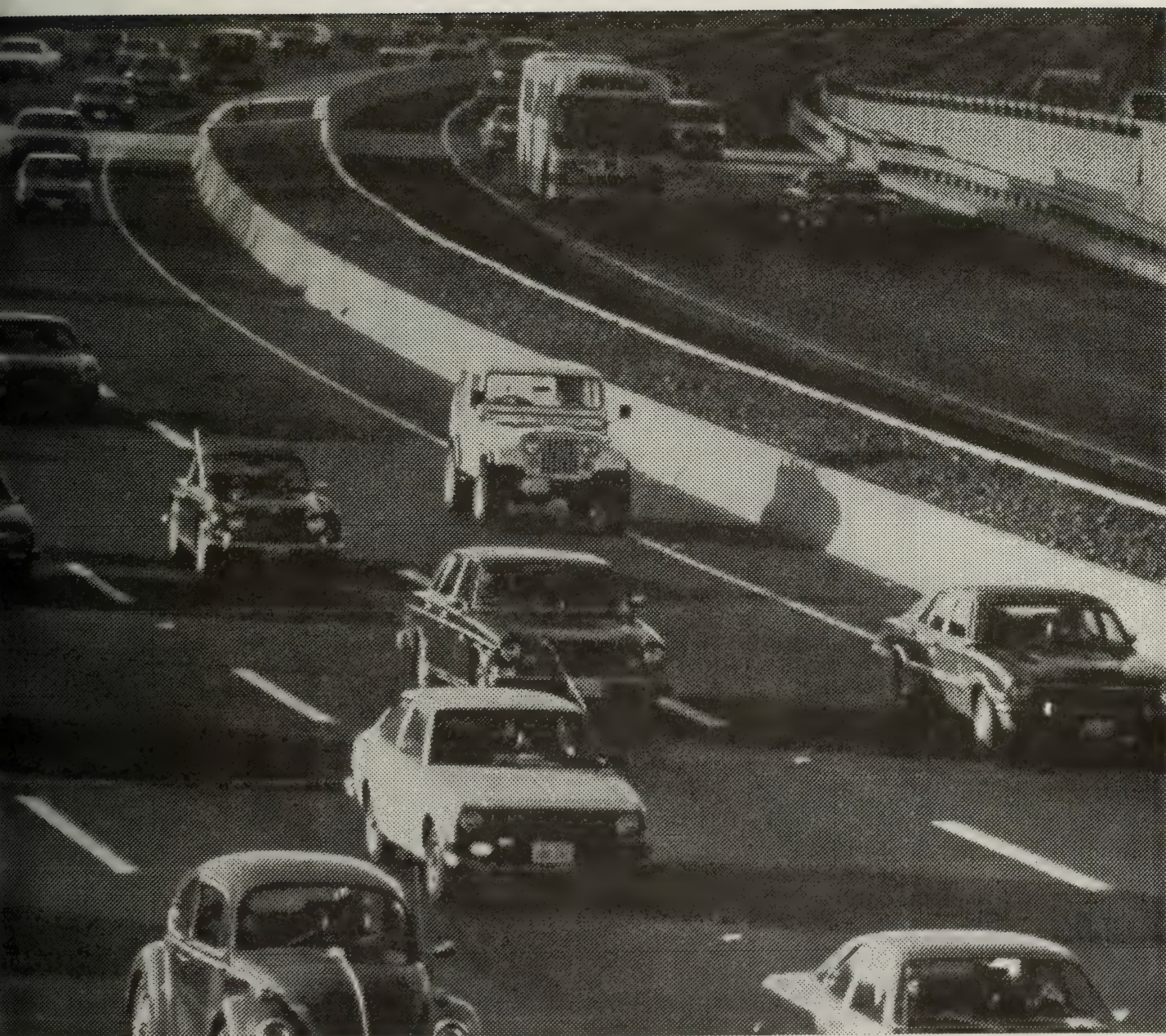
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication.

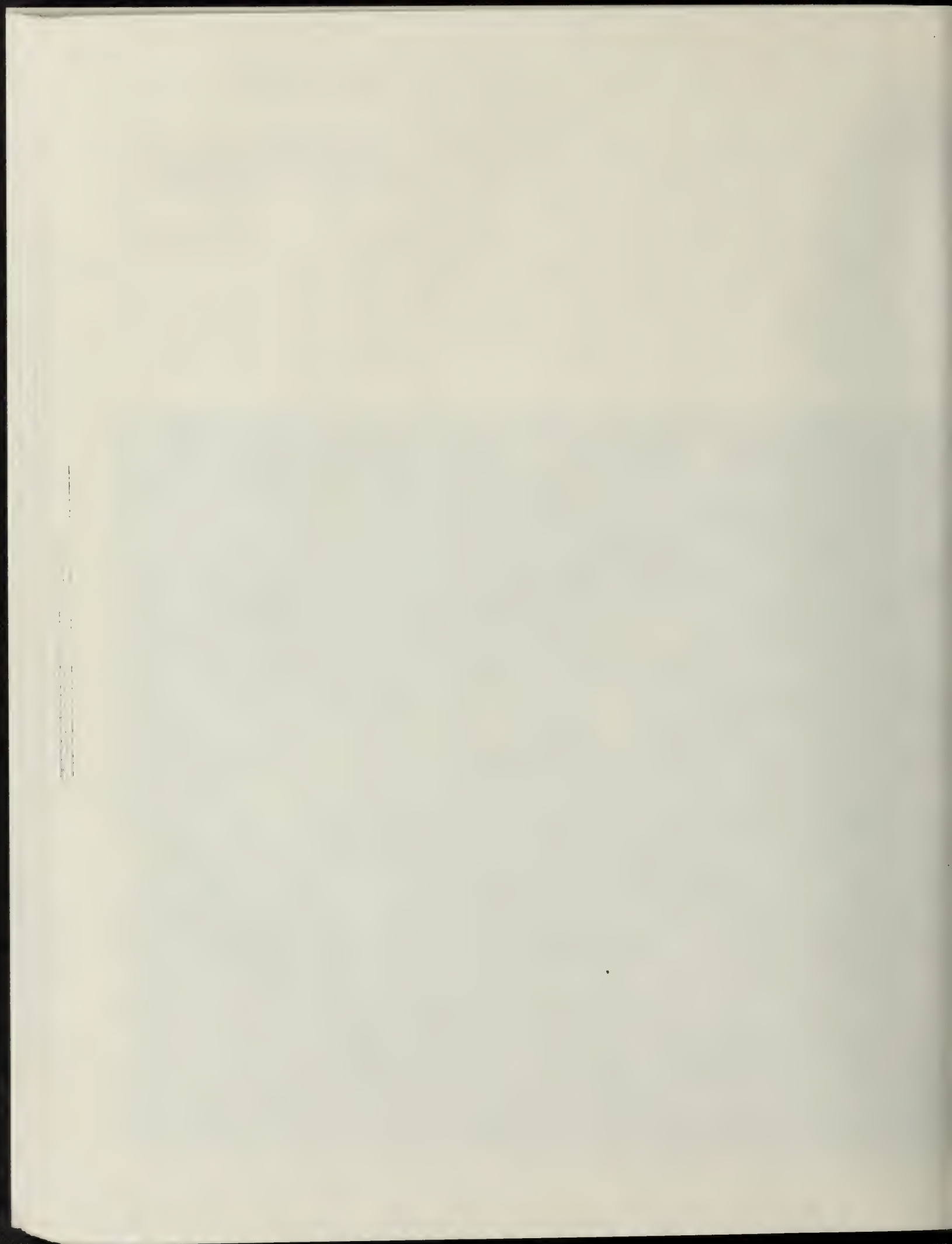
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Appendix D

EIA 819 Monthly Oxygenate Report



The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 include provisions intended to reduce toxic vehicle emissions.



Oxygenate Summary

Beginning with the March 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, results of the Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" are presented. Information regarding this survey is provided in the "Explanatory Notes" which follow the detailed tables in Appendix D. These data are also published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* starting with the week ending March 20, 1992.

This issue presents oxygenate data for March 1992, as well as revised data for January and February 1992. The most significant revisions were made to the ending stock levels of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). Extensive follow-up contacts with all large terminal operators resulted in resubmissions from several large companies and new reports from other companies.

In addition, beginning with this issue, data for production, imports and blended into gasoline will be presented in thousand barrels per month.

Highlights

- As of March 31, 1992, U.S. stocks of MTBE were 15,415 thousand barrels, representing a 1.6 million barrel increase compared to the previous month.
- During February and March 1992, a significant portion of MTBE production (30 and 57 percent, respectively) was added to stocks, as opposed to being blended into motor gasoline.

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, March 1992

Products	March 1992		February 1992		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,096	68	^R 2,059	^R 71	6,561	72
Stocks	1,462	—	^R 1,294	—	—	—
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into						
Motor Gasoline ^a	1,928	62	^R 1,964	^R 68	6,009	66
MTBE						
Production	2,845	92	^R 2,862	^R 99	8,828	97
Stocks	15,415	—	^R 13,796	—	—	—
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into						
Motor Gasoline	1,162	37	^R 1,465	^R 51	4,281	47
All Other Oxygenates^b						
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks	W	W	W	W	W	W
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into						
Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.

^b Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	78	71	68									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 1,087	^R 1,294	1,462									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline ^a	^R 68	^R 68	62									
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 85	^R 93	100									
Imports	W	W	W									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	73	^R 66	63									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 532	^R 662	791									
Imports	W	W	W									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	248	^R 344	394									
Imports	W	W	W									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 27	^R 11	20									
Imports	W	W	W									
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 194	^R 184	157									
Imports	W	W	W									

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	R101	R99	92									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	R12,930	R13,796	15,415									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	R53	R51	37									
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	R3,086	R2,944	3,551									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	R7	6	10									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	88	R82	77									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	R5,323	R6,111	6,762									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	24	24	11									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	R4,129	R4,388	4,756									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	14	R14	13									

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	93	82	90									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 3,416	^R 2,985	3,352									
Imports	17	16	20									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	1	1	1									
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 439	^R 406	580									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	340	342	345									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	85	75	86									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 2,556	^R 2,189	2,345									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D5. Monthly All Other Oxygenates Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992^a
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
West Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									
East Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W									
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W									
Imports	W	W	W									
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W									

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 21, 1992.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun a new oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, stocks and blending into motor gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables D1-D5 of this appendix as follows:

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D5. Monthly All Other Oxygenates Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819 survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819 was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A-D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819 is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1990. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819 focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other

sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables D1-D5 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819 has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, stocks, and blending by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1990 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819 Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$. An oxygenate blend stock. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light volatile alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Motor Gasoline Blending of Oxygenates. Blending of gasoline and oxygenates under the Environmental Protection Agency's "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rule (56 FR (February 11, 1991)).

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent al-

cohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

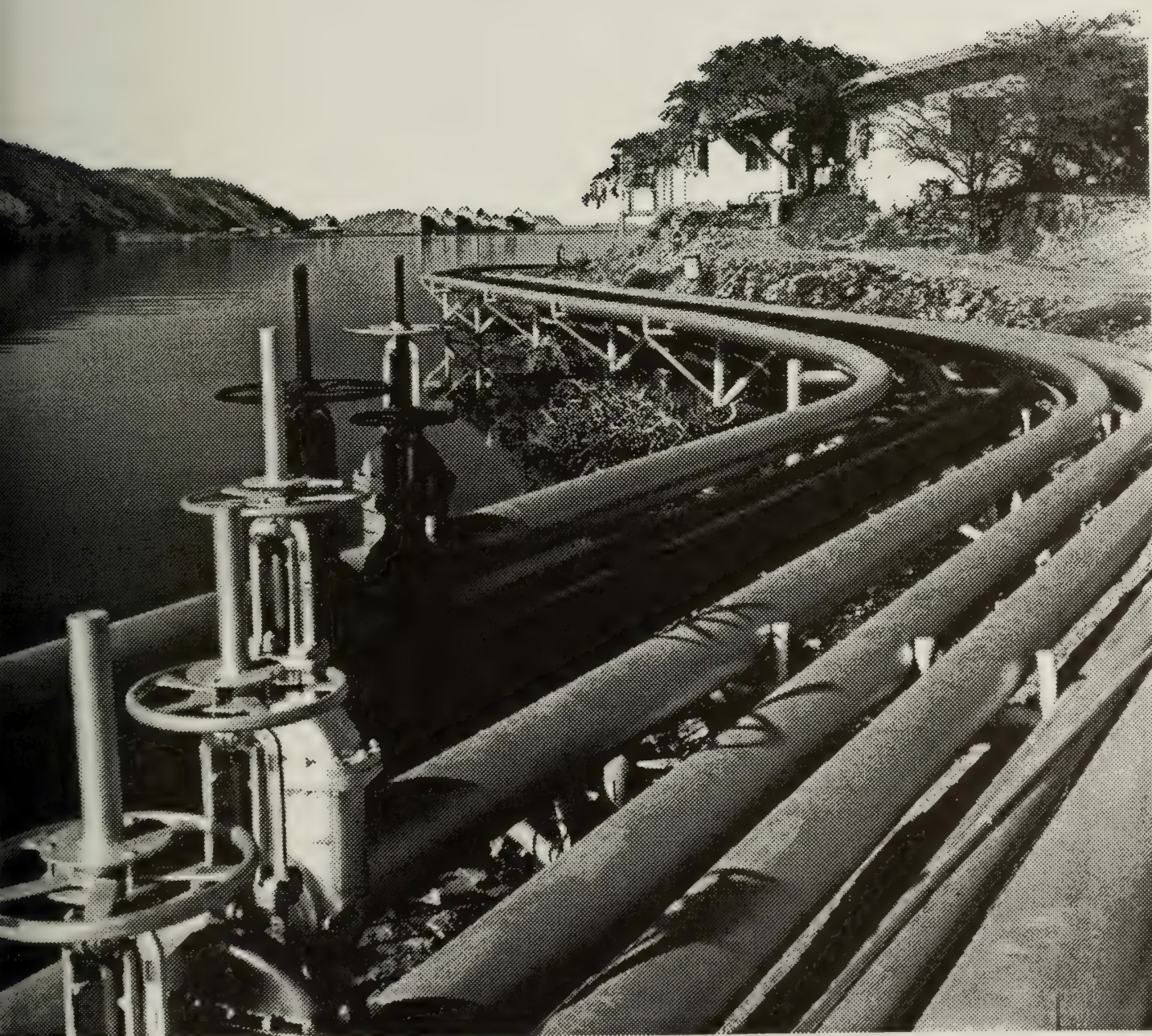
Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock with an octane number of 104.5 (R+M)/2. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. It starts with a general overview of the field, followed by a more detailed discussion of the specific issues at hand. The author then presents his own findings, which are based on a series of experiments. Finally, he concludes with some thoughts on the implications of his work and suggests directions for future research.

Glossary



Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}_{60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750°F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing

plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous

phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids,

other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

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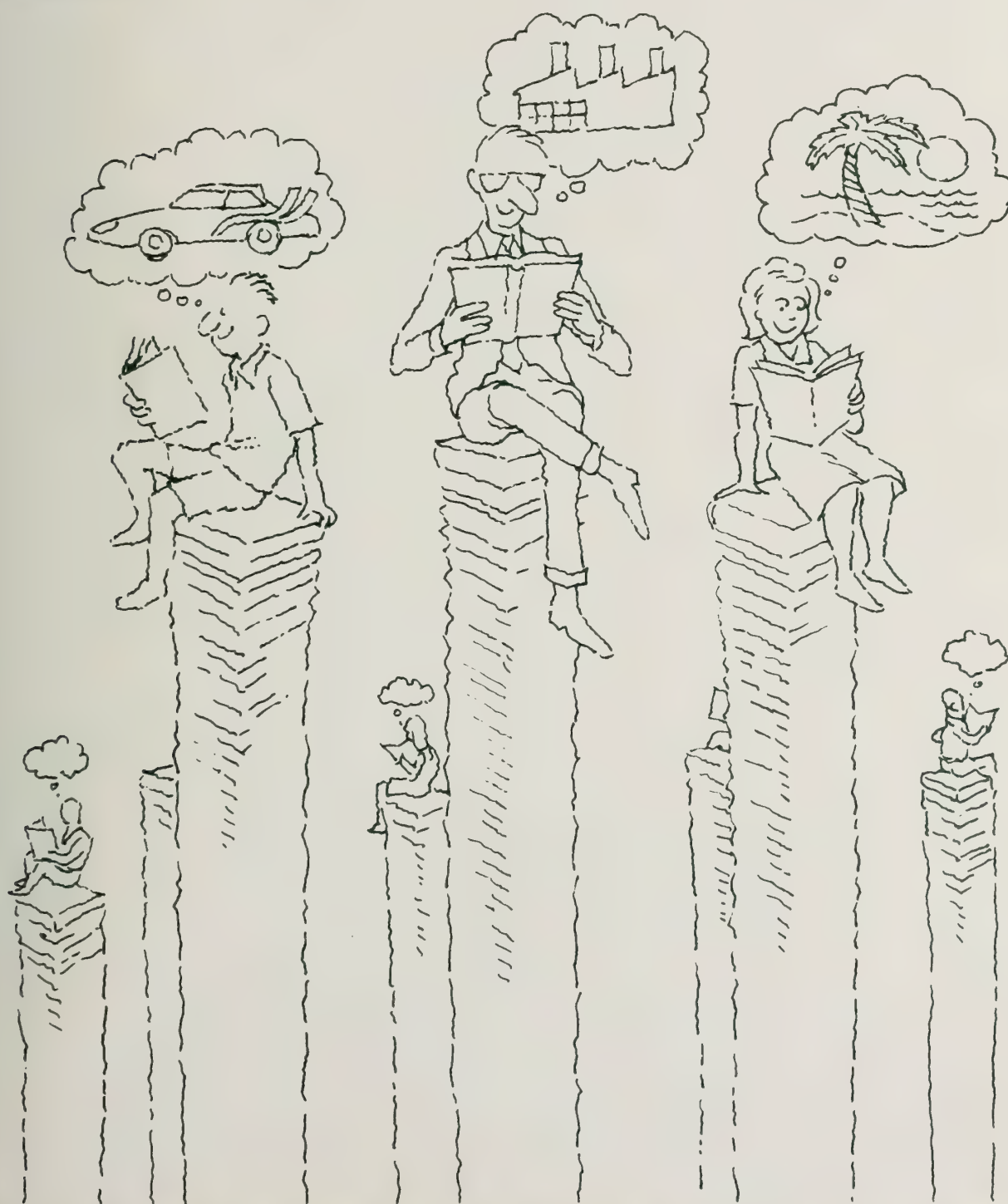
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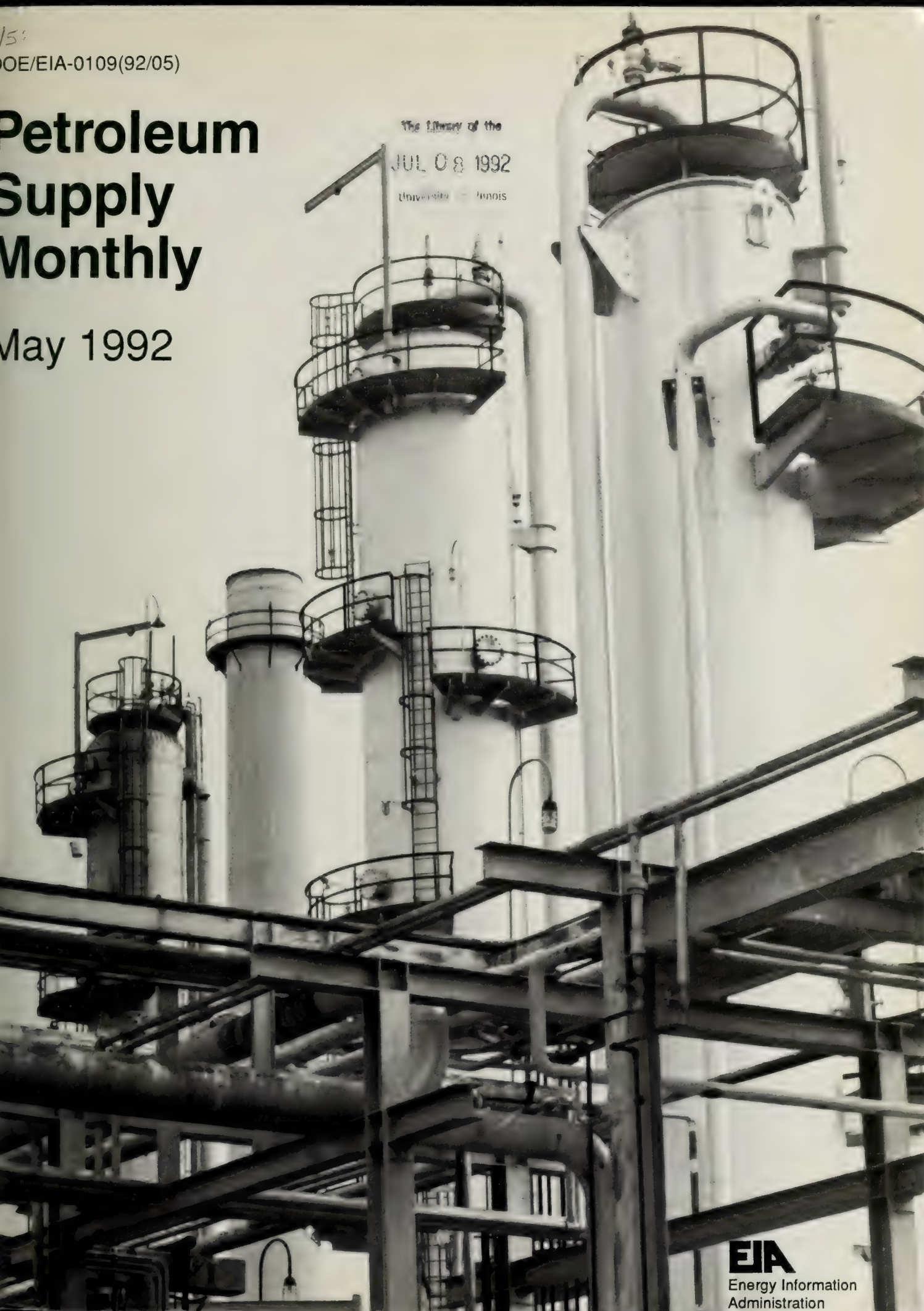
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Released for printing: June 3, 1992

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$78.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1992

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual — 1977-1985

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) district movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.



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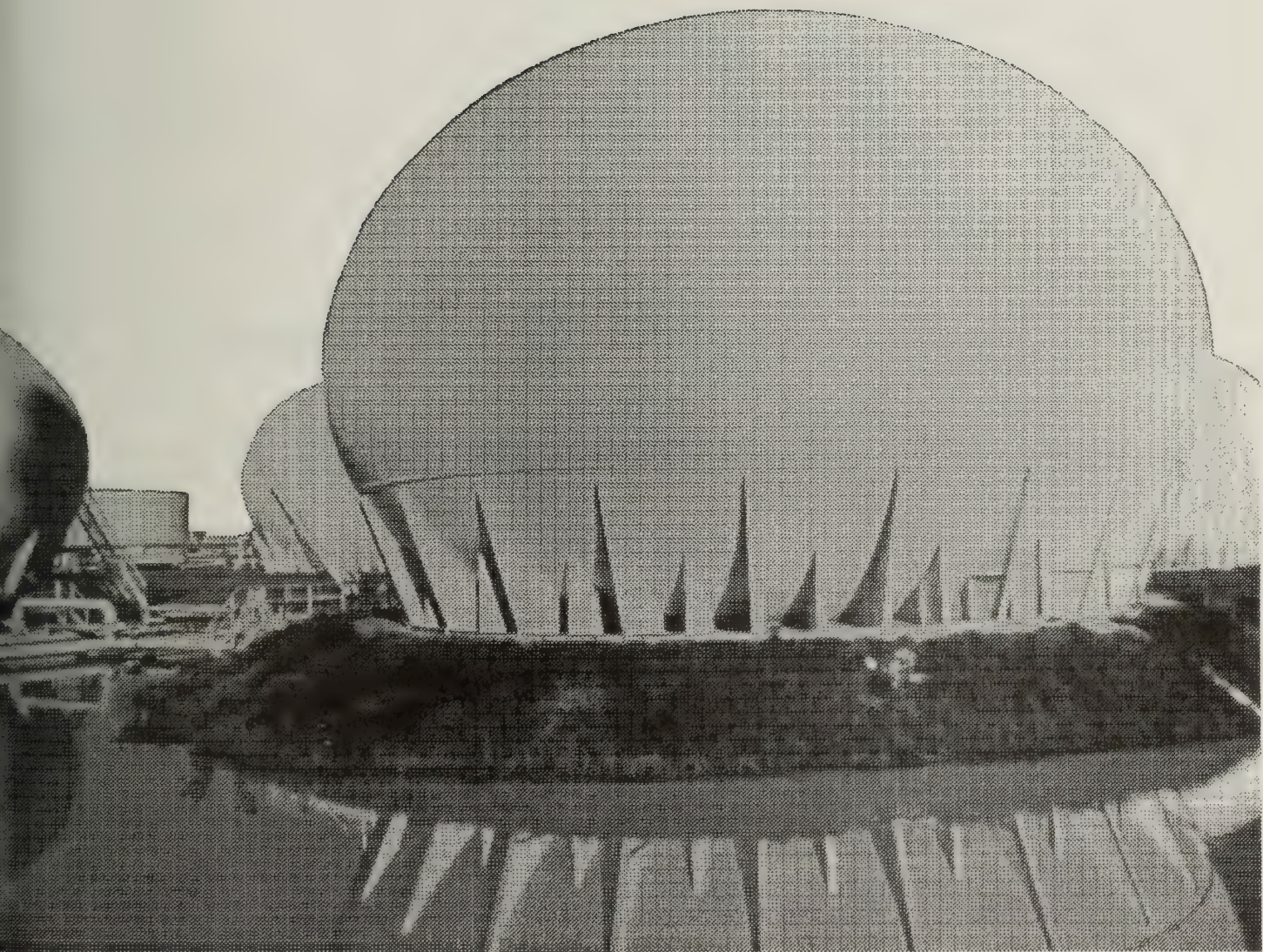
Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

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U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991 April 1992

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

In March 1992, economic growth inched upward, and temperatures were cooler than a year earlier in areas that rely on oil for heating. As a result, total demand (measured as product supplied) for petroleum of 16.8 million barrels per day was 4 percent higher than in March 1991 (Table H1). Demand was slightly lower than in February 1992, however, as the winter heating season came to an end.

Improving economic conditions during the first quarter of 1992 (Figure H1) helped to drive petroleum demand higher than the year-earlier level, while generally mild winter temperatures restricted heating oil use but helped to boost highway travel. Total petroleum demand during the first quarter of 1992 of 16.9 million barrels per day remained below the normal level of recent years. Nevertheless, demand was 3 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1991, when the Persian Gulf war was a major inhibiting force.

Net imports of petroleum products, which were the lowest in at least 18 years during the first quarter of 1991, had not yet returned to normal levels by the end of the first quarter this year (Figure H2). Since the beginning of the Persian Gulf crisis and war, U.S. demand for most major petroleum products remained relatively low, limiting the need for imports, while imbalances in supplies in other countries from time to time spurred U.S.

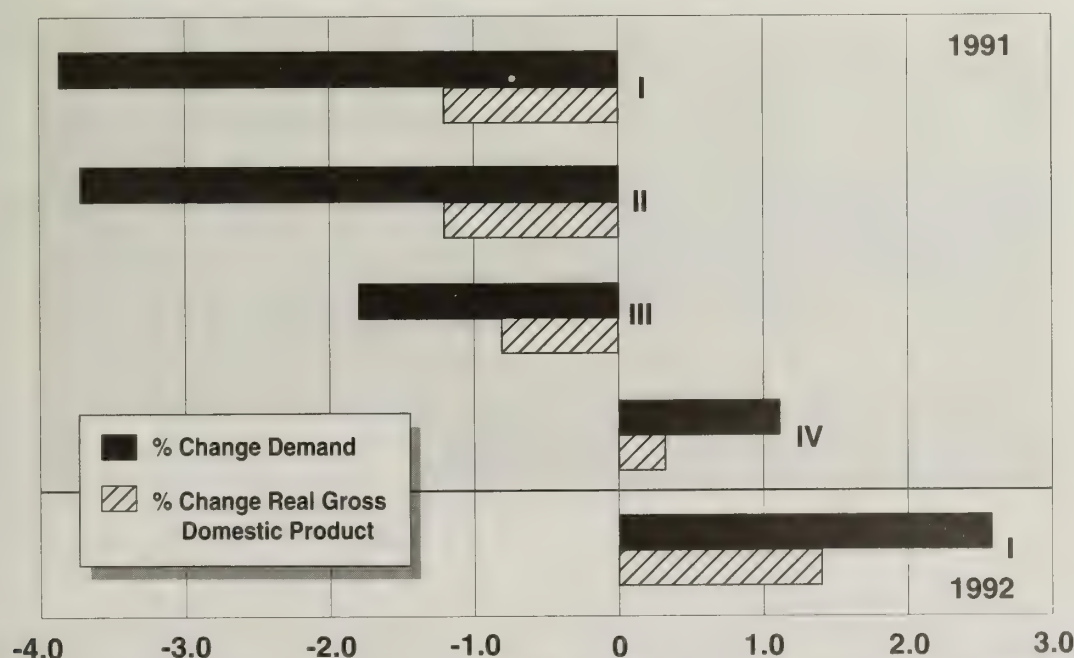
exports. Exports of motor gasoline and liquefied petroleum gases to Mexico increased dramatically from pre-war 1990 levels through the first quarter of 1992, as did kerosene-type jet fuel and distillate fuel oil exports to the Far East. Exports of distillate fuel oil were also unusually high to Brazil and Europe.

Information about the effects of the Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act of 1990 on the tanker industry, and the latest projects to upgrade refineries to comply with Clean Air Act requirements begins on page xvii.

Other March and first quarter 1992 highlights include:

- An increase in highway travel during the first quarter stimulated demand for motor gasoline. Stocks of finished motor gasoline declined but were within the normal range in March. Pipelines began shipping low volatility gasoline in March.
- Distillate fuel oil demand was higher than a year earlier in March and in the first quarter, because of cool March weather in some areas and first-quarter growth in industrial production. Stocks showed a seasonal decline in March. The downward trend in net imports that began in late 1990 continued in the first quarter.

Figure H1. Quarterly Changes in Petroleum Demand and Gross Domestic Product
(Percent Change from Year Earlier)



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1992, Tables S1; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1992			1991	January — March	
	March	February	Difference ^a	March	1992	1991
Products Supplied	16.8	16.9	-0.1	16.1	16.9	16.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.1	7.0	0.1	7.0	7.0	6.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	-0.1	3.0	3.2	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	1.3	-0.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.7	2.0	-0.4	1.6	1.9	1.8
Other Petroleum Products ^b	3.6	3.3	0.3	3.3	3.5	3.4
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	13.1	12.5	0.6	12.8	12.8	12.9
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	89.3	85.4	3.9	86.3	87.6	86.9
Imports	7.0	6.8	0.3	6.6	7.1	6.8
Crude Oil	5.3	5.0	0.3	5.1	5.4	5.3
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.3	5.0	0.3	5.1	5.4	5.3
Products	1.7	1.7	(s)	1.4	1.7	1.5
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.3	(s)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^b	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7
Exports	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.2
Crude Oil	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.9	1.1
Total Net Imports	6.1	5.9	0.2	5.6	6.2	5.6
Stock Change^c	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7
Crude Oil	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	(s)
Products	-0.3	-1.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,569	1,585	-16	1,559	—	—
Crude Oil	907	915	-8	905	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	(s)	568	—	—
Other	339	346	-8	337	—	—
Products	662	671	-8	654	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	181	190	-9	173	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	98	108	-11	98	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	40	43	-3	43	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	73	68	5	73	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^b	270	262	8	267	—	—

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

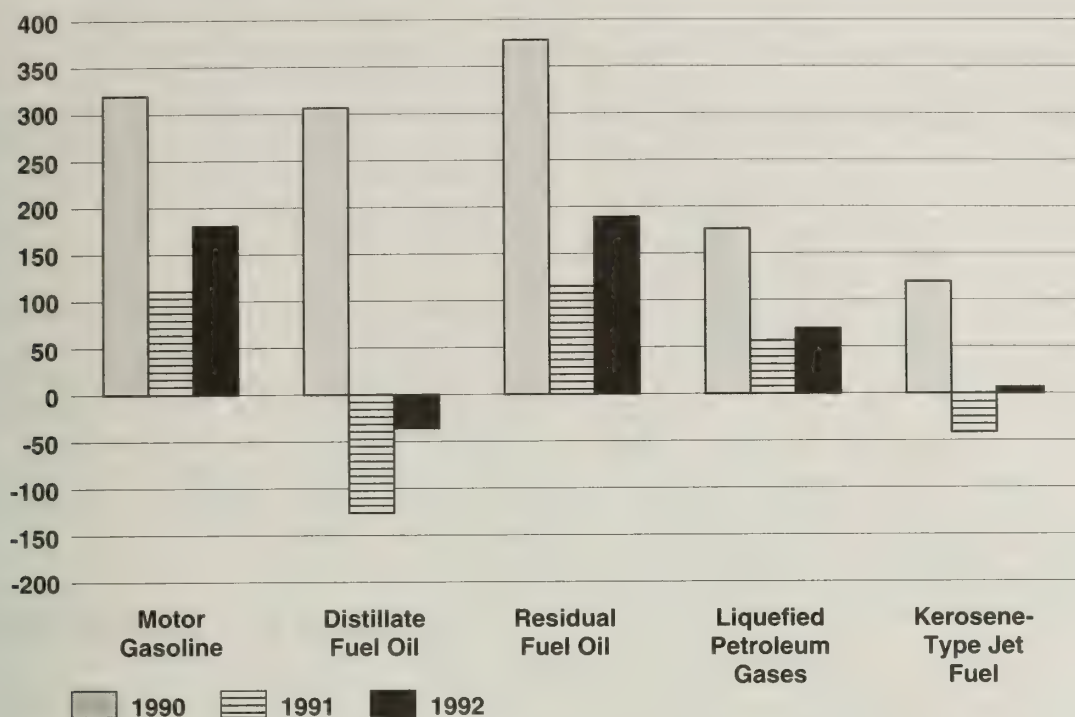
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Figure H2. First Quarter Net Imports of Major Petroleum Products, 1990-1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1992, Tables S4-S8.

- The typical March decline in residual fuel oil demand was minimal because of a late winter cold snap. The increased availability of low-priced natural gas kept first-quarter residual demand lower than normal.
- Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was the lowest for March since 1988, and first-quarter demand was the lowest for the period since 1987. The low demand was affected by a decline in the number of air carriers, slow economic recovery in recent months, and decreased winter blending into diesel fuel.
- While first quarter demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) was close to the year-earlier level, March demand was higher than a year earlier, primarily because of increased petrochemical feedstock use. Stocks increased, but remained within the normal range in March.
- Domestic crude oil production during the first quarter was lower than during comparable 1991 and 1990. In March, gross imports remained lower than normal, affected by the expectation of declining prices if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) recent agreement on production cuts faltered.
- The earlier completion of spring refinery turnarounds resulted in unusually high utilization rates in March.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline increased slightly to 7.1 million barrels per day in March amid signs of an improving economy. Demand was slightly higher than the year earlier level also.

Highway travel during the first quarter of 1992 increased almost 5 percent from the unusually low level a year earlier, when the average retail price was considerably higher. In addition to lower prices this year, an increase in personal income as the economy began improving and the unusually mild weather during the first quarter of 1992 served to stimulate driving. As a result, demand was 3 percent higher than during the first quarter of 1991.

Stocks of finished motor gasoline were moderately lower in March, as withdrawals were used to fill the increase in demand. Stocks of 181 million barrels showed a modest increase from the year-earlier level, and were within the normal range of recent years.

The seasonal changeover to lower volatility gasoline at primary storage facilities continued in March. In order for refiners, importers, and operators of pipelines and terminals to complete

the changeover by May 1 at storage facilities, pipelines began shipping low volatility product in March.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil declined slightly to 3.2 million barrels per day in March. Demand was higher than a year earlier, when industrial activity was falling and temperatures were even warmer than in March this year. During the first quarter of 1992, demand increased slightly from the unusually low year-earlier level, but remained somewhat low compared to first-quarter demand prior to 1991. First-quarter growth in industrial production this year of 1.5 percent contributed to the increase from the previous year.

A late-winter cold spell on the East Coast and in some Midwestern States in March brought a drawdown in stocks to 98 million barrels. Stocks were within the normal range for this time of year, and were the same as a year earlier. During most of the winter heating season, stocks had remained unusually high because heating needs were reduced by one of the warmest winters on record.

For 3 of the last 4 months, and for 8 of the last 16 months, more distillate fuel oil was exported than was imported, resulting in unusually low net imports. The trend began during the Persian Gulf crisis in late 1990. At first, the loss of Middle East refining capacity and the sudden cold weather in Europe caused European prices to escalate more rapidly than U.S. prices, stimulating U.S. exports toward the end of 1990 and early 1991. Later in 1991, the threat of an oil workers strike in Brazil, the attempted Soviet coup and the subsequent breakup of the Soviet Union, the temporary shutdown of a large Algerian refinery that produces high-quality heating oil for European markets, and plentiful U.S. supplies served to keep U.S. distillate prices competitive in foreign markets. At the same time, lower-than-normal U.S. demand limited the need for U.S. imports. During the first quarter of 1992, relatively weak U.S. demand and the continuation of favorable U.S. prices compared to foreign prices kept imports lower than normal and exports above normal.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil declined to 1.2 million barrels per day in March, with the late winter cold snap in the Northeast keeping the decline minimal compared to the average March drop. Demand was slightly lower than the year-earlier level.

Although demand during the first quarter of 1992 was 6 percent higher than for the comparable period of 1991, the continuation of low natural gas prices and slow economic growth this year helped to keep demand lower than normal. An additional impediment to demand growth for residual fuel oil this year is the increased availability of natural gas to the Northeast

brought about by the expansion of the Iroquois natural gas pipeline from Canada early in 1992.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was slightly lower than in February at 1.2 million barrels per day, and was the lowest for March since 1988. A decrease in the number of air carriers, and slow economic growth in recent months, contributed to the low March demand.

Demand during the first quarter of 1992 was also depressed, reaching the lowest level for this time of year since 1987. In addition to economic conditions that were only slightly improved from a year earlier, first-quarter 1992 temperatures that were 13 percent warmer than normal also served to curb demand. The warmer temperatures reduced the use of kerosene-type jet fuel for blending into diesel fuel to improve its cold-starting properties.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

A modest decline in demand for LPG's occurred in March, as the winter heating season drew to a close. Demand of 1.7 million barrels per day was slightly higher than in March 1991. Petrochemical feedstock use of propane and ethane continued at a high rate because of favorable prices. First-quarter demand was about the same as a year earlier.

Stocks at the end of March of 73 million barrels were within the normal range for this time of year, and were moderately higher than at the end of February. The increase was primarily in butane stocks, reflecting the beginning of the changeover to lower volatility gasoline production at refineries in preparation for the summer driving season.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil production during the first quarter of 1992 declined slightly from the level during the comparable period of the previous 2 years. Production was estimated to be 7.3 million barrels per day, compared with 7.5 million barrels per day during the first quarter of each of the 2 preceding years. Alaska accounted for about 73 percent of the decline from the comparable 1991 level. Enhancements to the Alaskan well fracturing program during the summer of 1990 boosted production enough to slow the downward trend in U.S. production that had taken place in recent years.

Gross imports of crude oil recovered somewhat from the unusually low February level in March with a moderate increase to 5.3 million barrels per day. Despite the increase, imports were lower than normal in the expectation that prices would decline further if members of OPEC did not reduce production to levels agreed on at their February 1992 meeting.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1991-1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,928	13,218	13,044	13,279	13,728	14,124	13,938	13,991	13,877	13,114	13,154	13,613
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,946	15,020	15,114	15,124	15,158	15,208	15,196	15,230	15,204	15,177	15,144	15,139
Idle Capacity²	72	64	558	564	545	513	523	521	547	571	572	583
Idle Three Months or Less	294	142	125	90	142	56	63	39	44	59	95	107
Idle More than Three Months	430	500	433	474	403	457	460	482	503	512	477	476
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,670	15,662	15,672	15,689	15,703	15,721	15,719	15,751	15,751	15,748	15,716	15,722
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.5	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.6	92.9	91.7	91.9	91.3	86.4	86.9	89.9
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.4	89.8	88.7	88.8	88.1	83.3	83.7	86.6
1992												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,130	12,746	13,290	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,942	14,919	14,891	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	620	737	785	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	168	297	315	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	452	440	470	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,561	15,657	15,676	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Capacity	87.9	85.4	89.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	84.4	81.4	84.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

² Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1991 and 1992 data issues, Table 28; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

OPEC members did successfully scale back production from 24.5 million barrels per day in January to about 23 million barrels per day in March.¹ As a result, although the world price of crude oil was comparatively low throughout March, there was an upward swing toward the end of the month.

Crude oil imports during the first quarter of 1992 remained well below the levels imported prior to the Persian Gulf crisis in 1990, but were slightly higher than during the first quarter of 1991.

Crude oil stocks (excluding the SPR) were drawn down slightly to accommodate a significant increase in crude oil inputs to refineries in March. Stocks of 339 million barrels remained within the normal range.

Refinery Utilization

With process turnarounds being completed earlier than usual this spring, the refinery utilization rate in March increased

dramatically. The increase in the operating utilization rate to 89.2 percent reflected significantly higher refinery inputs. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units of 13.3 million barrels per day were considerably higher than a month earlier and slightly higher than in March 1991. The operable utilization rate, which reflects refinery utilization if all idle capacity is included, was 84.8 percent in March (Table H2), and was the highest for March since 1978.

News Highlights

Tanker Industry Responds to Oil Pollution Act of 1990

The Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act of 1990 was enacted to guarantee the safety of U.S. waters in the wake of the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* accident in Alaskan waters. The Act provides a number of requirements and standards that have

¹ *Pace Petrochemical Service*, April 1992, p. 76.

caused concern to the shipping industry and its insurers and, in some cases, boycotts of many U. S. mainland ports.²

Among other things, the Act sets liability for tankers, offshore and onshore facilities, and deepwater ports. It requires double hulls for all new tankers and for all vessels trading with the United States, and establishes a 15-year phase-out schedule for most single-hulled tankers and barges. The Act also establishes a \$1 billion Federal oil spill cleanup fund, using an existing fee of 5 cents per barrel on oil. Regulations implementing the Act are currently being developed by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Liability Requirements

The Act allows unlimited liability against tanker owners where gross negligence or willful misconduct is involved, and does not preclude States from imposing their own unlimited liability requirements. At present, only 6 of the 24 coastal States place a limit on damage liability.

Under the Act, liability in case of an oil spill increased from \$150 per vessel ton to \$1,200, with a minimum liability of \$10 million for vessels larger than 3,000 gross tons, and a minimum liability of \$2 million for smaller vessels. Before passage of the oil spill legislation, liability was capped at \$14 million.

The Act established liability for offshore facilities of \$75 million plus unlimited cleanup costs, and onshore facilities or deepwater ports could be liable for \$350 million.³

Shipping Industry Concerns

In response to these liability provisions, several oil companies and independent tanker owners have stopped delivering to U.S. ports other than the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), and others have decided to reduce deliveries significantly and to trim fleet size. Still others are avoiding U.S. ports whenever possible.⁴

The shipping insurance industry also has expressed concern about the liability provisions of the Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act. About 74 percent of U.S. oil imports is



Double-hulled tankers and barges are beginning to replace single-hulled vessels in U.S. waters, in response to the enactment of the Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act.

transported in tankers insured by international protection and indemnity (P&I) clubs that provide oil-spill coverage for shipowners. Most of the independent tankers insured by P&I clubs fly foreign flags.⁵

Of particular concern to the shipping insurance industry are the provisions of the Act that widen the group of potential claimants and that allow claimants to sue the insurance company directly for pollution clean-up costs. Potential claimants under the Act include the Federal Government, coastal State governments, and private parties claiming damages caused either directly or indirectly by an oil spill. For P&I clubs, the expanded scope of potential claimants greatly increases the financial risk of providing coverage to oil tankers serving U.S. ports.

²Additional information about the Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act is in the July 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, News Highlights section.

³"U.S. oil spill law to cause growing tanker problem," *Oil and Gas Journal*, September 30, 1991, p. 21.

⁴"World tanker industry maintains momentum from Persian Gulf war," *Oil and Gas Journal*, June 10, 1991, p. 14.

⁵"Oil Pollution Act Fouls the Regulatory Waters," *Wall Street Journal*, February 20, 1992, p. A14.

The economic cost of abandoning the U.S. oil market makes it unlikely that many foreign operators will completely suspend shipments to U.S. ports. This is particularly true for those foreign shipping companies that rely on U.S. oil trade for a large percentage of their revenues. Therefore, many foreign companies have begun making preparations to comply with the new law, a task made more difficult by the assorted demands placed on the companies by State laws and international conventions. While awaiting the final financial responsibility rules, now being drawn up by the Coast Guard, many foreign shipowners have started training crews in oil-spill prevention, developing spill emergency plans, and constructing double-hulled tankers.

Requirements for Double Hulls

In addition to establishing liability provisions, the Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act requires that, over a 15-year phase-in period, double hulls be used for all new tankers and for vessels trading with the United States. According to some estimates, double-hulled tankers could prevent 90 to 95 percent of oil spills involving tankers.⁶ Alternative designs that offer equal or better protection than a double hull may be incorporated into the regulations later.

Despite the lower cost of single-hulled vessels, many U.S. oil companies have begun to increase their double-hulled fleets and to phase out their older vessels:

- Amoco Oil Company ordered a double-hulled very large crude carrier (VLCC) of 280,000 dead weight tons (dwt) from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. The vessel will be placed in service in early 1993.⁷
- Mobil Oil Corporation ordered a VLCC from Sumitomo in Japan, to be delivered in late 1993. Mobil also has an option for a second vessel to be delivered a year later.
- The company also recently ordered 10 double-hulled barges, which will replace single-hulled barges by the end of 1992 on the Mississippi River and intracoastal waterways.⁸
- Chevron USA Inc. ordered two double-hulled tankers, one of 148,800 dwt from Mitsui and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, and the other of 132,000 dwt from Mitsui. The tankers are to be built in Japan and in Brazil, and are scheduled for delivery in March 1993 and October 1993 respectively.⁹
- Conoco Inc. recently launched a double-hulled 95,000 dwt tanker, built by Samsung Shipbuilding and Heavy Industries Co., of South Korea. Samsung is to deliver another double-hulled tanker by year-end 1992. Conoco

expects to have four double-hulled crude oil tankers in operation in the Gulf of Mexico by year-end 1993.¹⁰

- As part of its environmental program, Conoco also added five double-hulled barges to its inland marine fleet.

Refineries Upgrade in Response to Clean Air Act

A number of oil companies are undertaking projects to upgrade and expand their refineries, with most of the projects linked to the clean fuel standards set out in the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990. Especially relevant are those standards which require the addition of oxygen to a large portion of the U.S. gasoline pool and severely restrict the amount of sulfur in diesel fuel. The new standards also require refiners to add emission control equipment.

The oxygenated and reformulated gasoline programs established under the 1990 CAA set minimum oxygen contents for gasolines sold in designated nonattainment areas. The oxygenated fuels program, which begins this autumn, requires that gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas during the winter months contain at least 2.7 percent oxygen by weight. The reformulated gasoline program, which begins in January 1995, will require that gasoline sold in at least the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas contain at least 2.0 percent oxygen by weight, and that it comply with standards for limits on other pollutants also. These requirements have resulted in accelerated construction of facilities for producing methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a high-octane oxygenated blending component that can be used in both oxygenated and reformulated gasolines.

The Amendments also require that, by October 1993, the sulfur content of diesel fuel for highway use in the United States must not exceed 0.05 weight percent. This requirement has prompted refiners to expand desulfurization capacity, such as hydrotreating units. Investments in desulfurization capacity will allow many refiners to meet the new sulfur standard, even when high-sulfur crude oils are used as feedstock.

In addition, some companies are looking for ways to improve processing flexibility and their ability to process heavy, high-sulfur crude oil into clean, light products. Refiners are planning coking, catalytic cracking, and reformer units, all of which are central to gasoline production.

Among the planned refinery upgrade projects are the following:

⁶"Conoco has its first double hulled tanker," *Oil and Gas Journal*, January 27, 1992, p. 30.

⁷"Amoco, Mobil place orders for supertankers," *Oil and Gas Journal*, March 11, 1991, pp. 34 and 37.

⁸"Industry Briefs," *Oil and Gas Journal*, April 6, 1992, p. 39.

⁹"Chevron orders more double hulled tankers," *Oil and Gas Journal*, May 6, 1991, p. 143.

¹⁰"Conoco has its first double hulled tanker," *Oil and Gas Journal*, January 27, 1992, p. 30.

- Shell Oil Company plans to spend \$1 billion to upgrade its 160,000-barrel-per-day refinery at Martinez, California. A delayed coking unit will account for most of the cost of the upgrade and will allow Shell to make reformulated gasoline and to convert more residual fuel oil into motor gasoline and other light products.¹¹ Shell also plans to build three MTBE units, expected to begin operation in late 1993. The units, with a combined capacity of 15,000 barrels per day, are to be built at Shell's refining complexes at Deer Park, Texas, Norco, Louisiana, and at a site still to be determined.¹²

- Koch Industries Inc. will spend \$600 to \$700 million to upgrade its Corpus Christi refinery, which has a capacity of 125,000 barrels per day. The company plans to build several downstream conversion units to process heavy, high-sulfur crude oil. The conversion units, which include a delayed coker and a gas-oil hydrotreater, will give the refinery greater flexibility in adjusting product yields and quality to meet changing market conditions.¹³

Other projects at the plant include construction of a 120,000-barrel-per-day atmospheric and vacuum distillation unit, expansion of the wastewater treatment unit, and an expansion of the refinery's paraxylene unit. In addition to increased processing flexibility, these new units will enable Koch to reduce its sulfur waste levels by 50 percent.¹⁴

- Ashland Oil Inc. will start construction this year on seven projects that will enable the company to produce low-sulfur diesel fuel and to reduce refinery emissions. The projects will cost \$222 million at the refinery at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, which has a capacity of 213,400 barrels per day, and will be completed in 1993. A distillate desulfurization unit, a continuous catalyst regenerator, and five distillate storage tanks will be used for production and storage of low-sulfur diesel fuel. Other projects, including benzene reduction equipment and fluid catalytic cracking electrostatic precipitators, will further reduce refinery emissions.

In 1993, further upgrades costing about \$274 million will be started at the Catlettsburg refinery, primarily to meet stiffer environmental standards.

- Ashland also plans to begin several projects this year at its smaller refineries in St. Paul Park, Minnesota, and Canton, Ohio. At a cost of about \$87 million, these projects will allow Ashland to produce low-sulfur diesel

fuel at the St. Paul Park refinery, and to reduce refinery emissions at both plants.¹⁵

- Citgo Petroleum Corporation plans to spend \$860 million to upgrade its 320,000-barrel-per-day refinery at Lake Charles, Louisiana, to conform to environmental and safety standards that will be phased in during the 1990's. Plans include construction of a hydrotreating unit for processing fluid catalytic cracking feedstock and an associated hydrogen plant. The company is considering an additional expenditure of \$300-\$500 million to expand the refinery's heavy crude oil distillation capacity by 50,000 barrels per day, to be completed in 1996.¹⁶

Citgo also will spend \$480 million over the next 5 years to upgrade its refinery at Corpus Christi, Texas, which has a capacity of 160,000 barrels per day. These plans include continuation of a \$70 million butane-upgrade project that will begin operation by mid-1993. Once the project is completed, the Corpus Christi refinery will be able to produce MTBE and methyl tertiary amyl ether for use in reformulated gasoline.¹⁷

- Valero recently upgraded its 25,000-barrel-per-day refinery at Corpus Christi, Texas, with the addition of a hydrocracker and reformer, which came on line in January 1992. These units enable the light-product yield from residual oil, which the refinery specializes in processing into lighter products, to increase from 60 percent to about 90 percent.¹⁸ Under construction is an MTBE/butane plant which will produce approximately 13,000 barrels per day of MTBE and will allow the company to produce cleaner-burning gasoline. The plant will cost \$240 million to complete.

At the request of the Secretary of Energy, the National Petroleum Council is conducting a comprehensive petroleum refining study. The first phase of the study was completed in June 1991, and the second and last phase will be available in early 1993. Phase I is a largely subjective analysis of the impacts of the CAA Amendments of 1990 on the refining industry.

Phase II will be a comprehensive assessment of the effects of changing conditions on the U.S. refining industry and the ability of that industry to respond to those changes in a timely manner. Phase II will contain a quantitative analysis of the full range of environmental and other issues the industry faces.

¹¹"Shell's \$1-billion Spending at Martinez Is Described as Overdue by Analysts," *Platt's Oilgram News*, February 6, 1992, pp. 1 and 5.

¹²"Shell plans MTBE units," *Oil & Gas Journal*, December 16, 1991, p. 35.

¹³"Refinery Construction, Expansion Booming in Corpus Christi Area," *The Oil Daily*, February 26, 1992, p. 4.

¹⁴"Koch to construct sour crude units at Corpus Christi," *Oil and Gas Journal*, March 2, 1992, p. 56.

¹⁵"Seven projects scheduled at Ashland refinery," *Oil & Gas Journal*, February 10, 1992, p. 38.

¹⁶"Refinery Upgrades Focus of Citgo's \$1.7 billion Plan," *The Oil Daily*, February 20, 1992, p. 1.

¹⁷"Refinery Construction, Expansion Booming in Corpus Christi Area," *The Oil Daily*, February 26, 1992, p. 4.

¹⁸"Valero Energy Outshines U.S. Refining Competitors During 1991, Say Analysts," *The Oil Daily*, February 12, 1992, p. 5.

Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Field Production			Stock Change ^b		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Domestic ^d	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^e and Petroleum Products
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	^h 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	^h 17	^h 15	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	^h 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^h 290	^h -130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^h 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^h 214	^h -234	15,231	1,454
1984	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986	Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987	Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988	Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989	Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990	January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
	February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
	March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
	April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
	May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
	June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
	July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
	August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
	September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
	October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
	November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
	December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
	Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	—
1991	January	^E 9,135	^E 7,418	1,635	-94	-1,094	16,882	1,587
	February	^E 9,334	^E 7,548	1,690	250	-688	16,284	1,574
	March	^E 9,225	^E 7,481	1,670	-242	-261	16,100	1,559
	April	^E 9,206	^E 7,467	1,656	65	560	16,103	1,578
	May	^E 9,116	^E 7,368	1,647	638	986	16,098	1,628
	June	^E 8,976	^E 7,282	1,616	-364	551	16,764	1,634
	July	^E 9,019	^E 7,326	1,608	-163	174	16,910	1,634
	August	^E 8,972	^E 7,272	1,617	91	265	17,133	1,645
	September	^E 9,027	^E 7,332	1,609	-143	701	16,704	1,662
	October	^E 9,162	^E 7,409	1,673	54	-656	16,894	1,643
	November	^E 9,107	^E 7,307	1,706	45	52	16,674	1,646
	December	^E 9,066	^E 7,281	1,689	-629	-346	17,099	1,616
	Average	^E 9,111	^E 7,373	1,651	-43	21	16,641	—
1992	January	^E 9,184	^E 7,363	1,686	534	-773	16,982	1,608
	February	^E 9,170	^E 7,373	1,694	176	-967	16,885	1,585
	March	^{RE} 9,119	^{RE} 7,315	^R 1,695	^R -247	^R -273	^R 16,789	^R 1,569
	April*	^{PE} 9,089	^{PE} 7,279	^E 1,690	^E 428	^E -396	^E 17,121	^E 1,573
	4-Mo. Average	^{PE} 9,141	^{PE} 7,332	^E 1,691	^E 222	^E -598	^E 16,944	—
1991	4-Mo. Average	9,222	7,477	1,662	-12	-371	16,346	—
1990	4-Mo. Average	9,084	7,471	1,532	273	217	16,999	—

^a Includes lease condensate.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.^e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.^h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports			Exports			Net Imports ⁹
		Total	Crude Oil ^f	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987	Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988	Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989	Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990	January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
	February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
	March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
	April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
	May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
	June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
	July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
	August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
	September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
	October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
	November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
	December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
	Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991	January	7,066	5,303	1,763	1,199	50	1,149	5,867
	February	6,844	5,498	1,346	1,441	153	1,288	5,403
	March	6,550	5,129	1,421	944	136	807	5,607
	April	7,374	5,523	1,851	737	162	575	6,636
	May	8,496	6,387	2,109	1,149	165	984	7,347
	June	8,177	6,317	1,860	921	78	843	7,256
	July	7,714	5,949	1,765	963	139	824	6,752
	August	8,622	6,667	1,955	837	55	783	7,785
	September	7,745	5,795	1,950	785	109	676	6,960
	October	7,396	5,683	1,712	918	91	826	6,478
	November	7,559	5,544	2,015	926	126	800	6,634
	December	7,313	5,563	1,750	1,213	133	1,081	6,100
	Average	7,576	5,782	1,794	1,001	116	885	6,575
1992	January	7,593	5,885	1,708	1,144	118	1,026	6,449
	February	6,754	5,033	1,721	852	22	829	5,902
	March	R 7,036	R 5,319	R 1,718	R 912	R 105	R 807	R 6,124
	April*	E 7,781	E 5,950	E 1,832	E 955	E 132	E 823	E 6,826
	4-Mo. Average	E 7,296	E 5,552	E 1,744	E 968	E 95	E 872	E 6,328
1991	4-Mo. Average	6,958	5,359	1,599	1,074	124	950	5,884
1990	4-Mo. Average	8,358	6,014	2,344	793	120	673	7,565

Footnotes continued.

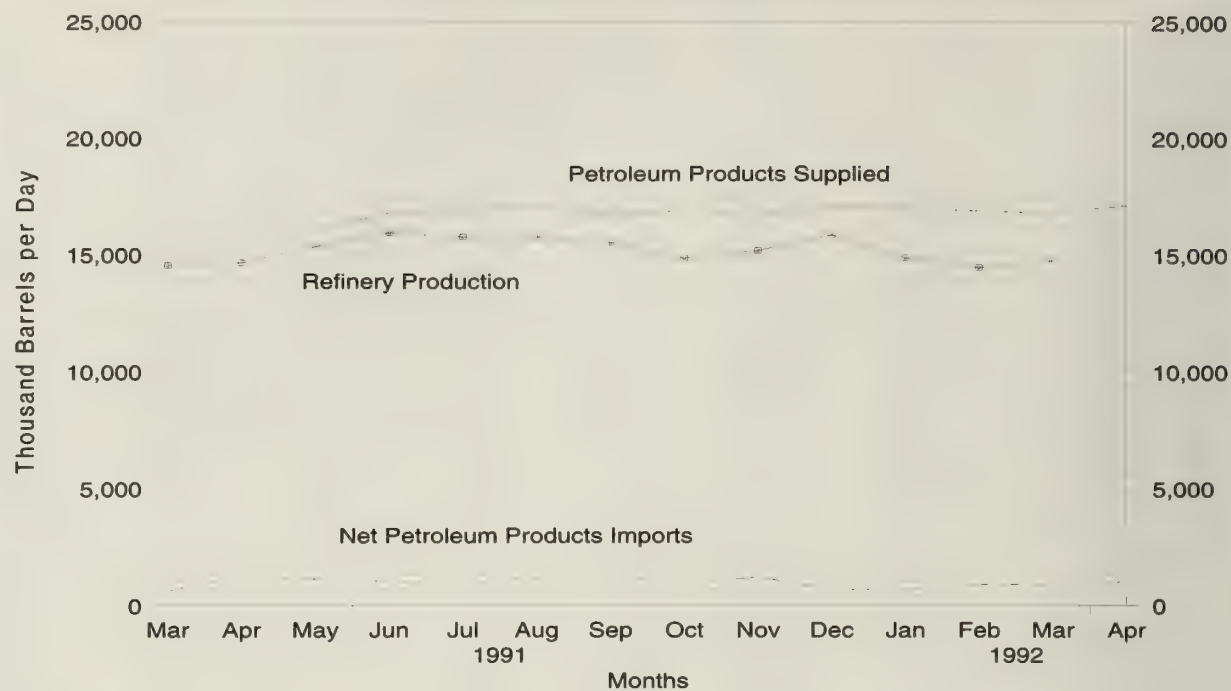
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

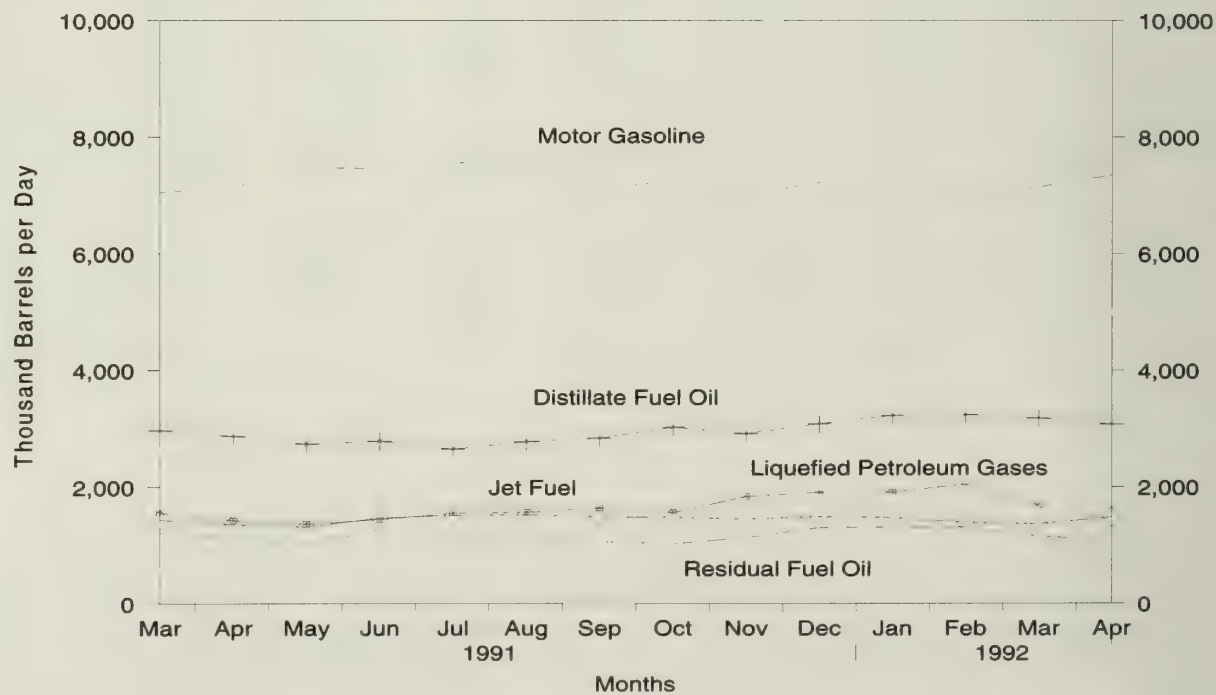
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, March 1991 - Present



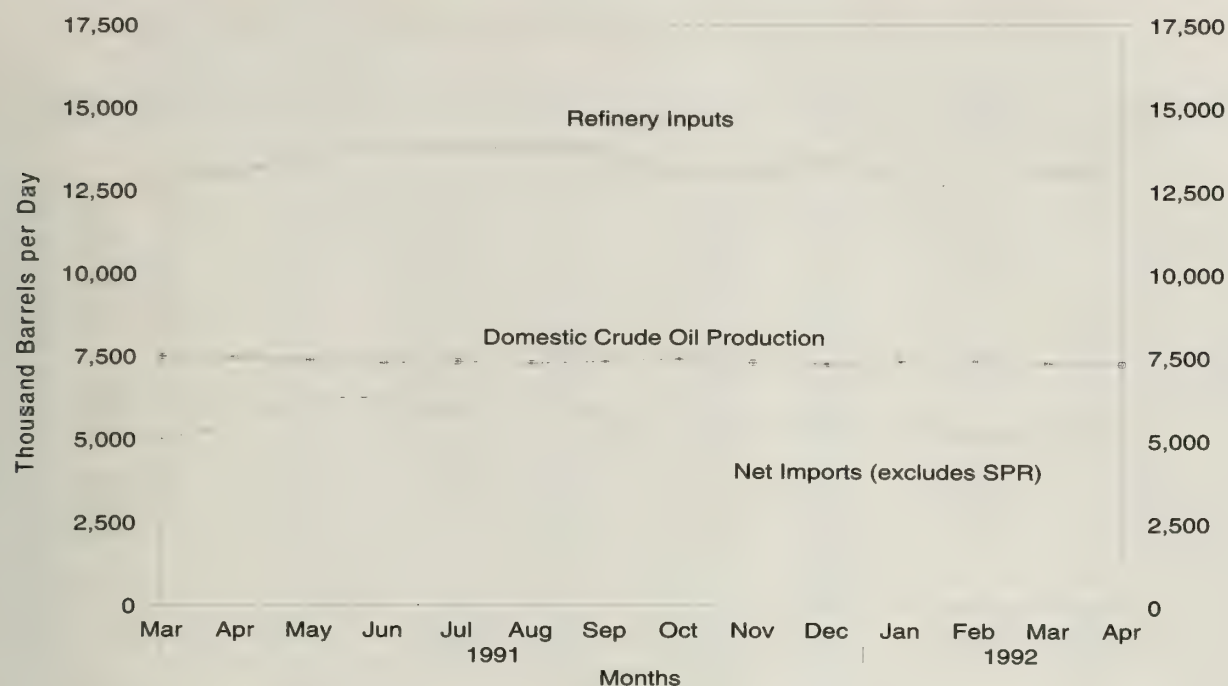
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, March 1991 - Present



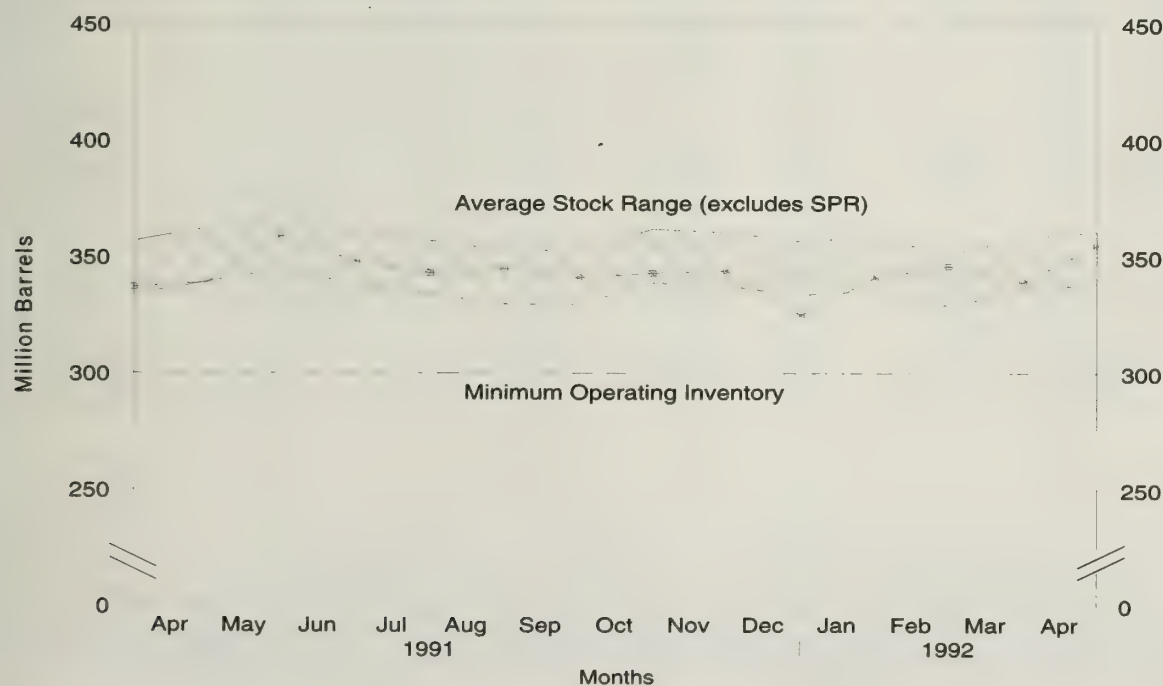
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, March 1991 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply							Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^d	Crude Used Directly ^e	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	—	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	—	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	—	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	—	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	—	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	—	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	—	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	—	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	—	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	—	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	—	(s)
1990	January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
	February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
	March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
	April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
	May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
	June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
	July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
	August.....	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
	September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
	October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
	November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
	December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	—	(s)
1991	January	E 7,418	E 1,848	5,303	0	5,303	-14	—	0
	February	E 7,548	E 1,908	5,498	0	5,498	424	—	0
	March	E 7,481	E 1,887	5,129	0	5,129	134	—	(s)
	April	E 7,467	E 1,798	5,523	0	5,523	294	—	(s)
	May	E 7,368	E 1,771	6,387	0	6,387	595	—	(s)
	June	E 7,282	E 1,757	6,317	0	6,317	47	—	(s)
	July	E 7,326	E 1,775	5,949	0	5,949	418	—	0
	August	E 7,272	E 1,731	6,667	0	6,667	8	—	0
	September	E 7,332	E 1,787	5,795	0	5,795	546	—	(s)
	October	E 7,409	E 1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-30	—	(s)
	November	E 7,307	E 1,765	5,544	0	5,544	269	—	(s)
	December	E 7,281	E 1,718	5,563	0	5,563	147	—	(s)
	Average	E 7,373	E 1,798	5,782	0	5,782	234	—	(s)
1992	January	E 7,363	E 1,789	5,885	0	5,885	353	—	0
	February	E 7,373	E 1,808	5,033	0	5,033	298	—	(s)
	March	RE 7,315	RE 1,785	R 5,319	0	R 5,319	R 320	—	R 0
	April*	PE 7,279	PE 1,749	E 5,950	E 0	E 5,950	E 560	—	E (s)
	4-Mo. Average	PE 7,332	PE 1,783	E 5,552	E 0	E 5,552	E 383	—	E (s)
1991	4-Mo. Average	7,477	1,859	5,359	0	5,359	204	—	(s)
1990	4-Mo. Average	7,471	1,830	6,014	30	5,984	160	—	(s)

^a Includes lease condensate.^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^d Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.^e Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.^f Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^b		
		Stock Change ^c		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ^e	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1973	Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974	Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975	Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976	Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977	Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978	Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979	Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980	Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	f 466	108	f 358
1981	Average	336	f -46	12,470	228	—	f 594	230	f 363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	f 644	294	f 350
1983	Average	234	f -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
	February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
	March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
	April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
	May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
	June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
	August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
	October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
	December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	—	—	—
1991	January	0	-94	12,727	50	23	906	586	320
	February	-147	397	13,052	153	17	913	582	331
	March	-422	180	12,832	136	18	905	568	337
	April	0	65	13,037	162	21	907	568	339
	May	0	638	13,533	165	15	927	568	359
	June	(s)	-364	13,915	78	16	916	568	348
	July	(s)	-163	13,701	139	15	911	569	343
	August	(s)	91	13,789	55	13	914	569	345
	September	0	-143	13,691	109	16	910	569	341
	October	(s)	54	12,894	91	22	911	569	343
	November	(s)	45	12,926	126	22	913	569	344
	December	(s)	-629	13,465	133	23	893	569	325
	Average	-47	4	13,298	116	18	—	—	—
1992	January	(s)	534	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
	February	0	176	12,488	22	17	915	569	346
	March	R (s)	R -247	R 13,077	R 105	R 18	R 907	569	R 339
	April*	E (s)	E 428	E 13,206	E 132	E 22	E 923	E 569	E 355
	4-Mo. Average	E (s)	E 222	E 12,929	E 95	E 21	—	—	—
1991	4-Mo. Average	-143	131	12,907	124	20	—	—	—
1990	4-Mo. Average	30	243	13,221	120	31	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974	Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975	Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976	Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977	Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978	Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979	Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980	Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	January	327	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
	October	217	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
	November	278	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	247	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	252	57	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	January	217	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	217	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	3-Mo. Average	266	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	3-Mo. Average	334	71	595	578	167	158	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	58	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
	June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
	November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,846
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,576
	March	0	0	1,623	1,586	0	0	1,845	1,662
	April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,792
	May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,140
	June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,865
	July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,685
	August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
	September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
	October	0	0	1,652	1,545	18	18	1,920	1,649
	November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,701
	December	0	0	1,645	1,566	0	0	1,892	1,620
	Average	0	0	1,795	1,698	3	2	2,055	1,763
1992	January	0	0	1,971	1,865	18	0	2,206	1,902
	February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
	March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,819	1,707	6	0	2,042	1,751
1991	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,712	1,639	0	0	1,978	1,699
1990	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,301	1,155	24	11	2,421	1,974

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974	Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975	Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976	Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977	Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978	Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979	Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980	Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^d (s)	^d (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	12	6	41	41	61	61	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	61	61	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	111	111	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
	November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
	December	41	23	91	91	163	134	0	0
	Average	62	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	January	23	23	91	91	125	117	0	0
	February	37	24	105	105	39	39	0	0
	March	26	26	25	25	85	83	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	28	24	73	73	84	81	0	0
1991	3-Mo. Average	48	39	54	54	103	101	0	0
1990	3-Mo. Average	52	38	86	86	179	133	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^c	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	Average	1,143	1,130	590	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	January	504	481	1,021	689	1,638	1,277	3,899	3,123
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,282
	March	523	523	991	631	1,703	1,334	3,548	2,996
	April	666	638	846	470	1,680	1,265	3,727	3,057
	May	860	838	978	581	2,153	1,728	4,719	3,868
	June	832	827	1,019	581	2,237	1,791	4,382	3,655
	July	836	820	1,084	676	2,289	1,850	4,216	3,536
	August	1,016	983	1,038	701	2,363	1,966	4,571	3,946
	September	489	467	1,104	773	1,949	1,572	3,897	3,187
	October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	3,987	3,343
	November	704	674	1,053	671	2,087	1,644	4,159	3,346
	December	617	593	975	655	1,887	1,496	3,779	3,116
	Average	702	682	1,014	658	2,005	1,610	4,060	3,373
1992	January	593	566	1,105	787	1,935	1,583	4,141	3,485
	February	322	303	1,008	655	1,511	1,126	3,506	2,871
	March	441	409	1,098	793	1,676	1,336	3,598	2,941
	3-Mo. Average	455	429	1,072	747	1,712	1,353	3,754	3,104
1991	3-Mo. Average	578	569	991	668	1,774	1,430	3,752	3,129
1990	3-Mo. Average	908	895	985	602	2,210	1,753	4,631	3,726

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	50	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	29	0	967	722	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,123	877	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,051	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,092	764	113	113
	May	220	220	57	57	42	0	31	0	1,022	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	1,081	806	144	139
	July	264	264	12	12	19	0	21	0	831	606	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	995	687	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,132	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	925	639	29	24
	November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,088	794	96	96
	December	359	359	13	13	53	0	8	0	1,080	757	65	65
	Average	254	254	25	21	35	0	22	0	1,031	750	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,023	783	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,143	831	75	69
	March	339	339	0	0	76	0	0	0	1,094	829	75	75
	3-Mo. Average	316	316	7	7	63	0	10	0	1,085	814	98	97
1991	3-Mo. Average	207	207	7	7	13	0	14	0	1,045	784	88	84
1990	3-Mo. Average	300	300	46	45	64	0	34	0	926	592	87	86

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974	Average	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975	Average	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976	Average	21	5	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977	Average	17	0	51	0	86	55	179	177	31	4
1978	Average	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979	Average	18	0	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980	Average	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981	Average	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
	May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
	August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	182	140	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	779	759	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	8	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	791	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	889	819	35	0
	May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
	June	169	124	46	0	49	49	919	872	49	0
	July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
	August	219	179	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
	September	157	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
	October	128	80	41	0	64	64	799	754	16	0
	November	145	135	15	0	10	10	690	656	24	0
	December	138	117	61	0	14	14	723	708	4	0
	Average	162	125	47	3	22	22	801	757	28	0
1992	January	158	111	40	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
	February	114	92	48	0	0	0	819	788	9	0
	March	101	74	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
	3-Mo. Average	124	92	44	0	0	0	809	773	25	0
1991	3-Mo. Average	168	134	31	4	10	10	772	743	16	0
1990	3-Mo. Average	189	153	83	0	27	26	774	707	77	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	43	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	114	104	97	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	75	0	79	72	28	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	189	166
	November	100	0	73	65	35	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	December	88	0	94	88	36	0	26	0	87	71	154	151
	Average	82	0	81	74	27	0	33	0	87	72	136	106
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	35	0	108	79	128	115
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	16	0	109	76	63	0
	March	49	0	11	0	18	0	37	0	105	85	79	52
	3-Mo. Average	56	0	16	6	24	0	30	0	108	80	91	57
1991	3-Mo. Average	62	0	36	29	19	0	19	0	79	71	38	20
1990	3-Mo. Average	15	0	57	52	33	0	42	0	101	83	187	134

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		Former U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	26	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	Average	20	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	Average	14	0	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	Average	11	2	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	Average	12	2	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	Average	8	1	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	Average	1	0	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	Average	1	0	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	Average	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	48	0	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
	February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
	April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
	May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
	June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
	July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
	August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
	September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
	Average	45	1	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	January	28	0	261	0	229	91	3,167	2,180	7,066	5,303
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,030	2,217	6,844	5,498
	March	13	0	214	0	169	60	3,002	2,133	6,550	5,129
	April	33	0	245	0	256	99	3,647	2,466	7,374	5,523
	May	42	0	264	0	233	58	3,777	2,519	8,496	6,387
	June	0	0	234	0	330	179	3,795	2,662	8,177	6,317
	July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,498	2,414	7,714	5,949
	August	80	23	208	0	369	197	4,052	2,721	8,622	6,667
	September	23	0	261	0	374	197	3,848	2,608	7,745	5,795
	October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,409	2,340	7,396	5,683
	November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,400	2,199	7,559	5,544
	December	16	0	286	0	229	104	3,534	2,447	7,313	5,563
	Average	28	2	243	0	279	135	3,515	2,409	7,576	5,782
1992	January	17	0	250	0	206	59	3,452	2,399	7,593	5,885
	February	3	0	222	0	195	50	3,248	2,162	6,754	5,033
	March	0	0	202	0	328	114	3,438	2,378	7,036	5,319
	3-Mo. Average	7	0	225	0	244	75	3,382	2,316	7,136	5,421
1991	3-Mo. Average	20	0	233	0	193	82	3,068	2,175	6,819	5,304
1990	3-Mo. Average	34	0	332	0	489	177	3,894	2,354	8,524	6,080

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^d A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, March 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, March 1991 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a	
		Total Production	Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ^e	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total ^d	Unleaded	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	—	—	209	—
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	—	—	218	—
1975	Average	6,520	184	28	2	6,675	—	—	235	—
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	—	—	231	—
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	—
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	—
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	—
1980	Average	6,506	140	56	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	261	—
1981	Average ^g	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	235	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	-45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	213	177
1990	January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
	February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
	March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
	April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
	May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
	June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
	July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
	August.....	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
	September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
	October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
	November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
	December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	—	—
1991	January	6,629	227	164	50	6,643	6,361	95.8	227	187
	February	6,573	106	-229	102	6,806	6,592	96.9	222	181
	March	6,642	235	-267	97	7,047	6,737	95.6	211	173
	April	6,742	371	-77	53	7,137	6,860	96.1	207	170
	May	7,063	528	56	59	7,475	7,195	96.3	209	172
	June	7,351	371	159	99	7,465	7,193	96.4	215	177
	July	7,278	232	-173	122	7,561	7,271	96.2	209	171
	August.....	7,257	385	-10	98	7,555	7,271	96.2	209	171
	September	7,044	321	210	63	7,091	6,838	96.4	217	177
	October	6,746	236	-350	58	7,273	7,030	96.6	204	167
	November	7,018	318	227	104	7,005	6,827	97.5	209	173
	December	7,354	216	270	79	7,221	7,081	98.1	219	182
	Average	6,977	297	-1	82	7,193	6,941	96.5	—	—
1992	January	7,043	237	300	87	6,893	6,761	98.1	229	191
	February	6,753	270	-41	59	7,004	6,875	98.2	229	190
	March	R 6,694	R 247	R -275	R 71	R 7,145	R 7,010	98.1	R 220	R 181
	April*	E 6,934	E 452	E -33	E 71	E 7,348	E 7,214	98.2	E 219	E 182
	4-Mo. Average	E 6,857	E 301	E -11	E 72	E 7,097	E 6,964	98.1	—	—
1991	4-Mo. Average	6,648	237	-99	75	6,909	6,637	96.1	—	—
1990	4-Mo. Average	6,810	356	59	39	7,067	6,634	93.9	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.^b Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^d Includes gasohol.^e Includes motor gasoline blending components.^f In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^g Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	2	9	2	2,948	^d 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	2	^d -40	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	^d 205
1981	Average ^e	2,613	173	10	^d -38	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	^d 179
1983	Average	2,456	174	—	^d -124	64	2,690	140
1984	Average	2,681	272	—	57	51	2,845	161
1985	Average	2,687	200	—	-48	67	2,868	144
1986	Average	2,798	247	—	31	100	2,914	155
1987	Average	2,731	255	—	-56	66	2,976	134
1988	Average	2,859	302	—	-30	69	3,122	124
1989	Average	2,899	306	—	-49	97	3,157	106
1990	January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
	February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
	March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
	April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
	May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
	June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
	July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
	August.....	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
	September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
	October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
	November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
	December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
	Average	2,925	278	—	73	109	3,021	—
1991	January	2,851	190	—	-648	332	3,356	112
	February	2,867	138	—	-388	393	3,000	101
	March	2,862	206	—	-96	198	2,966	98
	April	2,822	258	—	130	81	2,869	102
	May	2,924	185	—	156	218	2,735	107
	June	2,940	209	—	216	150	2,783	113
	July	2,992	153	—	348	149	2,649	124
	August.....	2,959	167	—	203	144	2,779	131
	September	3,054	221	—	298	136	2,840	140
	October	3,039	206	—	-42	259	3,029	138
	November	3,103	245	—	207	224	2,916	144
	December	3,107	252	—	-30	302	3,086	143
	Average	2,961	203	—	31	215	2,917	—
1992	January	2,818	227	—	-541	360	3,226	127
	February	2,681	207	—	-629	278	3,238	108
	March	^R 2,753	^R 218	—	^R -346	^R 138	^R 3,179	^R 98
	April*	^E 2,952	^E 210	—	^E -122	^E 208	^E 3,076	^E 92
	4-Mo. Average	^E 2,802	^E 216	—	^E -408	^E 246	^E 3,180	—
1991	4-Mo. Average	2,850	199	—	-250	249	3,050	—
1990	4-Mo. Average	2,838	363	—	-55	65	3,191	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

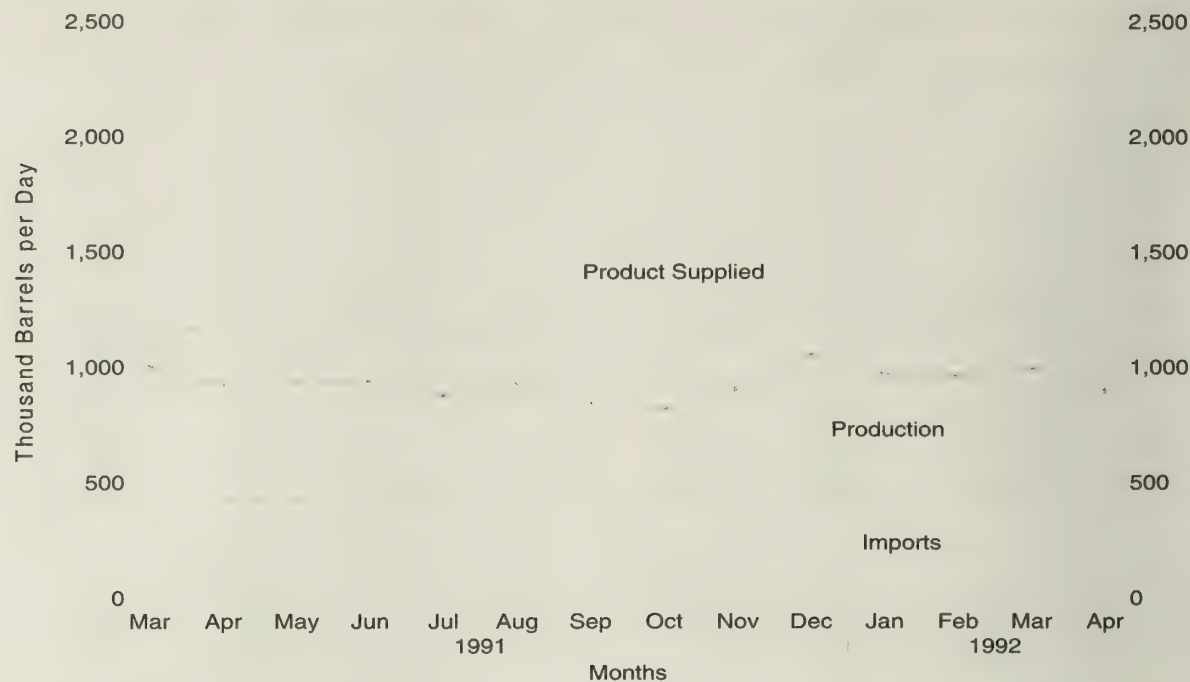
^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.^R = Revised data. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	^d 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	15	^d -2	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	^d 92
1981	Average ^e	1,321	800	48	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	—	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	—	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	—	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	—	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	—	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	—	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	—	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
	February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
	March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
	April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
	May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
	June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
	July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
	August	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
	September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
	October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
	November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
	December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
	Average	950	504	—	13	211	1,229	—
1991	January	1,000	422	—	-32	320	1,133	48
	February	1,049	384	—	-106	299	1,239	45
	March	997	331	—	-55	178	1,206	43
	April	915	416	—	58	145	1,128	45
	May	926	420	—	36	300	1,010	46
	June	933	499	—	-78	245	1,265	43
	July	870	419	—	-4	176	1,118	43
	August	925	568	—	72	216	1,205	46
	September	838	473	—	77	168	1,066	48
	October	813	438	—	7	217	1,028	48
	November	896	454	—	30	189	1,132	49
	December	1,051	547	—	28	264	1,306	50
	Average	934	448	—	4	226	1,152	—
1992	January	964	352	—	-180	184	1,313	44
	February	956	487	—	-46	176	1,314	43
	March	989	^R 392	—	^R -82	^R 310	^R 1,153	^R 40
	April*	^E 893	^E 291	—	^E -118	^E 207	^E 1,095	^E 39
	4-Mo. Average	^E 951	^E 380	—	^E -108	^E 220	^E 1,218	—
1991	4-Mo. Average	989	388	—	-33	235	1,175	—
1990	4-Mo. Average	1,020	594	—	43	219	1,352	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

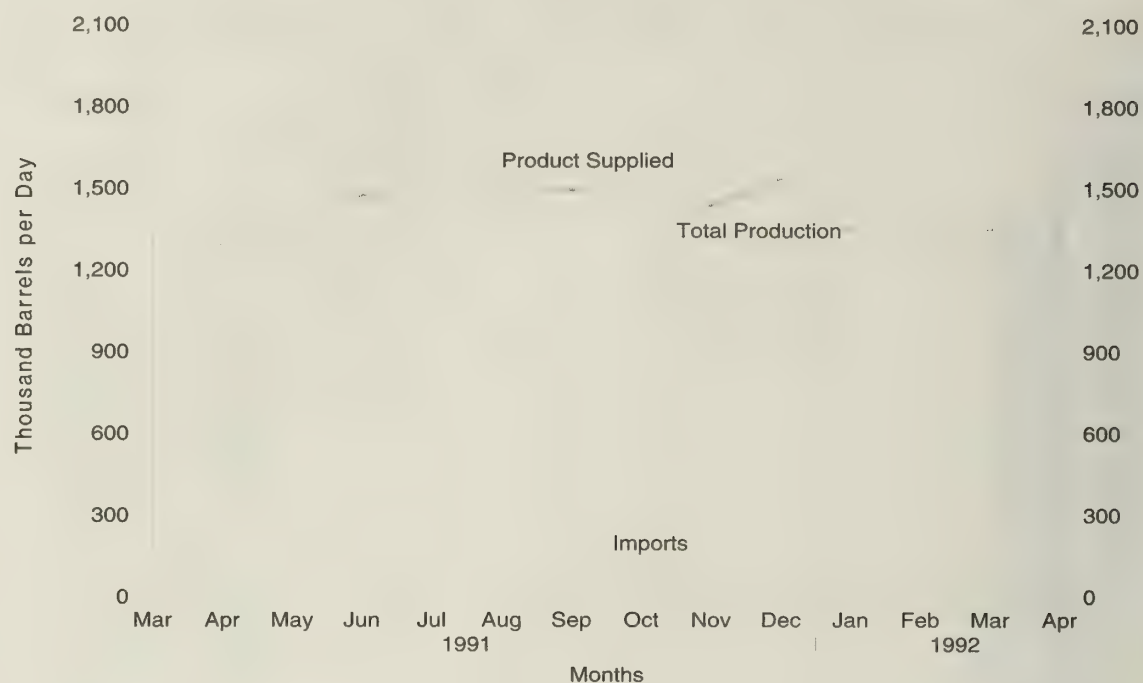
^R = Revised data. ^(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, March 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, March 1991 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels		
1973	Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	^c 29	^c 24
1975	Average	871	691	133	^c 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	^c 42	^c 36
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
	February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
	March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
	April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
	May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
	June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
	July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
	August	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
	September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
	October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
	November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
	December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	—	—
1991	January	1,508	1,353	67	-46	73	1,548	1,367	50	44
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-91	159	1,523	1,342	48	42
	March	1,299	1,157	65	-109	40	1,433	1,279	45	39
	April	1,286	1,135	73	-29	38	1,350	1,195	44	38
	May	1,365	1,190	87	104	35	1,314	1,123	47	41
	June	1,473	1,300	64	56	13	1,468	1,282	49	43
	July	1,426	1,255	67	-49	31	1,511	1,344	47	41
	August	1,486	1,316	72	20	11	1,527	1,328	48	42
	September	1,495	1,322	65	63	10	1,488	1,302	50	45
	October	1,415	1,253	59	-60	50	1,483	1,313	48	43
	November	1,433	1,276	37	14	5	1,452	1,267	48	44
	December	1,530	1,357	42	20	59	1,493	1,339	49	44
	Average	1,438	1,274	62	-9	43	1,466	1,290	—	—
1992	January	1,350	1,199	39	-133	44	1,477	1,321	45	40
	February	1,313	1,166	56	-63	42	1,390	1,243	43	38
	March	^R 1,347	^R 1,215	^R 56	^R 29	^R 7	^R 1,367	^R 1,221	44	^R 39
	April*	^E 1,337	^E 1,184	^E 81	^E -90	^E 26	^E 1,481	^E 1,341	^E 42	^E 36
	4-Mo. Average	^E 1,337	^E 1,191	^E 58	^E -64	^E 30	^E 1,429	^E 1,282	—	—
1991	4-Mo. Average	1,408	1,255	63	-68	76	1,463	1,295	—	—
1990	4-Mo. Average	1,467	1,276	136	49	32	1,522	1,337	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

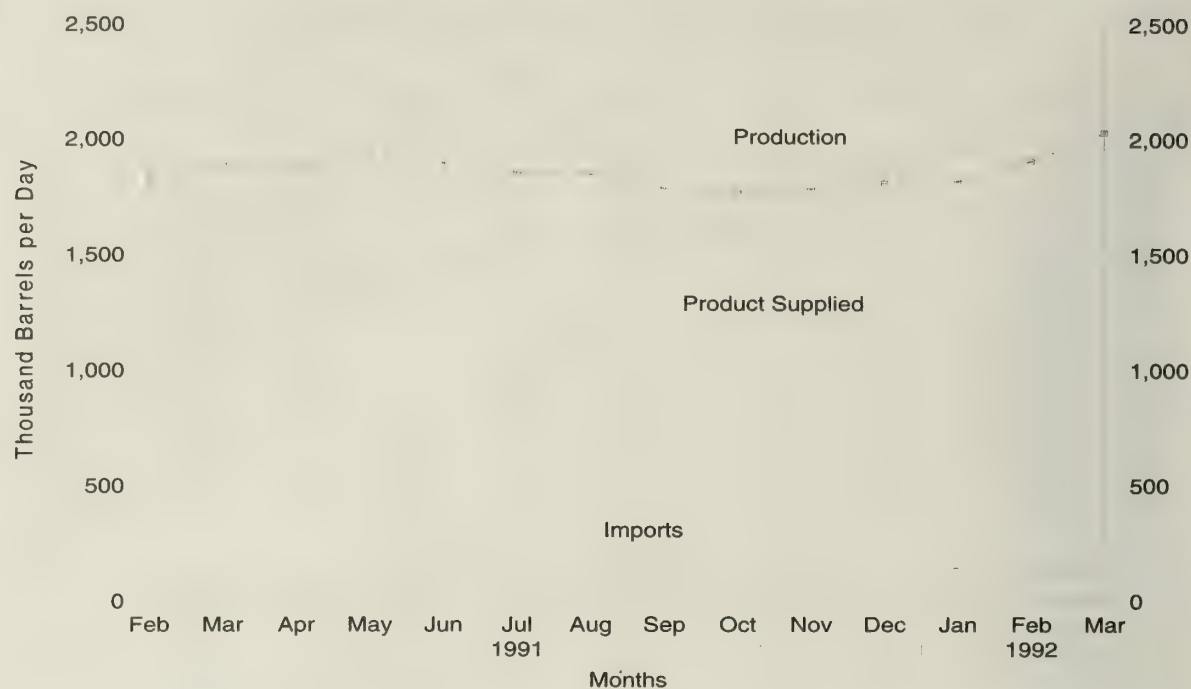
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, February 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, February 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	^d 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	^d 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	^d 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	^d 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^d 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^d -4	253	73	1,509	^d 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^d -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	—
1991 January	1,716	137	-700	359	56	2,139	76
February	1,829	119	-267	304	60	1,850	69
March	1,887	81	121	234	56	1,556	73
April	1,881	149	353	224	31	1,423	83
May	1,924	127	425	221	45	1,360	96
June	1,894	143	324	238	32	1,443	106
July	1,851	146	181	244	24	1,548	112
August	1,844	137	153	244	18	1,566	116
September	1,782	143	-30	284	31	1,640	115
October	1,768	163	12	323	31	1,564	116
November	1,781	150	-336	389	40	1,838	106
December	1,805	138	-472	431	73	1,910	91
Average	1,830	136	-19	291	41	1,652	—
1992 January	1,814	139	-417	378	80	1,912	78
February	1,901	126	-366	312	33	2,048	68
March	2,025	97	158	236	43	1,684	73
3-Mo. Average	1,913	121	-205	309	52	1,878	—
1991 3-Mo. Average	1,810	112	-282	299	57	1,848	—
1990 3-Mo. Average	1,729	216	-1	316	43	1,587	—

^a Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974 Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	^d 188
1975 Average	2,547	144	^d -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976 Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977 Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978 Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979 Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980 Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	^d 205
1981 Average	2,771	188	^d -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^d 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	^d -6	712	236	1,877	^d 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	^d -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	—
1991 January	2,640	720	167	835	317	2,041	207
February	2,683	555	391	723	275	1,849	218
March	2,585	504	145	832	239	1,873	223
April	2,735	584	125	790	228	2,176	226
May	2,884	762	209	921	327	2,190	233
June	3,032	574	-125	1,102	304	2,325	229
July	3,036	747	-129	1,082	321	2,508	225
August	3,005	625	-173	1,019	296	2,489	220
September	3,012	728	83	827	267	2,563	222
October	2,812	610	-224	940	211	2,495	215
November	2,741	811	-90	1,094	238	2,309	213
December	2,788	555	-163	1,143	304	2,058	208
Average	2,830	648	15	944	277	2,242	—
1992 January	2,704	713	197	815	272	2,135	214
February	2,645	574	177	928	240	1,875	219
March	2,735	710	243	721	239	2,242	226
3-Mo. Average	2,696	668	206	819	250	2,088	—
1991 3-Mo. Average	2,634	594	229	799	277	1,923	—
1990 3-Mo. Average	2,669	729	177	731	265	2,224	—

^a Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1990).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1991 through March 1992).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (April 1992). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1991 through April 1992). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of

interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory

levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

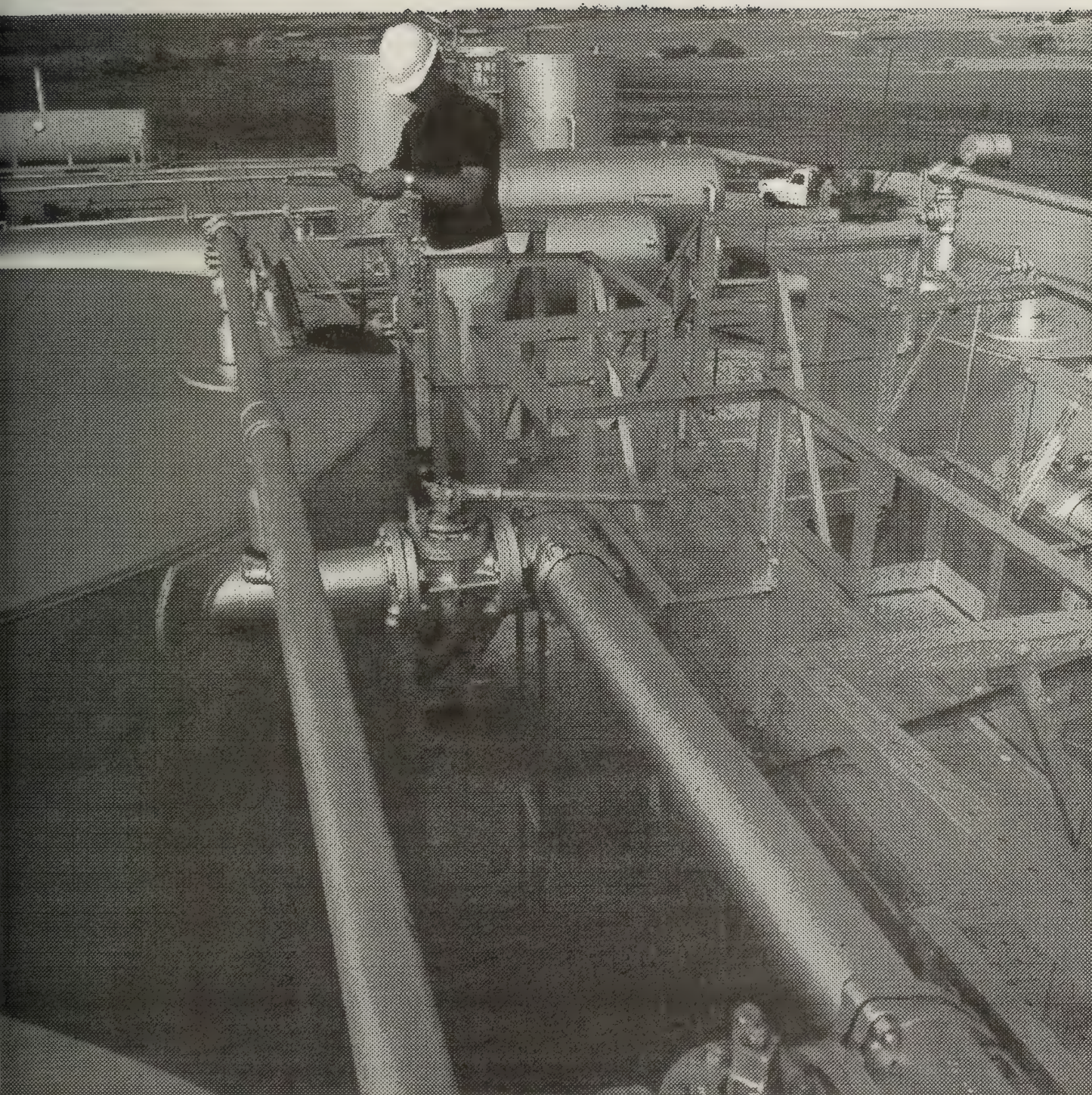
- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

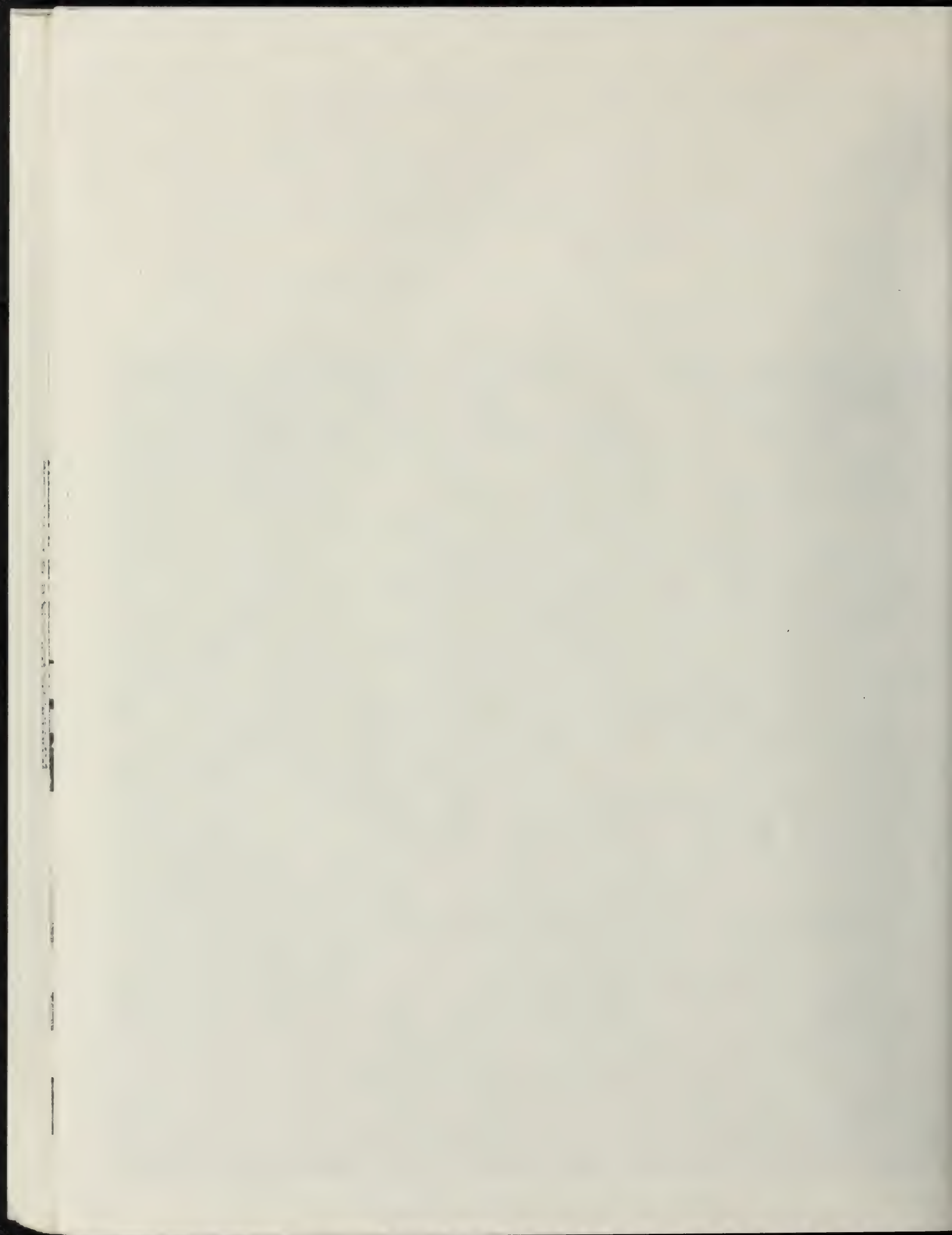


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1992

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 55,341	E 1,785	E 163,223	E 1,794
(2) Lower 48 States	E 171,434	E 5,530	E 505,618	E 5,556
(3) Total U.S.	E 226,775	E 7,315	E 668,841	E 7,350
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	164,876	5,319	493,266	5,421
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,263	105	7,559	83
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	161,613	5,213	485,707	5,337
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1	(s)	-3	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	7,650	247	-14,006	-154
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-551	-18	-1,846	-20
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	9,910	320	29,493	324
(12) Total Other Sources	17,008	549	13,638	150
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	405,396	13,077	1,168,186	12,837
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production	52,545	1,695	153,931	1,692
(15) Net Imports ^b	1,124	36	2,562	28
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^b	-762	-25	681	7
(17) Total NGL Supply	52,907	1,707	157,174	1,727
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-4,596	-148	-12,579	-138
(19) Imports	15,687	506	41,229	453
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	3,376	109	10,566	116
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	21,858	705	66,294	729
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	551	18	1,845	20
(23) Total Other Liquids	36,876	1,190	107,355	1,180
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	495,179	15,974	1,432,715	15,744
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	36,425	1,175	112,258	1,234
(26) Exports	24,996	806	80,820	888
(27) Imports (Net)	11,429	369	31,438	345
(28) Total New Supply of Products	506,609	16,342	1,464,153	16,090
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	13,836	446	72,393	796
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	520,445	16,789	1,536,546	16,885
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	221,489	7,145	638,284	7,014
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	98,563	3,179	292,487	3,214
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	35,757	1,153	114,562	1,259
(34) Jet Fuel	42,373	1,367	128,468	1,412
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	52,201	1,684	170,856	1,878
(36) Other ^c	69,511	2,242	190,044	2,088
(37) Crude Oil	551	18	1,845	20
(38) Total Products Supplied	520,445	16,789	1,536,546	16,885
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	338,614	—	338,614	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,511	—	568,511	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	181,300	—	181,300	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	97,739	—	97,739	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	40,436	—	40,436	—
(44) Jet Fuel	43,777	—	43,777	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72,517	—	72,517	—
(46) Other ^c	226,381	—	226,381	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,569,275	—	1,569,275	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^c Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 226,775	—	164,876	9,910	-7,649	0	405,396	3,263	551	907,125
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	52,545	20,079	4,138	—	5,672	—	11,914	1,347	57,829	79,119
Pentanes Plus	9,851	—	1,140	—	762	—	4,586	16	5,627	6,602
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,694	20,079	2,998	—	4,910	—	7,328	1,332	52,201	72,517
Ethane/Ethylene	17,218	965	310	—	332	—	0	0	18,161	15,610
Propane/Propylene	15,365	13,643	2,111	—	-493	—	63	817	30,732	32,564
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,466	5,435	470	—	4,639	—	2,642	514	2,576	15,555
Isobutane	5,645	36	107	—	432	—	4,623	0	733	8,788
Other Liquids	3,376	—	15,687	—	4,596	—	17,751	0	-3,284	152,324
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3,376	—	0	—	1,524	—	1,852	0	0	7,179
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14,394	—	4,065	—	15,835	0	-5,506	106,580
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,293	—	-989	—	64	0	2,218	38,512
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-4	—	0	0	4	53
Finished Petroleum Products	—	436,840	33,427	—	-18,746	—	—	23,664	465,349	430,707
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	207,519	7,643	—	-8,524	—	—	2,197	221,489	181,300
Leaded	—	3,502	0	—	-706	—	—	19	4,189	4,001
Unleaded	—	204,017	7,643	—	-7,818	—	—	2,178	217,300	177,299
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	597	7	—	-41	—	—	0	645	1,578
Jet Fuel	—	41,763	1,724	—	901	—	—	213	42,373	43,777
Naphtha-Type	—	4,107	269	—	-180	—	—	19	4,537	4,911
Kerosene-Type	—	37,656	1,455	—	1,081	—	—	194	37,836	38,866
Kerosene	—	958	961	—	-641	—	—	30	2,530	4,169
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	85,344	6,749	—	-10,734	—	—	4,264	98,563	97,739
Residual Fuel Oil	—	30,669	12,138	—	-2,550	—	—	9,600	35,757	40,436
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,597	743	—	418	—	—	0	4,922	2,177
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,630	2,214	—	24	—	—	0	10,820	1,636
Special Naphthas	—	2,165	173	—	-163	—	—	556	1,945	1,931
Lubricants	—	5,017	221	—	103	—	—	577	4,558	12,277
Waxes	—	552	48	—	-15	—	—	52	563	1,000
Petroleum Coke	—	17,824	57	—	-290	—	—	6,109	12,062	10,130
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,531	632	—	2,777	—	—	55	7,331	30,471
Still Gas	—	19,812	0	—	0	—	—	0	19,812	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,862	117	—	-11	—	—	9	1,981	2,086
Total	282,696	456,919	218,128	9,910	-16,127	0	435,061	28,274	520,445	1,569,275

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 668,841	—	493,266	29,493	14,009	1	1,168,186	7,559	1,845	907,125
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	153,931	48,789	13,577	—	-19,301	—	42,254	4,796	188,548	79,119
Pentanes Plus	28,596	—	2,607	—	-681	—	14,147	45	17,692	6,602
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	125,335	48,789	10,970	—	-18,620	—	28,107	4,751	170,856	72,517
Ethane/Ethylene	50,072	2,639	1,157	—	-1,675	—	0	0	55,543	15,610
Propane/Propylene	45,377	40,467	7,394	—	-14,373	—	81	3,825	103,705	32,564
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,586	5,782	2,033	—	-3,325	—	15,274	926	8,526	15,555
Isobutane	16,300	-99	386	—	753	—	12,752	0	3,082	8,788
Other Liquids	10,566	—	41,229	—	12,579	—	60,346	0	-21,130	152,324
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	10,566	—	120	—	2,832	—	7,854	0	0	7,179
Unfinished Oils	—	—	37,722	—	8,725	—	51,014	0	-22,017	106,580
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3,387	—	1,043	—	1,465	0	879	38,512
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-21	—	13	0	8	53
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,288,291	101,288	—	-53,773	—	—	76,069	1,367,283	430,707
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	621,680	22,805	—	-403	—	—	6,604	638,284	181,300
Leaded	—	11,189	2	—	-1,345	—	—	501	12,035	4,001
Unleaded	—	610,491	22,803	—	942	—	—	6,103	626,249	177,299
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,767	13	—	-5	—	—	0	1,785	1,578
Jet Fuel	—	121,708	4,557	—	-5,021	—	—	2,818	128,468	43,777
Naphtha-Type	—	13,083	807	—	181	—	—	80	13,629	4,911
Kerosene-Type	—	108,625	3,750	—	-5,202	—	—	2,738	114,839	38,866
Kerosene	—	4,380	2,836	—	-1,599	—	—	680	8,135	4,169
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	250,453	19,795	—	-45,739	—	—	23,500	292,487	97,739
Residual Fuel Oil	—	88,302	37,198	—	-9,463	—	—	20,401	114,562	40,436
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	12,242	2,054	—	656	—	—	0	13,640	2,177
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	25,096	8,285	—	-60	—	—	0	33,441	1,636
Special Naphthas	—	4,944	591	—	-290	—	—	1,100	4,725	1,931
Lubricants	—	14,341	690	—	-49	—	—	1,545	13,535	12,277
Waxes	—	1,706	113	—	-38	—	—	214	1,643	1,000
Petroleum Coke	—	52,702	204	—	367	—	—	19,008	33,531	10,130
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	25,409	2,014	—	8,133	—	—	179	19,111	30,471
Still Gas	—	58,095	0	—	0	—	—	0	58,095	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	5,466	133	—	-262	—	—	21	5,840	2,086
Total	833,338	1,337,080	649,360	29,493	-46,486	1	1,270,786	88,424	1,536,546	1,569,275

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,315	—	5,319	320	-247	0	13,077	105	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,695	548	133	—	183	—	354	43	1,865
Pentanes Plus	318	—	37	—	25	—	148	1	182
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	648	97	—	158	—	236	43	1,684
Ethane/Ethylene	555	31	10	—	11	—	0	0	586
Propane/Propylene	496	440	68	—	-16	—	2	26	991
Normal Butane/Butylene	144	175	15	—	150	—	85	17	83
Isobutane	182	1	3	—	14	—	149	0	24
Other Liquids	109	—	506	—	148	—	573	0	-106
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	109	—	0	—	49	—	60	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	464	—	131	—	511	0	-178
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	42	—	-32	—	2	0	72
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,092	1,078	—	-605	—	—	763	15,011
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,694	247	—	-275	—	—	71	7,145
Leaded	—	113	0	—	-23	—	—	1	135
Unleaded	—	6,581	247	—	-252	—	—	70	7,010
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	19	(s)	—	-1	—	—	0	21
Jet Fuel	—	1,347	56	—	29	—	—	7	1,367
Naphtha-Type	—	132	9	—	-6	—	—	1	146
Kerosene-Type	—	1,215	47	—	35	—	—	6	1,221
Kerosene	—	31	31	—	-21	—	—	1	82
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,753	218	—	-346	—	—	138	3,179
Residual Fuel Oil	—	989	392	—	-82	—	—	310	1,153
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	148	24	—	13	—	—	0	159
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	278	71	—	1	—	—	0	349
Special Naphthas	—	70	6	—	-5	—	—	18	63
Lubricants	—	162	7	—	3	—	—	19	147
Waxes	—	18	2	—	(s)	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	575	2	—	-9	—	—	197	389
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	307	20	—	90	—	—	2	236
Still Gas	—	639	0	—	0	—	—	0	639
Miscellaneous Products	—	60	4	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	64
Total	9,119	14,739	7,036	320	-520	0	14,034	912	16,789

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,350	—	5,421	324	154	(s)	12,837	83	20
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,692	536	149	—	-212	—	464	53	2,072
Pentanes Plus	314	—	29	—	-7	—	155	(s)	194
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	536	121	—	-205	—	309	52	1,878
Ethane/Ethylene	550	29	13	—	-18	—	0	0	610
Propane/Propylene	499	445	81	—	-158	—	1	42	1,140
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	64	22	—	-37	—	168	10	94
Isobutane	179	-1	4	—	8	—	140	0	34
Other Liquids	116	—	453	—	138	—	563	0	-232
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	116	—	1	—	31	—	86	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	415	—	96	—	561	0	-242
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	37	—	11	—	16	0	10
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,157	1,113	—	-591	—	—	836	15,025
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,832	251	—	-4	—	—	73	7,014
Leaded	—	123	(s)	—	-15	—	—	6	132
Unleaded	—	6,709	251	—	10	—	—	67	6,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	19	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	20
Jet Fuel	—	1,337	50	—	-55	—	—	31	1,412
Naphtha-Type	—	144	9	—	2	—	—	1	150
Kerosene-Type	—	1,194	41	—	-57	—	—	30	1,262
Kerosene	—	48	31	—	-18	—	—	7	89
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,752	218	—	-503	—	—	258	3,214
Residual Fuel Oil	—	970	409	—	-104	—	—	224	1,259
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	135	23	—	7	—	—	0	150
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	276	91	—	-1	—	—	0	367
Special Naphthas	—	54	6	—	-3	—	—	12	52
Lubricants	—	158	8	—	-1	—	—	17	149
Waxes	—	19	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	579	2	—	4	—	—	209	368
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	279	22	—	89	—	—	2	210
Still Gas	—	638	0	—	0	—	—	0	638
Miscellaneous Products	—	60	1	—	-3	—	—	(s)	64
Total	9,158	14,693	7,136	324	-511	(s)	13,965	972	16,885

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 854	—	36,396	-933	15	206	0	36,126	0	0	15,214
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	706	1,905	633	—	3,086	334	—	99	19	5,878	3,584
Pentanes Plus	108	—	0	—	0	23	—	0	2	83	70
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	598	1,905	633	—	3,086	311	—	99	17	5,795	3,514
Ethane/Ethylene	135	0	0	—	0	-2	—	0	0	137	0
Propane/Propylene	302	1,540	572	—	2,890	-160	—	0	11	5,453	2,413
Normal Butane/Butylene	119	360	50	—	0	277	—	9	6	237	786
Isobutane	42	5	11	—	196	196	—	90	0	-32	315
Other Liquids	1,336	—	5,145	—	301	2,109	—	5,598	0	-925	21,764
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,336	—	0	—	0	1,171	—	165	0	0	2,444
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,350	—	151	1,475	—	4,279	0	-1,253	14,248
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	795	—	150	-537	—	1,154	0	328	5,072
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	41,833	25,888	—	70,860	-15,346	—	—	1,256	152,671	125,462
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	20,017	6,943	—	46,255	-987	—	—	65	74,137	58,416
Leaded	—	108	0	—	0	-34	—	—	(s)	142	40
Unleaded	—	19,909	6,943	—	46,255	-953	—	—	65	73,995	58,376
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	0	—	153	78	—	—	0	97	216
Jet Fuel	—	2,263	1,625	—	8,257	-200	—	—	2	12,343	9,641
Naphtha-Type	—	204	174	—	109	44	—	—	2	441	495
Kerosene-Type	—	2,059	1,451	—	8,148	-244	—	—	(s)	11,902	9,146
Kerosene	—	203	837	—	246	-378	—	—	25	1,639	1,543
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	8,763	6,041	—	13,989	-12,258	—	—	251	40,800	31,062
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,448	9,391	—	940	-2,679	—	—	727	16,731	14,308
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	474	209	—	-45	157	—	—	0	481	398
Special Naphthas	—	251	15	—	168	-89	—	—	3	520	274
Lubricants	—	517	161	—	589	104	—	—	101	1,062	2,813
Waxes	—	107	40	—	5	-5	—	—	9	148	199
Petroleum Coke	—	1,376	0	—	0	114	—	—	61	1,201	1,171
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,684	624	—	255	927	—	—	3	1,633	4,919
Still Gas	—	1,622	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,622	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	86	2	—	48	-130	—	—	8	258	502
Total	2,896	43,738	68,062	-933	74,262	-12,697	0	41,823	1,275	157,624	166,024

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 2,527	—	100,966	2,886	175	435	0	106,119	0	0	15,214
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,141	3,927	2,456	—	11,286	-1,943	—	432	144	21,177	3,584
Pentanes Plus	314	—	242	—	0	31	—	0	14	511	70
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,827	3,927	2,214	—	11,286	-1,974	—	432	130	20,666	3,514
Ethane/Ethylene	462	0	0	—	0	-2	—	0	0	464	0
Propane/Propylene	887	4,522	2,064	—	10,691	-1,680	—	16	121	19,707	2,413
Normal Butane/Butylene	348	-531	137	—	365	-447	—	231	9	526	786
Isobutane	130	-64	13	—	230	155	—	185	0	-31	315
Other Liquids	1,942	—	15,653	—	981	2,338	—	19,692	0	-3,454	21,764
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,942	—	0	—	0	1,516	—	426	0	0	2,444
Unfinished Oils	—	—	13,657	—	344	641	—	16,705	0	-3,345	14,248
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,996	—	637	181	—	2,561	0	-109	5,072
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	128,921	78,884	—	224,001	-35,806	—	—	3,555	464,057	125,462
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	62,341	21,162	—	137,666	7,645	—	—	101	213,423	58,416
Leaded	—	483	0	—	0	2	—	—	1	480	40
Unleaded	—	61,858	21,162	—	137,666	7,643	—	—	99	212,944	58,376
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	45	0	—	324	58	—	—	0	311	216
Jet Fuel	—	6,523	4,240	—	28,287	-1,954	—	—	5	40,999	9,641
Naphtha-Type	—	555	529	—	459	38	—	—	4	1,501	495
Kerosene-Type	—	5,968	3,711	—	27,828	-1,992	—	—	1	39,498	9,146
Kerosene	—	775	2,712	—	1,361	-939	—	—	29	5,758	1,543
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	27,714	18,203	—	50,849	-32,326	—	—	720	128,372	31,062
Residual Fuel Oil	—	15,647	29,787	—	2,703	-9,089	—	—	1,803	55,423	14,308
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,286	587	—	-204	266	—	—	0	1,403	398
Special Naphthas	—	343	96	—	374	-210	—	—	8	1,015	274
Lubricants	—	1,459	602	—	1,515	-7	—	—	389	3,194	2,813
Waxes	—	315	88	—	13	-6	—	—	25	397	199
Petroleum Coke	—	4,069	0	—	0	-76	—	—	445	3,700	1,171
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,807	1,401	—	910	930	—	—	10	4,178	4,919
Still Gas	—	5,315	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	5,315	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	282	6	—	203	-98	—	—	19	570	502
Total	6,610	132,848	197,959	2,886	236,443	-34,976	0	126,243	3,699	481,780	166,024

- ^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,174	-30	(s)	7	0	1,165	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	61	20	—	100	11	—	3	1	190
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	1	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	61	20	—	100	10	—	3	1	187
Ethane/Ethylene	4	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	4
Propane/Propylene	10	50	18	—	93	-5	—	0	(s)	176
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	12	2	—	0	9	—	(s)	(s)	8
Isobutane	1	(s)	(s)	—	6	6	—	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	43	—	166	—	10	68	—	181	0	-30
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	43	—	0	—	0	38	—	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	140	—	5	48	—	138	0	-40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	26	—	5	-17	—	37	0	11
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,349	835	—	2,286	-495	—	—	41	4,925
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	646	224	—	1,492	-32	—	—	2	2,392
Leaded	—	3	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	5
Unleaded	—	642	224	—	1,492	-31	—	—	2	2,387
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	5	3	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	73	52	—	266	-6	—	—	(s)	398
Naphtha-Type	—	7	6	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	14
Kerosene-Type	—	66	47	—	263	-8	—	—	(s)	384
Kerosene	—	7	27	—	8	-12	—	—	1	53
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	283	195	—	451	-395	—	—	8	1,316
Residual Fuel Oil	—	143	303	—	30	-86	—	—	23	540
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	15	7	—	-1	5	—	—	0	16
Special Naphthas	—	8	(s)	—	5	-3	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	17	5	—	19	3	—	—	3	34
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	44	0	—	0	4	—	—	2	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	54	20	—	8	30	—	—	(s)	53
Still Gas	—	52	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	52
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	(s)	—	2	-4	—	—	(s)	8
Total	93	1,411	2,196	-30	2,396	-410	0	1,349	41	5,085

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,110	32	2	5	0	1,166	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	43	27	—	124	-21	—	5	2	233
Pentanes Plus	3	—	3	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	43	24	—	124	-22	—	5	1	227
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	10	50	23	—	117	-18	—	(s)	1	217
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-6	2	—	4	-5	—	3	(s)	6
Isobutane	1	-1	(s)	—	3	2	—	2	0	(s)
Other Liquids	21	—	172	—	11	26	—	216	0	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	21	—	0	—	0	17	—	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	150	—	4	7	—	184	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	22	—	7	2	—	28	0	-1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,417	867	—	2,462	-393	—	—	39	5,100
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	685	233	—	1,513	84	—	—	1	2,345
Leaded	—	5	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Unleaded	—	680	233	—	1,513	84	—	—	1	2,340
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	4	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	72	47	—	311	-21	—	—	(s)	451
Naphtha-Type	—	6	6	—	5	(s)	—	—	(s)	16
Kerosene-Type	—	66	41	—	306	-22	—	—	(s)	434
Kerosene	—	9	30	—	15	-10	—	—	(s)	63
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	305	200	—	559	-355	—	—	8	1,411
Residual Fuel Oil	—	172	327	—	30	-100	—	—	20	609
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	6	—	-2	3	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	4	1	—	4	-2	—	—	(s)	11
Lubricants	—	16	7	—	17	(s)	—	—	4	35
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	45	0	—	0	-1	—	—	5	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	31	15	—	10	10	—	—	(s)	46
Still Gas	—	58	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	6
Total	73	1,460	2,175	32	2,598	-384	0	1,387	41	5,294

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 21,452	—	21,121	-1,419	51,114	-58	0	92,303	23	0	76,94
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,822	4,033	2,216	—	-25	2,015	—	2,760	149	11,122	27,11
Pentanes Plus	1,338	—	44	—	728	64	—	773	0	1,273	2,23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,484	4,033	2,172	—	-753	1,951	—	1,987	149	9,849	24,87
Ethane/Ethylene	3,145	0	310	—	-1,402	24	—	0	0	2,029	4,15
Propane/Propylene	3,519	3,155	1,462	—	179	507	—	62	119	7,627	13,38
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,101	825	322	—	-44	1,383	—	370	30	421	4,67
Isobutane	719	53	78	—	514	37	—	1,555	0	-228	2,65
Other Liquids	86	—	221	—	285	1,288	—	844	0	-1,540	24,36
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	86	—	0	—	0	-71	—	157	0	0	23
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3	1,968	—	-74	0	-1,891	16,26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	221	—	282	-609	—	764	0	348	7,84
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	-3	0	3	1
Finished Petroleum Products	—	95,732	989	—	17,368	-1,205	—	—	232	115,062	113,28
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	50,555	211	—	11,192	-1,990	—	—	11	63,937	49,11
Leaded	—	158	0	—	46	8	—	—	1	195	53
Unleaded	—	50,397	211	—	11,146	-1,998	—	—	10	63,742	48,57
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	28	2	—	81	-41	—	—	0	152	42
Jet Fuel	—	5,833	95	—	1,639	-706	—	—	81	8,192	8,59
Naphtha-Type	—	518	95	—	45	187	—	—	2	469	1,08
Kerosene-Type	—	5,315	0	—	1,594	-893	—	—	79	7,723	7,51
Kerosene	—	284	0	—	-32	-262	—	—	3	511	1,32
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	21,702	486	—	4,774	234	—	—	7	26,721	30,04
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,890	23	—	-507	-106	—	—	1	2,511	3,54
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,313	26	—	45	-78	—	—	0	1,462	29
Special Naphthas	—	602	117	—	54	86	—	—	5	682	50
Lubricants	—	842	22	—	183	-17	—	—	33	1,031	1,52
Waxes	—	75	2	—	0	27	—	—	3	48	13
Petroleum Coke	—	3,741	0	—	0	227	—	—	59	3,455	3,33
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,699	0	—	-29	1,533	—	—	28	2,109	14,18
Still Gas	—	3,937	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,937	
Miscellaneous Products	—	231	5	—	-32	-112	—	—	(s)	316	26
Total	31,360	99,765	24,547	-1,419	68,742	2,040	0	95,907	403	124,644	241,69

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 63,198	—	59,917	1,076	153,635	3,963	1	273,785	77	0	76,942
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	29,575	10,182	7,899	—	142	-5,661	—	11,687	440	41,332	27,111
Pentanes Plus	4,058	—	125	—	1,621	-474	—	2,539	5	3,734	2,236
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,517	10,182	7,774	—	-1,479	-5,187	—	9,148	435	37,598	24,875
Ethane/Ethylene	9,173	0	985	—	-5,305	-696	—	0	0	5,549	4,156
Propane/Propylene	10,780	9,812	4,886	—	1,485	-3,885	—	62	304	30,482	13,384
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,442	436	1,616	—	541	-752	—	4,771	131	1,885	4,677
Isobutane	2,122	-66	287	—	1,800	146	—	4,315	0	-318	2,658
Other Liquids	349	—	665	—	24	2,227	—	3,377	0	-4,566	24,360
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	349	—	0	—	0	11	—	338	0	0	231
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	6	2,141	—	1,927	0	-4,062	16,264
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	665	—	18	88	—	1,105	0	-510	7,847
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-13	—	7	0	6	18
Finished Petroleum Products	—	291,305	2,548	—	41,944	979	—	—	564	334,254	113,282
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	157,144	677	—	27,367	104	—	—	61	185,023	49,112
Leaded	—	497	0	—	86	-83	—	—	3	663	533
Unleaded	—	156,647	677	—	27,281	187	—	—	57	184,361	48,579
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	195	4	—	209	-35	—	—	0	443	429
Jet Fuel	—	17,598	278	—	5,085	-1,920	—	—	86	24,795	8,597
Naphtha-Type	—	1,392	278	—	103	298	—	—	5	1,470	1,087
Kerosene-Type	—	16,206	0	—	4,982	-2,218	—	—	81	23,325	7,510
Kerosene	—	2,289	0	—	-27	-314	—	—	6	2,570	1,323
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	62,752	1,012	—	10,232	-2,944	—	—	73	76,867	30,043
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,362	155	—	-1,608	144	—	—	1	6,764	3,540
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	4,235	46	—	160	-40	—	—	0	4,481	296
Special Naphthas	—	1,252	300	—	113	6	—	—	16	1,643	508
Lubricants	—	2,255	50	—	452	-140	—	—	100	2,797	1,524
Waxes	—	209	11	—	0	8	—	—	7	205	131
Petroleum Coke	—	11,551	0	—	0	937	—	—	157	10,457	3,336
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	10,929	0	—	24	5,136	—	—	58	5,759	14,180
Still Gas	—	11,512	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,512	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,022	15	—	-63	37	—	—	(s)	937	263
Total	93,122	301,487	71,029	1,076	195,745	1,508	1	288,849	1,080	371,020	241,695

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 692	—	681	-46	1,649	-2	0	2,978	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	317	130	71	—	-1	55	—	89	5	359
Pentanes Plus	43	—	1	—	23	2	—	25	0	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	130	70	—	-24	63	—	64	5	318
Ethane/Ethylene	101	0	10	—	-45	1	—	0	0	65
Propane/Propylene	114	102	47	—	6	16	—	2	4	246
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	27	10	—	-1	45	—	12	1	14
Isobutane	23	2	3	—	17	1	—	50	0	-7
Other Liquids	3	—	7	—	9	42	—	27	0	-50
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	—	0	—	0	-2	—	5	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	63	—	-2	0	-61
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	9	-20	—	25	0	11
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,088	32	—	560	-39	—	—	7	3,712
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,631	7	—	361	-64	—	—	(s)	2,062
Leaded	—	5	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Unleaded	—	1,626	7	—	360	-64	—	—	(s)	2,056
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	3	-1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	188	3	—	53	-23	—	—	3	264
Naphtha-Type	—	17	3	—	1	6	—	—	(s)	15
Kerosene-Type	—	171	0	—	51	-29	—	—	3	249
Kerosene	—	9	0	—	-1	-8	—	—	(s)	16
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	700	16	—	154	8	—	—	(s)	862
Residual Fuel Oil	—	93	1	—	-16	-3	—	—	(s)	81
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	42	1	—	1	-3	—	—	0	47
Special Naphthas	—	19	4	—	2	3	—	—	(s)	22
Lubricants	—	27	1	—	6	-1	—	—	1	33
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	121	0	—	0	7	—	—	2	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	119	0	—	-1	49	—	—	1	68
Still Gas	—	127	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	(s)	—	-1	-4	—	—	(s)	10
Total	1,012	3,218	792	-46	2,217	56	0	3,094	13	4,021

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 694	—	658	12	1,688	44	(s)	3,009	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	325	112	87	—	2	-62	—	128	5	454
Pentanes Plus	45	—	1	—	18	-5	—	28	(s)	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	280	112	85	—	-16	-57	—	101	5	413
Ethane/Ethylene	101	0	11	—	-58	-8	—	0	0	61
Propane/Propylene	118	108	54	—	16	-43	—	1	3	335
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	5	18	—	6	-8	—	52	1	21
Isobutane	23	-1	3	—	20	2	—	47	0	-3
Other Liquids	4	—	7	—	(s)	24	—	37	0	-50
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	24	—	21	0	-45
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	7	—	(s)	1	—	12	0	-6
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,201	28	—	461	11	—	—	6	3,673
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,727	7	—	301	1	—	—	1	2,033
Leaded	—	5	0	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Unleaded	—	1,721	7	—	300	2	—	—	1	2,026
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	193	3	—	56	-21	—	—	1	272
Naphtha-Type	—	15	3	—	1	3	—	—	(s)	16
Kerosene-Type	—	178	0	—	55	-24	—	—	1	256
Kerosene	—	25	0	—	(s)	-3	—	—	(s)	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	690	11	—	112	-32	—	—	1	845
Residual Fuel Oil	—	92	2	—	-18	2	—	—	(s)	74
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	47	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	49
Special Naphthas	—	14	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Lubricants	—	25	1	—	5	-2	—	—	1	31
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	127	0	—	0	10	—	—	2	115
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	120	0	—	(s)	56	—	—	1	63
Still Gas	—	127	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Total	1,023	3,313	781	12	2,151	17	(s)	3,174	12	4,077

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 105,199	—	101,350	9,150	-34,607	-6,447	0	187,539	0	0	729,284
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	34,899	11,109	1,021	—	-1,041	3,067	—	6,250	716	35,955	45,109
Pentanes Plus	5,939	—	986	—	-472	662	—	2,509	12	3,270	4,135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,960	11,109	35	—	-569	2,405	—	3,741	704	32,685	40,974
Ethane/Ethylene	12,883	965	0	—	2,235	308	—	0	0	15,775	11,262
Propane/Propylene	10,002	7,376	0	—	-2,637	-874	—	1	483	15,131	15,656
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,902	2,777	35	—	347	2,746	—	1,296	220	799	8,789
Isobutane	4,173	-9	0	—	-514	225	—	2,444	0	981	5,267
Other Liquids	1,249	—	10,321	—	-619	1,047	—	10,624	0	-720	68,505
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,249	—	0	—	0	250	—	999	0	0	1,494
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10,044	—	-154	96	—	11,487	0	-1,693	50,554
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	277	—	-465	703	—	-1,863	0	972	16,423
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	1	0	1	34
Finished Petroleum Products	—	205,256	5,845	—	-92,601	557	—	—	11,318	106,625	125,730
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	95,994	328	—	-60,184	-2,812	—	—	1,890	37,060	49,408
Leaded	—	964	0	—	-354	-37	—	—	13	634	469
Unleaded	—	95,030	328	—	-59,830	-2,775	—	—	1,877	36,426	48,939
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	433	5	—	-297	26	—	—	0	115	464
Jet Fuel	—	20,993	0	—	-10,926	1,926	—	—	39	8,102	16,932
Naphtha-Type	—	2,113	0	—	-249	-360	—	—	14	2,210	1,657
Kerosene-Type	—	18,880	0	—	-10,677	2,286	—	—	25	5,892	15,275
Kerosene	—	374	124	—	-214	-16	—	—	1	299	1,175
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	37,711	0	—	-19,306	941	—	—	1,292	16,172	23,387
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12,654	2,477	—	-433	767	—	—	4,802	9,129	14,057
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11,154	2,722	—	0	258	—	—	0	13,618	2,789
Special Naphthas	—	1,261	37	—	-222	-183	—	—	42	1,217	1,091
Lubricants	—	3,012	38	—	-772	-134	—	—	350	2,062	6,133
Waxes	—	306	5	—	-5	-33	—	—	21	318	517
Petroleum Coke	—	8,163	0	—	0	-238	—	—	2,873	5,528	3,483
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,306	0	—	-226	-161	—	—	7	2,234	5,088
Still Gas	—	9,609	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,609	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,286	109	—	-16	216	—	—	(s)	1,163	1,206
Total	141,347	216,365	118,537	9,150	-128,868	-1,776	0	204,413	12,034	141,860	968,628

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 309,372	—	312,325	20,992	-109,397	5,091	0	528,201	0	0	729,284
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	101,277	28,072	2,203	—	-6,107	-10,943	—	21,072	3,153	112,163	45,109
Pentanes Plus	17,050	—	1,955	—	-873	-248	—	7,606	16	10,758	4,135
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	84,227	28,072	248	—	-5,234	-10,695	—	13,466	3,137	101,405	40,974
Ethane/Ethylene	37,448	2,639	172	—	7,497	-983	—	0	0	48,739	11,262
Propane/Propylene	29,111	21,703	0	—	-11,084	-7,988	—	3	2,655	45,060	15,656
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,664	3,789	76	—	-171	-2,080	—	6,992	483	3,963	8,789
Isobutane	12,004	-59	0	—	-1,476	356	—	6,471	0	3,642	5,267
Other Liquids	5,373	—	24,434	—	-1,253	5,685	—	35,513	0	-12,644	68,505
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	5,373	—	0	—	0	313	—	5,060	0	0	1,494
Unfinished Oils	—	—	23,708	—	-565	3,593	—	32,625	0	-13,075	50,554
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	726	—	-688	1,782	—	-2,173	0	429	16,423
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	1	0	2	34
Finished Petroleum Products	—	590,327	17,317	—	-277,521	-12,354	—	—	40,926	301,551	125,730
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	279,595	328	—	-172,540	-2,372	—	—	4,932	104,823	49,408
Leaded	—	3,390	0	—	-1,240	-176	—	—	217	2,109	469
Unleaded	—	276,205	328	—	-171,300	-2,196	—	—	4,714	102,715	48,939
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,118	5	—	-618	-5	—	—	0	510	464
Jet Fuel	—	58,503	0	—	-36,329	-474	—	—	430	22,218	16,932
Naphtha-Type	—	7,058	0	—	-843	84	—	—	69	6,062	1,657
Kerosene-Type	—	51,445	0	—	-35,486	-558	—	—	361	16,156	15,275
Kerosene	—	1,022	124	—	-1,334	-339	—	—	642	-491	1,175
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	111,584	0	—	-62,180	-8,346	—	—	13,295	44,455	23,387
Residual Fuel Oil	—	33,744	6,470	—	-1,095	-836	—	—	10,136	29,819	14,057
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	30,779	9,633	—	44	233	—	—	0	40,223	2,789
Special Naphthas	—	3,231	185	—	-487	-100	—	—	568	2,461	1,091
Lubricants	—	8,602	38	—	-1,895	-1	—	—	773	5,973	6,133
Waxes	—	947	10	—	-13	-39	—	—	119	864	517
Petroleum Coke	—	23,609	103	—	0	-382	—	—	9,971	14,123	3,483
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,548	312	—	-934	503	—	—	60	5,363	5,088
Still Gas	—	27,605	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	27,605	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	3,440	109	—	-140	-196	—	—	(s)	3,605	1,206
Total	416,022	618,399	356,279	20,992	-394,278	-12,521	0	584,786	44,079	401,070	968,628

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,394	—	3,269	295	-1,116	-208	0	6,050	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,126	358	33	—	-34	99	—	202	23	1,160
Pentanes Plus	192	—	32	—	-15	21	—	81	(s)	105
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	934	358	1	—	-18	78	—	121	23	1,054
Ethane/Ethylene	416	31	0	—	72	10	—	0	0	509
Propane/Propylene	323	238	0	—	-85	-28	—	(s)	16	488
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	90	1	—	11	89	—	42	7	26
Isobutane	135	(s)	0	—	-17	7	—	79	0	32
Other Liquids	40	—	333	—	-20	34	—	343	0	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	40	—	0	—	0	8	—	32	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	324	—	-5	3	—	371	0	-55
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	9	—	-15	23	—	-60	0	31
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ..	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,621	189	—	-2,987	18	—	—	365	3,440
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,097	11	—	-1,941	-91	—	—	61	1,195
Leaded	—	31	0	—	-11	-1	—	—	(s)	20
Unleaded	—	3,065	11	—	-1,930	-90	—	—	61	1,175
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	(s)	—	-10	1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	677	0	—	-352	62	—	—	1	261
Naphtha-Type	—	68	0	—	-8	-12	—	—	(s)	71
Kerosene-Type	—	609	0	—	-344	74	—	—	1	190
Kerosene	—	12	4	—	-7	-1	—	—	(s)	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,216	0	—	-623	30	—	—	42	522
Residual Fuel Oil	—	408	80	—	-14	25	—	—	155	294
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	360	88	—	0	8	—	—	0	439
Special Naphthas	—	41	1	—	-7	-6	—	—	1	39
Lubricants	—	97	1	—	-25	-4	—	—	11	67
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	263	0	—	0	-8	—	—	93	178
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	74	0	—	-7	-5	—	—	(s)	72
Still Gas	—	310	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	310
Miscellaneous Products	—	41	4	—	-1	7	—	—	(s)	38
Total	4,560	6,980	3,824	295	-4,157	-57	0	6,594	388	4,576

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,400	—	3,432	231	-1,202	56	0	5,804	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,113	308	24	—	-67	-120	—	232	35	1,233
Pentanes Plus	187	—	21	—	-10	-3	—	84	(s)	118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	926	308	3	—	-58	-118	—	148	34	1,114
Ethane/Ethylene	412	29	2	—	82	-11	—	0	0	536
Propane/Propylene	320	238	0	—	-122	-88	—	(s)	29	495
Normal Butane/Butylene	62	42	1	—	-2	-23	—	77	5	44
Isobutane	132	-1	0	—	-16	4	—	71	0	40
Other Liquids	59	—	269	—	-14	62	—	390	0	-139
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	59	—	0	—	0	3	—	56	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	261	—	-6	39	—	359	0	-144
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8	—	-8	20	—	-24	0	5
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,487	190	—	-3,050	-136	—	—	450	3,314
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,072	4	—	-1,896	-26	—	—	54	1,152
Leaded	—	37	0	—	-14	-2	—	—	2	23
Unleaded	—	3,035	4	—	-1,882	-24	—	—	52	1,129
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	(s)	—	-7	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	643	0	—	-399	-5	—	—	5	244
Naphtha-Type	—	78	0	—	-9	1	—	—	1	67
Kerosene-Type	—	565	0	—	-390	-6	—	—	4	178
Kerosene	—	11	1	—	-15	-4	—	—	7	-5
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,226	0	—	-683	-92	—	—	146	489
Residual Fuel Oil	—	371	71	—	-12	-9	—	—	111	328
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	338	106	—	(s)	3	—	—	0	442
Special Naphthas	—	36	2	—	-5	-1	—	—	6	27
Lubricants	—	95	(s)	—	-21	(s)	—	—	8	66
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	259	1	—	0	-4	—	—	110	155
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	72	3	—	-10	6	—	—	1	59
Still Gas	—	303	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	303
Miscellaneous Products	—	38	1	—	-2	-2	—	—	(s)	40
Total	4,572	6,796	3,915	231	-4,333	-138	0	6,426	484	4,407

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 14,057	—	2,409	1,521	-4,950	-789	0	13,826	0	0	12,912
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,118	325	243	—	-2,020	88	—	458	0	2,120	1,274
Pentanes Plus	845	—	110	—	-256	15	—	134	0	550	140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,273	325	133	—	-1,764	73	—	324	0	1,570	1,134
Ethane/Ethylene	1,053	0	0	—	-833	2	—	0	0	218	192
Propane/Propylene	1,258	226	63	—	-432	28	—	0	0	1,087	426
Normal Butane/Butylene	655	66	63	—	-303	34	—	225	0	222	319
Isobutane	307	33	7	—	-196	9	—	99	0	43	197
Other Liquids	26	—	0	—	0	231	—	-192	0	-13	4,596
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	26	—	0	—	0	4	—	22	0	0	31
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	186	—	-166	0	-20	2,514
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	41	—	-48	0	7	2,051
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,133	204	—	917	870	—	—	6	14,378	13,058
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,865	43	—	502	95	—	—	1	7,314	4,835
Leaded	—	1,005	0	—	-217	-100	—	—	(s)	888	1,024
Unleaded	—	5,860	43	—	719	195	—	—	(s)	6,427	3,811
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	0	—	13	-1	—	—	0	35	48
Jet Fuel	—	1,052	0	—	480	48	—	—	1	1,483	909
Naphtha-Type	—	304	0	—	-244	-9	—	—	(s)	69	250
Kerosene-Type	—	748	0	—	724	57	—	—	(s)	1,415	659
Kerosene	—	22	0	—	0	14	—	—	0	8	74
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,919	159	—	-78	263	—	—	0	3,737	2,801
Residual Fuel Oil	—	342	2	—	0	74	—	—	0	270	719
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	4	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	-2	10
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	4	-4	0
Waxes	—	30	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	24	31
Petroleum Coke	—	360	0	—	0	-24	—	—	0	384	97
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	841	0	—	0	388	—	—	1	452	3,516
Still Gas	—	612	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	612	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	65	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	64	16
Total	18,201	14,458	2,856	1,521	-6,053	400	0	14,092	6	16,485	31,840

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 41,976	—	7,764	3,865	-14,484	940	0	38,181	0	0	12,912
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	12,088	577	872	—	-5,321	19	—	1,709	6	6,482	1,274
Pentanes Plus	2,444	—	285	—	-748	8	—	548	0	1,425	140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,644	577	587	—	-4,573	11	—	1,161	6	5,057	1,134
Ethane/Ethylene	2,984	0	0	—	-2,192	6	—	0	0	786	192
Propane/Propylene	3,747	632	388	—	-1,092	-29	—	0	6	3,698	426
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,999	-90	163	—	-735	-24	—	914	0	447	319
Isobutane	914	35	36	—	-554	58	—	247	0	126	197
Other Liquids	192	—	0	—	0	276	—	-172	0	88	4,596
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	192	—	0	—	0	-48	—	240	0	0	31
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	508	—	-467	0	-41	2,514
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-184	—	55	0	129	2,051
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	40,122	504	—	763	331	—	—	17	41,041	13,058
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	19,974	103	—	412	-316	—	—	2	20,803	4,835
Leaded	—	2,888	2	—	-704	-143	—	—	1	2,328	1,024
Unleaded	—	17,086	101	—	1,116	-173	—	—	1	18,475	3,811
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	58	0	—	35	5	—	—	0	88	48
Jet Fuel	—	3,036	0	—	1,175	-45	—	—	2	4,254	909
Naphtha-Type	—	844	0	—	-509	-84	—	—	1	418	250
Kerosene-Type	—	2,192	0	—	1,684	39	—	—	1	3,836	659
Kerosene	—	49	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	46	74
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	10,728	399	—	-859	-439	—	—	0	10,707	2,801
Residual Fuel Oil	—	902	2	—	0	78	—	—	0	826	719
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	46	0	—	0	8	—	—	0	38	10
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	-9	—	—	11	-2	0
Waxes	—	80	0	—	0	8	—	—	0	72	31
Petroleum Coke	—	1,079	0	—	0	-8	—	—	0	1,087	97
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,264	0	—	0	1,042	—	—	2	1,220	3,516
Still Gas	—	1,726	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,726	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	180	0	—	0	4	—	—	0	176	16
Total	54,256	40,699	9,140	3,865	-19,042	1,566	0	39,718	23	47,611	31,840

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 453	—	78	49	-160	-25	0	446	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	133	10	8	—	-65	3	—	15	0	68
Pentanes Plus	27	—	4	—	-8	(s)	—	4	0	18
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	10	4	—	-57	2	—	10	0	51
Ethane/Ethylene	34	0	0	—	-27	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	41	7	2	—	-14	1	—	0	0	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	2	2	—	-10	1	—	7	0	7
Isobutane	10	1	(s)	—	-6	(s)	—	3	0	1
Other Liquids	1	—	0	—	0	7	—	-6	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-5	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-2	0	(s)
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	456	7	—	30	28	—	—	(s)	464
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	221	1	—	16	3	—	—	(s)	236
Leaded	—	32	0	—	-7	-3	—	—	(s)	29
Unleaded	—	189	1	—	23	6	—	—	(s)	207
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	34	0	—	15	2	—	—	(s)	48
Naphtha-Type	—	10	0	—	-8	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	23	2	—	—	(s)	46
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	126	5	—	-3	8	—	—	0	121
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	12	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	27	0	—	0	13	—	—	(s)	15
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	587	466	92	49	-195	13	0	455	(s)	532

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 461	—	85	42	-159	10	0	420	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	133	6	10	—	-58	(s)	—	19	(s)	71
Pentanes Plus	27	—	3	—	-8	(s)	—	6	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	6	6	—	-50	(s)	—	13	(s)	56
Ethane/Ethylene	33	0	0	—	-24	(s)	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	41	7	4	—	-12	(s)	—	0	(s)	41
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	-1	2	—	-8	(s)	—	10	0	5
Isobutane	10	(s)	(s)	—	-6	1	—	3	0	1
Other Liquids	2	—	0	—	0	3	—	-2	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	—	0	—	0	-1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-5	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	1	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	441	6	—	8	4	—	—	(s)	451
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	219	1	—	5	-3	—	—	(s)	229
Leaded	—	32	(s)	—	-8	-2	—	—	(s)	26
Unleaded	—	188	1	—	12	-2	—	—	(s)	203
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	33	0	—	13	(s)	—	—	(s)	47
Naphtha-Type	—	9	0	—	-6	-1	—	—	(s)	5
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	19	(s)	—	—	(s)	42
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	118	4	—	-9	-5	—	—	0	118
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	25	0	—	0	11	—	—	(s)	13
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	596	447	100	42	-209	17	0	436	(s)	523

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 85,214	—	3,600	1,590	-11,572	-561	0	75,602	3,240	551	72,773
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,000	2,707	25	—	0	168	—	2,347	464	2,753	2,041
Pentanes Plus	1,621	—	0	—	0	-2	—	1,170	2	451	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,379	2,707	25	—	0	170	—	1,177	462	2,302	2,020
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	284	1,346	14	—	0	6	—	0	204	1,434	685
Normal Butane/Butylene	689	1,407	0	—	0	199	—	742	258	897	984
Isobutane	404	-46	11	—	0	-35	—	435	0	-31	351
Other Liquids	679	—	0	—	33	-79	—	877	0	-86	33,099
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	679	—	0	—	0	170	—	509	0	0	2,979
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	340	—	309	0	-649	23,000
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	33	-587	—	57	0	563	7,119
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	2	0	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	—	79,886	501	—	3,456	-3,622	—	—	10,851	76,614	53,175
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	34,088	118	—	2,235	-2,830	—	—	229	39,042	19,529
Leaded	—	1,267	0	—	525	-543	—	—	4	2,331	1,935
Unleaded	—	32,821	118	—	1,710	-2,287	—	—	225	36,711	17,594
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	93	0	—	50	-103	—	—	0	246	421
Jet Fuel	—	11,622	4	—	550	-167	—	—	90	12,253	7,698
Naphtha-Type	—	968	0	—	339	-42	—	—	(s)	1,349	1,422
Kerosene-Type	—	10,654	4	—	211	-125	—	—	89	10,905	6,276
Kerosene	—	75	0	—	0	1	—	—	1	73	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,249	63	—	621	86	—	—	2,713	11,134	10,446
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,335	245	—	0	-606	—	—	4,070	7,116	7,812
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	282	0	—	0	99	—	—	0	183	320
Special Naphthas	—	51	4	—	0	23	—	—	506	-474	56
Lubricants	—	646	0	—	0	150	—	—	88	408	1,807
Waxes	—	34	1	—	0	-10	—	—	19	26	122
Petroleum Coke	—	4,184	57	—	0	-369	—	—	3,117	1,493	2,043
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,001	8	—	0	90	—	—	15	904	2,768
Still Gas	—	4,032	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,032	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	194	1	—	0	14	—	—	1	180	99
Total	88,893	82,593	4,126	1,590	-8,083	-4,094	0	78,826	14,555	79,832	161,088

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 251,767	—	12,294	675	-29,929	3,580	0	221,900	7,482	1,845	72,773
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,850	6,031	147	—	0	-773	—	7,354	1,054	7,393	2,041
Propanes Plus	4,730	—	0	—	0	2	—	3,454	10	1,264	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,120	6,031	147	—	0	-775	—	3,900	1,044	6,129	2,020
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	5	0
Propane/Propylene	852	3,798	56	—	0	-791	—	0	740	4,757	685
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,133	2,178	41	—	0	-22	—	2,366	304	1,704	984
Isobutane	1,130	55	50	—	0	38	—	1,534	0	-337	351
Other Liquids	2,710	—	477	—	248	2,053	—	1,936	0	-554	33,099
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,710	—	120	—	0	1,040	—	1,790	0	0	2,979
Refined Oils	—	—	357	—	215	1,842	—	224	0	-1,494	23,000
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	33	-824	—	-83	0	940	7,119
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	5	0	0	1
Refined Petroleum Products	—	237,616	2,035	—	10,813	-6,923	—	—	31,007	226,380	53,175
Refined Motor Gasoline	—	102,626	535	—	7,095	-5,464	—	—	1,510	114,210	19,529
Leaded	—	3,931	0	—	1,858	-945	—	—	279	6,455	1,935
Unleaded	—	98,695	535	—	5,237	-4,519	—	—	1,231	107,755	17,594
Refined Aviation Gasoline	—	351	4	—	50	-28	—	—	0	433	421
Jet Fuel	—	36,048	39	—	1,782	-628	—	—	2,295	36,202	7,698
Naphtha-Type	—	3,234	0	—	790	-155	—	—	2	4,177	1,422
Kerosene-Type	—	32,814	39	—	992	-473	—	—	2,293	32,025	6,276
Derosene	—	245	0	—	0	-10	—	—	4	251	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	37,675	181	—	1,958	-1,684	—	—	9,412	32,086	10,446
Residual Fuel Oil	—	29,647	784	—	0	240	—	—	8,461	21,730	7,812
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	992	73	—	0	129	—	—	0	936	320
Special Naphthas	—	118	10	—	0	14	—	—	508	-394	56
Lubricants	—	2,025	0	—	-72	108	—	—	271	1,574	1,807
Waxes	—	155	4	—	0	-9	—	—	63	105	122
Petroleum Coke	—	12,394	101	—	0	-104	—	—	8,435	4,164	2,043
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,861	301	—	0	522	—	—	49	2,591	2,768
Still Gas	—	11,937	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,937	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	542	3	—	0	-9	—	—	1	553	99
Total	263,327	243,647	14,953	675	-18,868	-2,063	0	231,190	39,543	235,064	161,088

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,749	—	116	51	-373	-18	0	2,439	105	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	97	87	1	—	0	5	—	76	15	89
Pentanes Plus	52	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	87	1	—	0	5	—	38	15	74
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	43	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	0	7	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	45	0	—	0	6	—	24	8	29
Isobutane	13	-1	(s)	—	0	-1	—	14	0	-1
Other Liquids	22	—	0	—	1	-3	—	28	0	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	22	—	0	—	0	5	—	16	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	11	—	10	0	-21
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	1	-19	—	2	0	18
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,577	16	—	111	-117	—	—	350	2,471
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,100	4	—	72	-91	—	—	7	1,259
Leaded	—	41	0	—	17	-18	—	—	(s)	75
Unleaded	—	1,059	4	—	55	-74	—	—	7	1,184
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	2	-3	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	375	(s)	—	18	-5	—	—	3	395
Naphtha-Type	—	31	0	—	11	-1	—	—	(s)	44
Kerosene-Type	—	344	(s)	—	7	-4	—	—	3	352
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	427	2	—	20	3	—	—	88	359
Residual Fuel Oil	—	333	8	—	0	-20	—	—	131	230
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	6
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	16	-15
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	0	5	—	—	3	13
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	135	2	—	0	-12	—	—	101	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	32	(s)	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	29
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,868	2,664	133	51	-261	-132	0	2,543	470	2,575

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,767	—	135	7	-329	39	0	2,438	82	20
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	97	66	2	—	0	-8	—	81	12	81
Pentanes Plus	52	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	66	2	—	0	-9	—	43	11	67
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	42	1	—	0	-9	—	0	8	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	24	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	26	3	19
Isobutane	12	1	1	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	-4
Other Liquids	30	—	5	—	3	23	—	21	0	-6
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	30	—	1	—	0	11	—	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4	—	2	20	—	2	0	-16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	-9	—	-1	0	10
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,611	22	—	119	-76	—	—	341	2,488
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,128	6	—	78	-60	—	—	17	1,255
Leaded	—	43	0	—	20	-10	—	—	3	71
Unleaded	—	1,085	6	—	58	-50	—	—	14	1,184
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	396	(s)	—	20	-7	—	—	25	398
Naphtha-Type	—	36	0	—	9	-2	—	—	(s)	46
Kerosene-Type	—	361	(s)	—	11	-5	—	—	25	352
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	414	2	—	22	-19	—	—	103	353
Residual Fuel Oil	—	326	9	—	0	3	—	—	93	239
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	10
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	-4
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	-1	1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	136	1	—	0	-1	—	—	93	46
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	31	3	—	0	6	—	—	1	28
Still Gas	—	131	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	131
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,894	2,677	164	7	-207	-23	0	2,541	435	2,583

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	January 1992	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 873	E 28
Florida	483	16
New York	E 35	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 211	E 7
Virginia	E 1	E (s)
West Virginia	E 159	E 5
Adjustment ^a	-16	-1
PAD District II	E 21,734	E 701
Illinois	1,560	50
Indiana	250	8
Kansas	4,783	154
Kentucky	445	14
Michigan	E 1,404	E 45
Missouri	11	(s)
Nebraska	487	16
North Dakota	2,878	93
Ohio	E 750	E 24
Oklahoma	8,511	275
South Dakota	138	4
Tennessee	44	1
Adjustment ^a	473	15
PAD District III	E 105,490	E 3,403
Alabama	E 1,659	E 54
Arkansas	E 905	E 29
Louisiana	E 12,674	E 409
Mississippi	2,173	70
New Mexico	5,903	190
Texas ^b	E 56,123	E 1,810
Federal Offshore PAD District III	26,279	848
Adjustment ^a	-226	-7
PAD District IV	E 14,415	E 465
Colorado	E 2,507	E 81
Montana	1,590	51
Utah	1,627	52
Wyoming	8,460	273
Adjustment ^a	230	7
PAD District V	E 85,741	E 2,766
Alaska ^b	E 55,454	E 1,789
South Alaska	1,320	43
North Slope	54,135	1,746
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)
Arizona	9	(s)
California ^b	26,209	845
Nevada	250	8
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,119	101
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	699	23
U.S. Total^b	E 228,253	E 7,363

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,608; California: State - 1,960; Louisiana: State - E2,084; Texas: State -168; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E38,219.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total		
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	190	516	706	599	396	8,827	9,822		
Pentanes Plus	37	71	108	106	93	1,139	1,338		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	153	445	598	493	303	7,688	8,484		
Ethane	47	88	135	103	1	3,041	3,145		
Propane	58	244	302	231	187	3,101	3,519		
Normal Butane	39	80	119	96	115	890	1,101		
Isobutane	9	33	42	63	0	656	719		
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	90	38	128	101	44	1,582	1,727		
Pentanes Plus	26	4	30	15	9	141	165		
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	64	34	98	86	35	1,441	1,562		
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	529	543		
Propane	32	28	60	41	25	559	625		
Normal Butane	30	2	32	17	10	288	315		
Isobutane	2	4	6	14	0	65	79		
Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	19,321	2,719	8,010	590	4,259	34,899	4,118	3,000	52,545
Pentanes Plus	3,434	512	1,344	171	478	5,939	845	1,621	9,851
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,887	2,207	6,666	419	3,781	28,960	3,273	1,379	42,694
Ethane	6,714	1,229	3,001	93	1,846	12,883	1,053	2	17,218
Propane	5,790	604	2,195	171	1,242	10,002	1,258	284	15,365
Normal Butane	2,453	-1,755	641	111	452	1,902	655	689	4,466
Isobutane	930	2,129	829	44	241	4,173	307	404	5,645
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	463	1,382	926	124	115	3,010	246	100	5,211
Pentanes Plus	160	199	196	36	13	604	67	14	880
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	303	1,183	730	88	102	2,406	179	86	4,331
Ethane	51	323	6	52	10	442	6	0	991
Propane	155	382	415	18	58	1,028	91	68	1,872
Normal Butane	79	328	205	15	22	649	57	12	1,065
Isobutane	18	150	104	3	12	287	25	6	403

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1992**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	33,148	2,978	36,126	62,139	10,182	19,982	92,303
Natural Gas Liquids	99	0	99	1,517	362	881	2,760
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	155	173	445	773
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	0	99	1,362	189	436	1,987
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	62	0	0	62
Normal Butane	9	0	9	207	68	95	370
Isobutane	90	0	90	1,093	121	341	1,555
Other Liquids	5,348	250	5,598	553	-29	320	844
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	162	3	165	130	22	5	157
Unfinished Oils (net)	4,038	241	4,279	-129	29	26	-74
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,148	6	1,154	552	-80	292	764
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
Total Input to Refineries	38,595	3,228	41,823	64,209	10,515	21,183	95,907
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,039	96	1,135	2,031	327	652	3,010
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	72.9	92.7	74.3	89.1	91.3	86.6	88.8
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	523	19	542	763	113	218	1,094
Catalytic Hydrocracking	48	4	51	82	0	5	87
Delayed and Fluid Coking	66	0	66	150	58	61	269
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.13	0.79	1.10	1.09	1.93	0.65	1.09
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.54	38.53	31.22	34.27	30.51	36.05	34.24
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operating	1,335	97	1,432	2,223	358	726	3,307
Idle	89	7	96	55	0	26	81
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	166	0	478	644

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	15,761	88,440	75,839	5,042	2,457	187,539	13,826	75,602	405,396
Natural Gas Liquids	1,388	2,334	2,071	264	193	6,250	458	2,347	11,914
Pentanes Plus	613	1,094	497	164	141	2,509	134	1,170	4,586
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	775	1,240	1,574	100	52	3,741	324	1,177	7,328
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	63
Normal Butane	607	233	453	2	1	1,296	225	742	2,642
Isobutane	168	1,006	1,121	98	51	2,444	99	435	4,623
Other Liquids	-314	10,960	-109	111	-24	10,624	-192	877	17,751
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	140	415	408	11	25	999	22	509	1,852
Unfinished Oils (net)	-382	11,668	-28	270	-41	11,487	-166	309	15,835
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-72	-1,122	-491	-170	-8	-1,863	-48	57	64
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total Input to Refineries	16,835	101,734	77,801	5,417	2,626	204,413	14,092	78,826	435,061
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	513	2,870	2,492	163	79	6,118	450	2,578	13,290
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,971	245	98	7,252	510	2,997	15,676
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	84.1	86.2	83.9	66.3	80.9	84.4	88.2	86.0	84.8
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	163	1,308	799	31	28	2,329	155	624	4,744
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	186	206	0	0	414	6	401	958
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	233	347	13	0	599	23	457	1,415
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.91	1.33	1.44	1.53	0.92	1.34	0.98	1.15	1.21
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.74	32.79	30.94	33.02	36.02	32.58	36.01	25.09	31.56
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,971	245	98	7,252	510	2,997	15,676
Operating	598	3,301	2,639	245	94	6,876	500	2,775	14,891
Idle	13	28	332	0	4	376	10	222	785
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	4,691	0	144	0	4,835	0	43,672	49,151

^a Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

^b See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,910	-5	1,905	2,983	296	754	4,033
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,500	40	1,540	2,249	252	654	3,155
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	394	-34	360	703	31	91	825
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	16	-11	5	31	13	9	53
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,711	1,306	20,017	34,235	5,517	10,803	50,555
Leaded	106	2	108	81	-2	79	158
Unleaded	18,605	1,304	19,909	34,154	5,519	10,724	50,397
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	22	12	10	6	28
Jet Fuel	2,261	2	2,263	3,769	673	1,391	5,833
Naphtha-Type	204	0	204	237	18	263	518
Kerosene-Type	2,057	2	2,059	3,532	655	1,128	5,315
Kerosene	131	72	203	263	25	-4	284
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,801	962	8,763	13,720	2,702	5,280	21,702
Residual Fuel Oil	4,392	56	4,448	2,425	261	204	2,890
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,106	17	1,123	59	0	40	99
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,986	39	2,025	271	0	86	357
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,300	0	1,300	2,095	261	78	2,434
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	463	0	463	448	0	70	518
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	0	11	722	0	73	795
Special Naphthas	225	26	251	288	0	314	602
Lubricants	258	259	517	518	0	324	842
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	258	259	517	518	0	324	842
Waxes	0	107	107	42	0	33	75
Petroleum Coke	1,348	28	1,376	2,375	591	775	3,741
Marketable	498	0	498	1,391	433	552	2,376
Catalyst	850	28	878	984	158	223	1,365
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,437	247	1,684	2,293	592	814	3,699
Still Gas	1,490	132	1,622	2,678	379	880	3,937
Miscellaneous Products	39	47	86	116	47	68	231
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	39	47	86	116	47	68	231
Total	40,499	3,239	43,738	66,887	11,093	21,785	99,765
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,904	-11	-1,915	-2,678	-578	-602	-3,858

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	770	7,207	2,912	130	90	11,109	325	2,707	20,079
Ethane/Ethylene	8	753	209	-5	0	965	0	0	965
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	776
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	189
Propane/Propylene	487	4,528	2,190	96	75	7,376	226	1,346	13,643
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,592
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,051
Normal Butane/Butylene	178	1,922	630	33	14	2,777	66	1,407	5,435
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5,580
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-145
Isobutane	97	4	-117	6	1	-9	33	-46	36
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,630	48,618	35,592	1,675	1,479	95,994	6,865	34,088	207,519
Leaded	512	0	168	0	284	964	1,005	1,267	3,502
Unleaded	8,118	48,618	35,424	1,675	1,195	95,030	5,860	32,821	204,017
Finished Aviation Gasoline	147	119	167	0	0	433	21	93	597
Jet Fuel	1,959	9,189	9,350	211	284	20,993	1,052	11,622	41,763
Naphtha-Type	468	557	619	196	273	2,113	304	968	4,107
Kerosene-Type	1,491	8,632	8,731	15	11	18,880	748	10,654	37,656
Kerosene	44	285	39	6	0	374	22	75	958
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,343	16,862	15,462	1,494	550	37,711	3,919	13,249	85,344
Residual Fuel Oil	622	6,609	5,064	339	20	12,654	342	10,335	30,669
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	163	6	744	63	11	987	86	1,455	3,750
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	291	1,133	566	228	9	2,227	41	1,246	5,896
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	168	5,470	3,754	48	0	9,440	215	7,634	21,023
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	84	3,265	205	0	-2	3,552	-2	66	4,597
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	145	4,895	2,562	0	0	7,602	6	216	8,630
Special Naphthas	89	772	253	147	0	1,261	0	51	2,165
Lubricants	38	1,956	658	360	0	3,012	0	646	5,017
Naphthenic	38	504	0	293	0	835	0	229	1,064
Paraffinic	0	1,452	658	67	0	2,177	0	417	3,953
Waxes	8	173	75	50	0	306	30	34	552
Petroleum Coke	318	3,818	3,869	139	19	8,163	360	4,184	17,824
Marketable	50	1,928	2,827	105	0	4,910	171	3,201	11,156
Catalyst	268	1,890	1,042	34	19	3,253	189	983	6,668
Asphalt and Road Oil	246	642	561	715	142	2,306	841	1,001	9,531
Still Gas	608	5,143	3,591	191	76	9,609	612	4,032	19,812
Miscellaneous Products	67	526	693	0	0	1,286	65	194	1,862
Fuel Use	10	0	205	0	0	215	0	0	215
Nonfuel Use	57	526	488	0	0	1,071	65	194	1,647
Total	17,118	110,079	81,053	5,457	2,658	216,365	14,458	82,593	456,919
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-283	-8,345	-3,252	-40	-32	-11,952	-366	-3,767	-21,858

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	13,406	741	14,147	9,312	2,171	2,323	13,806
Petroleum Products	46,150	3,317	49,467	43,208	8,990	15,271	67,469
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	59	17	169	245
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,097	11	1,108	2,134	158	788	3,080
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	308	3	311	1,034	23	241	1,298
Normal Butane/Butylene	600	6	606	800	68	359	1,227
Isobutane	189	2	191	297	67	188	552
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,440	4	2,444	148	42	41	231
Unfinished Oils	13,369	879	14,248	11,293	420	4,551	16,264
Naphthas and Lighter	2,899	302	3,201	3,062	159	964	4,185
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,461	165	3,626	1,079	61	201	1,341
Heavy Gas Oils	5,682	266	5,948	3,628	179	2,230	6,037
Residuum	1,327	146	1,473	3,524	21	1,156	4,701
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,575	86	4,661	4,778	955	1,205	6,938
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	13	18
Finished Motor Gasoline	12,829	388	13,217	7,085	1,721	2,743	11,549
Leaded	0	9	9	51	0	79	130
Unleaded	12,829	379	13,208	7,034	1,721	2,664	11,419
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	0	13	47	17	17	81
Jet Fuel	1,645	0	1,645	2,396	255	605	3,256
Naphtha-Type	86	0	86	222	40	204	466
Kerosene-Type	1,559	0	1,559	2,174	215	401	2,790
Kerosene	61	44	105	420	21	199	640
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,946	327	5,273	5,592	1,165	2,443	9,200
Residual Fuel Oil	1,640	74	1,714	2,056	181	142	2,379
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	416	47	463	24	0	10	34
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	989	0	989	258	0	48	306
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	235	27	262	1,774	181	84	2,039
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	394	0	394	159	0	133	292
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	3	0	1	4
Special Naphthas	52	35	87	230	0	158	388
Lubricants	466	562	1,028	692	0	3	695
Waxes	0	199	199	103	0	28	131
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,171	0	1,171	1,038	1,889	409	3,336
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,394	673	2,067	4,903	2,147	1,591	8,641
Miscellaneous Products	54	35	89	67	2	32	101
Total Stocks, All Oils	59,556	4,058	63,614	52,520	11,161	17,594	81,275

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,489	25,209	18,739	1,738	528	47,703	2,369	22,519	100,544
Petroleum Products	11,261	78,947	47,549	5,581	1,432	144,770	13,345	60,778	335,829
Pentanes Plus	77	72	78	15	21	263	8	7	521
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,933	3,932	4,035	43	26	9,969	402	1,221	15,780
Ethane/Ethylene	186	608	0	0	0	794	0	0	797
Propane/Propylene	874	1,994	1,118	13	6	4,005	94	131	5,839
Normal Butane/Butylene	485	789	1,965	16	12	3,267	192	748	6,040
Isobutane	388	541	952	14	8	1,903	116	342	3,104
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	139	1,029	309	0	17	1,494	31	2,979	7,179
Unfinished Oils	2,806	29,059	17,619	777	293	50,554	2,514	23,000	106,580
Naphthas and Lighter	799	7,746	4,504	102	24	13,175	735	3,599	24,895
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	340	5,401	3,048	187	4	8,980	447	3,975	18,369
Heavy Gas Oils	1,061	10,299	6,525	384	265	18,534	735	11,690	42,944
Residuum	606	5,613	3,542	104	0	9,865	597	3,736	20,372
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,421	8,685	5,457	279	206	16,048	2,045	6,525	36,217
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	34	0	0	34	0	1	53
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,705	12,278	5,268	927	91	20,269	2,109	6,933	54,077
Leaded	236	21	0	0	19	276	534	588	1,537
Unleaded	1,469	12,257	5,268	927	72	19,993	1,575	6,345	52,540
Finished Aviation Gasoline	68	200	163	0	0	431	36	134	695
Jet Fuel	588	4,466	2,811	207	225	8,297	468	4,006	17,672
Naphtha-Type	110	325	442	173	201	1,251	139	494	2,436
Kerosene-Type	478	4,141	2,369	34	24	7,046	329	3,512	15,236
Kerosene	53	498	112	18	0	681	54	43	1,523
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,004	7,061	3,295	763	106	12,229	1,389	5,118	33,209
Residual Fuel Oil	362	3,288	3,026	231	19	6,926	719	4,817	16,555
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	91	1	1,033	4	13	1,142	56	632	2,327
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	29	354	198	175	6	762	341	668	3,066
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	242	2,933	1,795	52	0	5,022	322	3,517	11,162
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	12	1,055	345	0	12	1,424	8	59	2,177
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	65	1,181	119	0	0	1,365	2	261	1,636
Special Naphthas	69	830	55	85	0	1,039	2	56	1,572
Lubricants	9	3,605	1,282	475	0	5,371	0	856	7,950
Waxes	5	291	197	24	0	517	31	122	1,000
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	417	2,608	458	0	3,483	97	2,043	10,130
Asphalt and Road Oil	932	821	503	1,279	416	3,951	3,416	2,516	20,591
Miscellaneous Products	13	179	233	0	0	425	16	81	712
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,750	104,156	66,288	7,319	1,960	192,473	15,714	83,297	436,373

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
March 1992**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	5.1	-0.2	4.7	4.8	2.9	3.8	4.4
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	46.5	40.3	46.0	51.7	51.1	48.1	50.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.5	0.1	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.6	5.8
Kerosene	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.0	29.9	21.7	22.1	26.5	26.4	23.5
Residual Fuel Oil	11.8	1.7	11.0	3.9	2.6	1.0	3.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.9
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.7
Lubricants	0.7	8.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.9
Waxes	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.6	0.9	3.4	3.8	5.8	3.9	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.9	7.7	4.2	3.7	5.8	4.1	4.0
Still Gas	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.4	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.1	-0.3	-4.7	-4.3	-5.7	-3.0	-4.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	5.0	7.2	3.8	2.4	3.7	5.6	2.4	3.6	4.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	46.6	46.9	44.3	29.6	52.5	45.5	47.1	41.1	46.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	3.0	0.6	0.8	3.7	11.3	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.7	8.6	11.5	0.3	0.5	9.5	5.5	14.0	8.9
Kerosene	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.7	16.8	20.4	28.1	22.8	18.9	28.7	17.5	20.3
Residual Fuel Oil	4.0	6.6	6.7	6.4	0.8	6.4	2.5	13.6	7.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	3.3	0.3	0.0	-0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	4.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5
Lubricants	0.2	2.0	0.9	6.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.8	5.1	2.6	0.8	4.1	2.6	5.5	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.6	0.6	0.7	13.5	5.9	1.2	6.2	1.3	2.3
Still Gas	4.0	5.1	4.7	3.6	3.1	4.8	4.5	5.3	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-1.8	-8.3	-4.3	-0.8	-1.3	-6.0	-2.7	-5.0	-5.2

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
March 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	776	2,587	6,028	9,391
Connecticut	0	133	0	133
Delaware	0	0	459	459
Florida	0	161	297	458
Maine	0	156	581	737
Maryland	0	224	13	237
Massachusetts	0	163	1,699	1,862
New Hampshire	0	0	512	512
New Jersey	153	99	1,183	1,435
New York	269	1,651	257	2,177
North Carolina	0	0	217	217
Pennsylvania	354	0	0	354
South Carolina	0	0	100	100
Vermont	0	0	14	14
Virginia	0	0	696	696
PAD District II	17	1	5	23
Michigan	17	0	0	17
North Dakota	0	1	5	6
PAD District III	312	537	1,628	2,477
Louisiana	0	199	414	613
Texas	312	338	1,214	1,864
PAD District IV	0	2	0	2
Montana	0	2	0	2
PAD District V	63	0	182	245
California	0	0	174	174
Hawaii	63	0	0	63
Washington	0	0	8	8
U.S. Total	1,168	3,127	7,843	12,138

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	36,396	33,006	89,515	2,359	3,600	164,876	5,319
Natural Gas Liquids	633	2,216	1,021	243	25	4,138	133
Pentanes Plus	0	44	986	110	0	1,140	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	633	2,172	35	133	25	2,998	97
Ethane/Ethylene	0	310	0	0	0	310	10
Propane/Propylene	572	1,462	0	63	14	2,111	68
Normal Butane/Butylene	50	322	35	63	0	470	15
Isobutane	11	78	0	7	11	107	3
Other Liquids	5,045	221	10,421	0	0	15,687	506
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	4,250	0	10,144	0	0	14,394	464
Naphthas and Lighter	465	0	2,076	0	0	2,541	82
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,808	0	3,762	0	0	6,570	212
Residuum	977	0	4,306	0	0	5,283	170
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	795	221	277	0	0	1,293	42
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	25,888	989	5,845	204	501	33,427	1,078
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,943	211	328	43	118	7,643	247
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	6,943	211	328	43	118	7,643	247
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	5	0	0	7	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,625	95	0	0	4	1,724	56
Naphtha-Type	174	95	0	0	0	269	9
Kerosene-Type	1,451	0	0	0	4	1,455	47
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,267	0	0	0	0	1,267	41
Other	184	0	0	0	4	188	6
Kerosene	837	0	124	0	0	961	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,041	486	0	159	63	6,749	218
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,041	486	0	159	63	6,749	218
Residual Fuel Oil	9,391	23	2,477	2	245	12,138	392
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,391	23	2,477	2	245	12,138	392
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	776	17	312	0	63	1,168	38
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,587	1	537	2	0	3,127	101
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	6,028	5	1,628	0	182	7,843	253
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	209	26	508	0	0	743	24
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,214	0	0	2,214	71
Special Naphthas	15	117	37	0	4	173	6
Lubricants	161	22	38	0	0	221	7
Waxes	40	2	5	0	1	48	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	57	57	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	624	0	0	0	8	632	20
Miscellaneous Products	2	5	109	0	1	117	4
Total	67,962	36,432	106,802	2,806	4,126	218,128	7,036

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	98,793	104,059	270,699	7,421	12,294	493,266	5,421
Natural Gas Liquids	2,456	7,899	2,203	872	147	13,577	149
Pentanes Plus	242	125	1,955	285	0	2,607	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,214	7,774	248	587	147	10,970	121
Ethane/Ethylene	0	985	172	0	0	1,157	13
Propane/Propylene	2,064	4,886	0	388	56	7,394	81
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	1,616	76	163	41	2,033	22
Isobutane	13	287	0	36	50	386	4
Other Liquids	15,297	981	24,474	0	477	41,229	453
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	0	0	120	120	1
Unfinished Oils ^a	13,301	316	23,748	0	357	37,722	415
Naphthas and Lighter	1,142	0	4,804	0	357	6,303	69
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	9,983	316	6,737	0	0	17,036	187
Residuum	2,176	0	12,207	0	0	14,383	158
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,996	665	726	0	0	3,387	37
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	78,884	2,548	17,317	504	2,035	101,288	1,113
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,162	677	328	103	535	22,805	251
Leaded	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Unleaded	21,162	677	328	101	535	22,803	251
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4	5	0	4	13	(s)
Jet Fuel	4,240	278	0	0	39	4,557	50
Naphtha-Type	529	278	0	0	0	807	9
Kerosene-Type	3,711	0	0	0	39	3,750	41
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	3,274	0	0	0	0	3,274	36
Other	437	0	0	0	39	476	5
Kerosene	2,712	0	124	0	0	2,836	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,203	1,012	0	399	181	19,795	218
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18,203	1,012	0	399	181	19,795	218
Residual Fuel Oil	29,787	155	6,470	2	784	37,198	409
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	29,787	155	6,470	2	784	37,198	409
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3,612	99	1,196	0	263	5,170	57
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	6,943	10	537	2	0	7,492	82
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	19,232	46	4,737	0	521	24,536	270
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	587	46	1,348	0	73	2,054	23
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	8,285	0	0	8,285	91
Special Naphthas	96	300	185	0	10	591	6
Lubricants	602	50	38	0	0	690	8
Waxes	88	11	10	0	4	113	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	103	0	101	204	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,401	0	312	0	301	2,014	22
Miscellaneous Products	6	15	109	0	3	133	1
Total	195,430	115,487	314,693	8,797	14,953	649,360	7,136

^aCrude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^bIncludes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	49,748	99	4,695	0	840	184	0	1,004	0	0
Algeria	1,144	99	1,399	0	0	0	0	1,004	0	0
Saudi Arabia	48,604	0	3,296	0	840	184	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,421	187	1,259	0	1,300	1,267	2,608	3,413	0	0
Ecuador	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0
Nigeria	12,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	0	0
Venezuela	24,574	187	1,259	0	1,300	1,267	2,608	2,343	0	0
Non OPEC	73,707	2,712	8,440	1,293	5,503	273	4,141	7,721	961	173
Angola	10,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	766	3	0	0	0	0	0	516	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,352	0	0
Belgium	0	0	277	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	25,711	2,677	124	221	1,417	99	2,644	348	53	168
China, People's Republic of	2,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	0	0
Congo	1,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	735	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	22	146	0	1,769	0	0	105	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	10	598	490	256	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	25,085	0	719	247	0	0	0	174	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	883	0	0	0	0	222	103	0
Norway	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	29	0	174	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	522	0	250	0	0	219	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	224	0	0
Syria	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,626	0	0	0	0	0	220	407	0	0
Turkey	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,604	0	610	0	233	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,952	306	1,194	0	1,277	741	805	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Zaire	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	182	0	5
Total	164,876	2,998	14,394	1,293	7,643	1,724	6,749	12,138	961	173

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,020	0	0	986	9,828	59,576	1,605	317	1,922
Algeria	0	2,020	0	0	986	5,508	6,652	37	178	215
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,320	52,924	1,568	139	1,707
Other OPEC	0	0	38	466	0	10,538	51,959	1,336	340	1,676
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	809	26	0	26
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	790	25	0	25
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	63	2,642	83	2	85
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	13,676	409	32	441
Venezuela	0	0	38	466	0	9,468	34,042	793	305	1,098
Non OPEC	743	194	183	166	383	32,886	106,593	2,378	1,061	3,438
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,497	339	0	339
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	519	1,285	25	17	41
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,352	2,352	0	76	76
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	376	376	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	0	9	9
Canada	29	0	52	70	291	8,193	33,904	829	264	1,094
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,340	75	0	75
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	833	3,134	74	27	101
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,479	48	0	48
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	241	976	24	8	31
France	0	0	0	0	0	2,042	2,042	0	66	66
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	7	0	7
India	328	0	0	0	0	328	328	0	11	11
Italy	9	0	0	0	0	1,363	1,363	0	44	44
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	5	5
Japan	10	0	0	0	17	27	27	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1,141	26,226	809	37	846
Netherlands	5	0	0	0	8	1,051	1,051	0	34	34
Netherlands Antilles	120	194	0	0	0	1,522	1,522	0	49	49
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	355	355	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	0	11	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	226	0	131	0	0	560	560	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	96	50	1,137	1,137	0	37	37
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	382	382	0	12	12
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	498	498	0	16	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	627	3,253	85	20	105
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	843	2,447	52	27	79
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,275	6,275	0	202	202
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	2	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	6	450	450	0	15	15
Total	743	2,214	221	632	1,369	53,252	218,128	5,319	1,718	7,036

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
 Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,867	99	627	0	840	184	0	354	0	0
Algeria	0	99	627	0	0	0	0	354	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,867	0	0	0	840	184	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,305	187	0	0	1,300	1,267	2,608	3,155	0	0
Nigeria	9,904	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	0	0
Venezuela	5,401	187	0	0	1,300	1,267	2,608	2,148	0	0
Non OPEC	13,224	347	3,623	795	4,803	174	3,433	5,882	837	15
Angola	5,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	516	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,352	0	0
Belgium	0	0	277	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,816	347	0	0	1,045	0	1,936	315	53	15
China, Taiwan	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	0	0
Egypt	735	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	146	0	1,769	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	490	256	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	222	103	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	29	0	174	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	350	0	233	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,952	276	866	0	1,277	741	681	0
Zaire	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Total	36,396	633	4,250	795	6,943	1,625	6,041	9,391	837	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	2,104	9,971	254	68	322
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	1,080	0	35	35
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,024	8,891	254	33	287
Other OPEC	0	0	0	466	0	8,983	24,288	494	290	783
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,007	10,911	319	32	352
Venezuela	0	0	0	466	0	7,976	13,377	174	257	432
Non OPEC	209	0	161	158	42	20,479	33,703	427	661	1,087
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,399	174	0	174
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	516	516	0	17	17
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,352	2,352	0	76	76
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	376	376	0	12	12
Canada	3	0	30	62	14	3,820	5,636	59	123	182
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	21	0	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	833	1,347	17	27	43
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	241	976	24	8	31
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,915	1,915	0	62	62
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	746	746	0	24	24
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	5	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	17	17	17	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,754	121	0	121
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	549	549	0	18	18
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	336	336	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	206	0	131	0	0	540	540	0	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	96	0	346	346	0	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	224	224	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	220	220	0	7	7
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	583	583	0	19	19
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,793	5,793	0	187	187
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	1	183	183	0	6	6
Total	209	0	161	624	42	31,566	67,962	1,174	1,018	2,192

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,654	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	23,981	2,172	0	221	211	95	486	23	0	117
Canada	21,221	2,172	0	221	211	95	486	23	0	117
Mexico	2,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33,006	2,172	0	221	211	95	486	23	0	117

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,371	141	0	141
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,371	141	0	141
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,654	150	0	150
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,654	150	0	150
Non OPEC	26	0	22	0	53	3,426	27,407	774	111	884
Canada	26	0	22	0	53	3,426	24,647	685	111	795
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,760	89	0	89
Total	26	0	22	0	53	3,426	36,432	1,065	111	1,175

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	37,510	0	4,068	0	0	0	0	650	0	0
Algeria	1,144	0	772	0	0	0	0	650	0	0
Saudi Arabia	36,366	0	3,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	18,429	0	1,259	0	0	0	0	195	0	0
Ecuador	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,765	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	14,519	0	1,259	0	0	0	0	195	0	0
Non OPEC	33,576	35	4,817	277	328	0	0	1,632	124	37
Angola	5,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	766	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	50	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
China, People's Republic of	1,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	10	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	18,571	0	719	247	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	522	0	0	0	0	219	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,626	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	0	0
United Kingdom	1,604	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	30	328	0	0	0	124	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Other	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	89,515	35	10,144	277	328	0	0	2,477	124	37

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,020	0	0	986	7,724	45,234	1,210	249	1,459
Algeria	0	2,020	0	0	986	4,428	5,572	37	143	180
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,296	39,662	1,173	106	1,279
Other OPEC	0	0	38	0	0	1,492	19,921	594	48	643
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	355	11	0	11
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	790	25	0	25
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,765	89	0	89
Venezuela	0	0	38	0	0	1,492	16,011	468	48	516
Non OPEC	508	194	0	0	119	8,071	41,647	1,083	260	1,343
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,098	164	0	164
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	3	769	25	(s)	25
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	0	9	9
Canada	0	0	0	0	56	212	262	2	7	8
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,379	44	0	44
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,787	58	0	58
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,479	48	0	48
France	0	0	0	0	0	127	127	0	4	4
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	7	0	7
India	328	0	0	0	0	328	328	0	11	11
Italy	9	0	0	0	0	617	617	0	20	20
Japan	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	16	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	966	19,537	599	31	630
Netherlands	5	0	0	0	8	835	835	0	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	120	194	0	0	0	973	973	0	31	31
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	355	355	0	11	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	50	791	791	0	26	26
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	0	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	498	498	0	16	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	407	3,033	85	13	98
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	260	1,864	52	8	60
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	482	482	0	16	16
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	5	267	267	0	9	9
Total	508	2,214	38	0	1,105	17,287	106,802	2,888	558	3,445

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	2,359	133	0	0	43	0	159	2	0	0
Canada	2,359	133	0	0	43	0	159	2	0	0
Total	2,359	133	0	0	43	0	159	2	0	0
PAD District V										
Other OPEC	3,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0
Ecuador	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0
Non OPEC	567	25	0	0	118	4	63	182	0	4
Canada	265	25	0	0	118	4	63	8	0	4
China, People's Republic of	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Total	3,600	25	0	0	118	4	63	245	0	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
from OPEC	0	0	0	0	110	447	2,806	76	14	91
Canada	0	0	0	0	110	447	2,806	76	14	91
Total	0	0	0	0	110	447	2,806	76	14	91
</										

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	159,316	345	10,477	0	2,664	405	0	2,547	0	0
Algeria	3,951	345	2,835	0	0	0	0	2,547	0	0
Saudi Arabia	155,365	0	7,098	0	2,664	405	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	123,153	796	3,184	930	5,586	2,999	9,604	8,392	0	0
Ecuador	2,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Gabon	6,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	7,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
Nigeria	38,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,391	0	0
Venezuela	67,977	796	3,184	930	5,586	2,999	9,604	5,365	0	0
Non OPEC	210,797	9,829	24,061	2,457	14,555	1,153	10,191	26,259	2,836	591
Angola	28,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,933	3	0	0	0	0	419	1,019	0	71
Australia	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,694	0	0
Belgium	0	4	1,145	0	182	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	542	0	0	351	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	74,103	9,581	336	665	5,287	317	5,302	1,348	187	445
China, People's Republic of	8,804	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,919	0	0
Congo	1,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	1,410	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	146	0	2,285	0	0	105	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	27	2,467	490	996	0	0	5	0	10
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	70,309	172	1,005	491	0	63	0	1,098	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,155	53	0	244	0	1,960	148	0
Norway	523	0	660	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,293	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	135	0	529	0	185	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,708	0	250	0	0	439	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	224	0	0
Syria	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7,280	0	162	0	219	0	430	1,694	0	0
Turkey	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,158	0	1,663	0	713	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,619	618	3,401	0	4,040	4,291	2,501	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Zaire	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	504	0	0	0	0	182	0	5
Total	493,266	10,970	37,722	3,387	22,805	4,557	19,795	37,198	2,836	591

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arabian OPEC	0	8,091	0	0	1,955	26,484	185,800	1,751	291	2,042
Algeria	0	8,091	0	0	1,955	15,773	19,724	43	173	217
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	10,167	165,532	1,707	112	1,819
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	6	6
Other OPEC	0	0	38	937	153	32,619	155,772	1,353	358	1,712
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	373	2,577	24	4	28
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,636	73	0	73
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	296	7,637	81	3	84
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,391	41,386	429	26	455
Venezuela	0	0	38	937	120	29,559	97,536	747	325	1,072
Non-OPEC	2,054	194	652	1,077	1,082	96,991	307,788	2,316	1,066	3,382
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,780	316	0	316
Argentina	173	0	0	0	60	1,745	3,678	21	19	40
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	7	0	7
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,694	5,694	0	63	63
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,331	1,331	0	15	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	0	10	10
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	0	3	3
Canada	84	0	157	303	649	24,661	98,764	814	271	1,085
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	155	8,959	97	2	98
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,919	11,321	92	32	124
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	1,956	20	2	21
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	3	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	241	1,651	15	3	18
France	10	0	0	0	0	2,648	2,648	0	29	29
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	26	69	69	0	1	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	5	0	5
India	623	0	0	0	0	623	623	0	7	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	2	2
Italy	9	0	0	0	0	4,004	4,004	0	44	44
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	2	2
Japan	25	0	0	0	23	48	48	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	105	0	0	0	0	462	462	0	5	5
Mexico	0	0	0	278	246	3,353	73,662	773	37	809
Netherlands	5	0	0	0	18	2,273	2,273	0	25	25
Netherlands Antilles	120	194	0	258	0	5,132	5,132	0	56	56
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	900	1,423	5	10	16
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,362	1,362	0	15	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,293	2,293	0	25	25
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	878	0	495	0	0	2,222	2,222	0	24	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	0	238	50	2,685	2,685	0	30	30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	382	382	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	498	498	0	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,505	9,785	80	28	108
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	3	3
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	3,091	8,249	57	34	91
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	7	7
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	20,470	20,470	0	225	225
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,276	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	10	701	701	0	8	8
Total	2,054	8,285	690	2,014	3,190	156,094	649,360	5,421	1,715	7,136

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	21,953	345	1,011	0	2,664	405	0	1,233	0	0
Algeria	0	345	1,011	0	0	0	0	1,233	0	0
Saudi Arabia	21,953	0	0	0	2,664	405	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	40,794	796	329	730	5,586	2,999	9,604	6,526	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Gabon	3,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	24,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,391	0	0
Venezuela	12,939	796	329	730	5,586	2,999	9,604	3,762	0	0
Non OPEC	36,046	1,073	11,961	1,266	12,912	836	8,599	22,028	2,712	96
Angola	14,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	1,019	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,694	0	0
Belgium	0	0	277	0	182	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	542	0	0	351	0	0
Canada	5,109	1,073	0	0	4,127	0	3,710	1,168	187	36
China, People's Republic of	4,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,919	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	1,410	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	146	0	2,285	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	555	490	996	0	0	5	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	7,024	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,400	53	0	244	0	1,920	148	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,262	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	135	0	529	0	185	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	704	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	876	0	250	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	219	0	430	962	0	0
Turkey	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	884	0	713	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,619	588	3,073	0	4,040	4,291	2,377	0
Zaire	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Total	98,793	2,214	13,301	1,996	21,162	4,240	18,203	29,787	2,712	96

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	5,658	27,611	241	62	303
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,589	2,589	0	28	28
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,069	25,022	241	34	275
Other OPEC	0	0	0	883	0	27,453	68,247	448	302	750
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	373	373	0	4	4
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,043	33	0	33
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	8	0	8
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,391	26,474	265	26	291
Venezuela	0	0	0	883	0	24,689	37,628	142	271	413
Non OPEC	587	0	602	518	336	63,526	99,572	396	698	1,094
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,880	164	0	164
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	1,836	4	16	20
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,694	5,694	0	63	63
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	459	459	0	5	5
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	893	893	0	10	10
Canada	12	0	107	280	45	10,745	15,854	56	118	174
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,078	45	0	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	2,919	4,790	21	32	53
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	2	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	3	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	241	1,651	15	3	18
France	0	0	0	0	0	2,491	2,491	0	27	27
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	23	66	66	0	1	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	2,046	2,046	0	22	22
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	2	2
Japan	6	0	0	0	23	29	29	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	242	305	7,329	77	3	81
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	3,765	3,765	0	41	41
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	3	3
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,262	2,262	0	25	25
Puerto Rico	569	0	495	0	0	1,913	1,913	0	21	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	0	238	0	1,364	1,364	0	15	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	224	224	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,611	1,611	0	18	18
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,597	1,597	0	18	18
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	19,988	19,988	0	220	220
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,276	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	3	432	432	0	5	5
Total	587	0	602	1,401	336	96,637	195,430	1,086	1,062	2,148

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	12,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	12,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	17,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	13,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	73,879	7,774	316	665	677	278	1,012	155	0	300
Belgium	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	60,310	7,774	0	665	677	278	1,012	155	0	300
Colombia	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	10,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	104,059	7,774	316	665	677	278	1,012	155	0	300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,326	135	0	135
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,326	135	0	135
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,854	196	0	196
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,531	50	0	50
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,323	146	0	146
Non OPEC	46	0	50	0	155	11,428	85,307	812	126	937
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	3	3
Canada	46	0	50	0	155	11,112	71,422	663	122	785
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	11	0	11
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,882	120	0	120
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,120	12	0	12
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	6	0	6
Total	46	0	50	0	155	11,428	115,487	1,144	126	1,269

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	123,788	0	9,466	0	0	0	0	1,314	0	0
Algeria	3,951	0	1,824	0	0	0	0	1,314	0	0
Saudi Arabia	119,837	0	7,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	55,894	0	2,855	200	0	0	0	1,453	0	0
Ecuador	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	41,207	0	2,855	200	0	0	0	1,453	0	0
Non OPEC	91,017	248	11,427	526	328	0	0	3,703	124	185
Angola	13,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,535	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Belgium	0	4	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	50	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
China, People's Republic of	4,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	27	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	52,403	172	1,005	491	0	0	0	924	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	755	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Norway	523	0	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	772	0	0	0	0	439	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6,160	0	162	0	0	0	0	558	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,634	0	779	0	0	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	30	328	0	0	0	124	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Other	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	270,699	248	23,748	726	328	0	0	6,470	124	185

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	8,091	0	0	1,955	20,826	144,614	1,360	229	1,589
Algeria	0	8,091	0	0	1,955	13,184	17,135	43	145	188
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	7,098	126,935	1,317	78	1,395
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	6	6
Other OPEC	0	0	38	54	33	4,633	60,527	614	51	665
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	8	0	8
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,593	39	0	39
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,381	114	0	114
Venezuela	0	0	38	54	0	4,600	45,807	453	51	503
Non OPEC	1,348	194	0	258	194	18,535	109,552	1,000	204	1,204
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,900	153	0	153
Argentina	173	0	0	0	60	307	1,842	17	3	20
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	616	616	0	7	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	0	3	3
Canada	26	0	0	0	56	517	567	1	6	6
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,129	45	0	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,488	60	0	60
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,776	20	0	20
France	10	0	0	0	0	157	157	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	5	0	5
India	623	0	0	0	0	623	623	0	7	7
Italy	9	0	0	0	0	1,601	1,601	0	18	18
Japan	19	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	32	0	0	0	0	389	389	0	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	2,592	54,995	576	28	604
Netherlands	5	0	0	0	18	1,717	1,717	0	19	19
Netherlands Antilles	120	194	0	258	0	1,367	1,367	0	15	15
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	660	1,183	6	7	13
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,362	1,362	0	15	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	309	0	0	0	0	309	309	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	50	1,261	1,261	0	14	14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	498	498	0	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	720	6,880	68	8	76
Turkey	12	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	1,494	6,128	51	16	67
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	7	7
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	482	482	0	5	5
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	7	269	269	0	3	3
Total	1,348	8,285	38	312	2,182	43,994	314,693	2,975	483	3,458

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	7,421	587	0	0	103	0	399	2	0	0
Canada	7,421	587	0	0	103	0	399	2	0	0
Total	7,421	587	0	0	103	0	399	2	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	8,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	0	0
Ecuador	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	6,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	0
Venezuela	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0
Non OPEC	2,434	147	357	0	535	39	181	371	0	10
Australia	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,213	147	0	0	380	39	181	23	0	10
China, People's Republic of	597	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Total	12,294	147	357	0	535	39	181	784	0	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

(Thousand Barrels)										
Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	285	1,376	8,797	82	15	97
Canada	0	0	0	0	285	1,376	8,797	82	15	97
Total	0	0	0	0	285	1,376	8,797	82	15	97

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	23	0	0	3,240	3,263	105
Natural Gas Liquids	19	149	716	0	464	1,347	43
Pentanes Plus	2	0	12	0	2	16	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17	149	704	0	462	1,332	43
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	11	119	483	0	204	817	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	6	30	220	0	258	514	17
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1,256	232	11,318	6	10,851	23,664	763
Finished Motor Gasoline	65	11	1,890	1	229	2,197	71
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	2	14	(s)	(s)	19	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	79	25	(s)	89	194	6
Kerosene	25	3	1	0	1	30	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	251	7	1,292	0	2,713	4,264	138
Residual Fuel Oil	727	1	4,802	0	4,070	9,600	310
Special Naphthas	3	5	42	0	506	556	18
Lubricants	101	33	350	4	88	577	19
Waxes	9	3	21	0	19	52	2
Petroleum Coke	61	59	2,873	0	3,117	6,109	197
Asphalt and Road Oil	3	28	7	1	15	55	2
Miscellaneous Products	8	(s)	(s)	0	1	9	(s)
Total	1,275	403	12,034	6	14,555	28,274	912

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	77	0	0	7,482	7,559	83
Natural Gas Liquids	144	440	3,153	5	1,054	4,796	53
Pentanes Plus	14	5	16	0	10	45	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	130	435	3,137	6	1,044	4,751	52
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	121	304	2,655	6	740	3,825	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	9	131	483	0	304	926	10
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3,555	554	40,926	17	31,007	76,069	836
Finished Motor Gasoline	101	61	4,932	2	1,510	6,604	73
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	4	5	69	1	2	80	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	81	361	1	2,293	2,738	30
Kerosene	29	6	642	0	4	680	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	720	73	13,295	0	9,412	23,500	258
Residual Fuel Oil	1,803	1	10,136	0	8,461	20,401	224
Special Naphthas	8	16	568	(s)	508	1,100	12
Lubricants	389	100	773	11	271	1,545	17
Waxes	25	7	119	0	63	214	2
Petroleum Coke	445	157	9,971	0	8,435	19,008	209
Asphalt and Road Oil	10	58	60	2	49	179	2
Miscellaneous Products	19	(s)	(s)	0	1	21	(s)
Total	3,699	1,080	44,079	23	39,543	88,424	972

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	23	1	0	0	28	719
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	12	50	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23	1	179	115	174	26	48	611
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	545	14
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	936
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	63	0	0	170	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	202	25	0	166	0
Ecuador	0	0	245	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
El Salvador	0	0	26	0	0	0	226	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	99
Germany, FR	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guatemala	0	0	17	42	14	0	79	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	151
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	271
Japan	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	292	780
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	1,087
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	548	1,760	0	1	27	755
Netherlands	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1,502
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	25	0	0	0	283	133
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	97
Philippines	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	1,379
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	43	216
Suriname	0	0	16	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	66	0	0	0	(s)	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	201	153
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	(s)	98	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	3,240	0	0	0	0	0	318	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	2	695
Total	3,263	16	1,332	2,197	213	30	4,264	9,600

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Australia	0	4	1	214	0	0	218	7
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	773	25
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	8	(s)	287	1	(s)	359	12
Brazil	0	(s)	0	3	(s)	0	4	(s)
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	6	96	8	213	30	1	1,531	49
Chile	1	2	1	0	0	(s)	255	8
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	560	18
China, Taiwan	1	29	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	971	31
Colombia	(s)	13	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	18	1
Costa Rica	1	10	(s)	0	0	0	245	8
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	83	0	(s)	83	3
Dominican Republic	(s)	3	0	0	0	(s)	396	13
Ecuador	0	2	0	(s)	1	(s)	247	8
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	5	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	3	0	0	0	(s)	255	8
Finland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	2	3	303	1	(s)	310	10
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	288	9
Germany, FR	(s)	32	3	2	5	(s)	46	1
Ghana	0	0	0	56	0	0	56	2
Greece	0	1	0	197	0	(s)	200	6
Guatemala	2	18	3	0	5	0	181	6
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	18	1
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
India	0	69	(s)	33	(s)	1	103	3
Indonesia	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	151	5
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Italy	(s)	1	1	560	0	0	563	18
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	278	9
Japan	508	31	4	2,228	3	3	3,852	124
Korea, Republic of	(s)	6	2	37	1	(s)	2,165	70
Malaysia	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Mexico	7	95	13	44	3	(s)	3,253	105
Netherlands	0	1	1	383	(s)	(s)	1,888	61
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Norway	(s)	(s)	0	85	0	0	86	3
Panama	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	443	14
Peru	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	270	9
Philippines	0	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	18	1
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	15	2	0	0	(s)	27	1
Saudi Arabia	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Singapore	0	2	(s)	0	1	(s)	1,553	50
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	5	(s)	773	(s)	0	1,039	34
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	1
Sweden	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Thailand	(s)	15	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	82	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	25	(s)	0	286	0	0	311	10
United Arab Emirates	0	7	0	(s)	0	0	7	(s)
United Kingdom	(s)	2	1	68	1	(s)	429	14
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	1	2	1	126	(s)	(s)	228	7
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,558	115
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	72	(s)	129	(s)	(s)	905	29
Total	556	577	52	6,109	55	9	28,274	912

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	54	94	45	0	310	1,113
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	16	50	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	77	17	534	245	271	33	198	948
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	0	32	0	3,111	204
China, Taiwan	0	0	1	255	0	(s)	24	936
Colombia	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	152	10	0	295	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	53	202	25	0	167	0
Ecuador	0	0	245	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
El Salvador	0	0	31	0	0	0	321	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	278	0	0	0	805	156
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	188	99
Germany, FR	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Guatemala	0	0	44	297	37	0	606	100
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	228
Honduras	0	0	57	60	135	0	303	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	229	542	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	151
Israel	0	(s)	0	26	0	0	1	290
Italy	0	0	486	0	0	0	673	1,484
Jamaica	0	0	32	0	0	0	56	1,529
Japan	0	9	2	1	1,204	1	630	1,749
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	880	(s)	3,671	2,465
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	2,252	4,759	0	2	156	2,140
Netherlands	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	5,821	2,136
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	0	0	950	25
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	271	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	0	25	9	0	0	283	352
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	509
Philippines	0	0	0	13	0	0	225	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	6	204	55	0	18	140
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	959	1,835
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Spain	0	0	101	0	(s)	0	78	216
Suriname	0	0	16	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	129	0	0	0	(s)	128
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	5	0	0	671	493
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	(s)	195	0	(s)	0	464	0
Virgin Islands	7,482	0	0	0	0	0	318	45
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	22	(s)	122	412	190	929
Total	7,559	45	4,751	6,604	2,818	680	23,500	20,401

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-March 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	5	1	0	(s)	0	7	(s)
Australia	(s)	9	2	761	(s)	0	779	9
Bahama Islands	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,623	18
Bahrain	(s)	(s)	(s)	127	0	0	128	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	8	18	2	1,482	2	(s)	1,578	17
Brazil	(s)	8	0	107	(s)	0	357	4
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Canada	18	269	23	840	62	4	3,540	39
Chile	1	21	2	11	(s)	1	416	5
China, People's Republic of	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	3,349	37
China, Taiwan	1	75	2	61	(s)	(s)	1,356	15
Colombia	(s)	24	8	1	(s)	1	60	1
Costa Rica	6	34	1	0	0	(s)	499	5
Denmark	0	(s)	1	83	0	(s)	84	1
Dominican Republic	(s)	14	1	0	0	(s)	462	5
Ecuador	2	4	1	(s)	1	(s)	253	3
Egypt	0	1	0	144	(s)	0	152	2
El Salvador	1	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	361	4
Finland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	(s)	5	8	358	4	(s)	1,613	18
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	289	3
Germany, FR	3	37	19	398	13	1	476	5
Ghana	(s)	(s)	0	100	0	0	101	1
Greece	0	2	(s)	380	0	(s)	386	4
Guatemala	8	34	5	0	5	0	1,138	13
Guinea	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	229	3
Honduras	4	5	(s)	0	0	0	564	6
Hong Kong	(s)	6	4	0	0	(s)	113	1
India	0	124	28	58	1	1	983	11
Indonesia	0	8	(s)	0	(s)	0	9	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	(s)	12	0	0	164	2
Israel	12	2	0	0	0	(s)	332	4
Italy	(s)	2	1	2,693	1	0	5,339	59
Jamaica	1	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	1,622	18
Japan	508	79	11	4,050	7	5	8,258	91
Korea, Republic of	1	27	7	38	1	(s)	7,090	78
Malaysia	0	1	2	(s)	0	(s)	4	(s)
Mexico	15	355	63	134	12	(s)	9,889	109
Netherlands	95	6	1	1,703	4	(s)	9,773	107
Netherlands Antilles	0	6	0	0	(s)	(s)	990	11
New Zealand	0	1	4	132	0	(s)	409	4
Nigeria	(s)	3	(s)	0	1	1	5	(s)
Norway	(s)	3	(s)	181	0	0	185	2
Panama	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	678	7
Peru	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,056	12
Philippines	0	7	1	0	(s)	1	248	3
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	112	0	0	112	1
Puerto Rico	141	37	4	0	0	(s)	604	7
Saudi Arabia	(s)	8	0	0	0	1	15	(s)
Singapore	(s)	32	1	23	3	(s)	2,854	31
South Africa	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)	166	2
Spain	0	6	1	2,145	(s)	0	2,547	28
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	(s)
Sweden	(s)	6	(s)	137	(s)	(s)	144	2
Switzerland	(s)	1	0	(s)	(s)	0	2	(s)
Thailand	(s)	27	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	286	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	25	14	0	1,273	0	0	1,407	15
United Arab Emirates	(s)	14	0	115	1	0	132	1
United Kingdom	243	7	3	633	50	(s)	2,105	23
U.S.S.R., Former	0	3	0	0	0	0	17	(s)
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	3	3	2	350	2	(s)	1,019	11
Virgin Islands	0	50	0	0	(s)	0	7,896	87
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	118	0	0	118	1
Other	1	103	1	245	5	(s)	2,030	22
Total	1,100	1,545	214	19,008	179	21	88,424	972

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
March 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,605	3	27	6	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	248	316	1,921
Algeria	37	3	0	0	0	32	0	0	142	178	215
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,568	(s)	27	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	106	139	1,707
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	1,336	-5	42	41	84	110	-4	1	56	324	1,661
Ecuador	26	-8	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-8	18
Gabon	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	25
Indonesia	83	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	(s)	2	85
Nigeria	409	0	0	0	0	32	0	(s)	(s)	32	441
Venezuela	793	3	42	41	84	76	-4	1	56	298	1,091
Non OPEC	2,272	56	107	2	-4	-61	-191	-12	374	270	2,542
Angola	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339
Argentina	25	(s)	0	0	0	17	0	(s)	(s)	17	41
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-7	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	53	0	(s)	(s)	51	51
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	-2	3	0	0	0	-9	(s)	9	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	(s)	0	9	9
Canada	829	81	42	-2	84	-8	-5	-1	27	216	1,044
China, People's Republic of	75	0	0	0	-18	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-18	57
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	-30	(s)	-1	(s)	-31	-31
Colombia	74	0	0	0	(s)	27	(s)	(s)	(s)	26	101
Congo	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	48
Egypt	24	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	8	31
France	0	1	57	0	(s)	3	-10	(s)	5	56	56
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	7	1	1
Guatemala	7	-1	-1	(s)	-3	0	0	-1	(s)	-6	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	11	7	7
Italy	0	(s)	8	0	0	0	-18	(s)	35	26	26
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	-9	-25	-72	-1	-16	-123	-123
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	-33	-35	-1	(s)	(s)	-69	-69
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	809	-18	-57	0	-1	-19	-1	-3	30	-68	741
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	-48	-12	(s)	34	-27	-27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	42	49	49
Norway	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	11	9	9
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	-1	0	0	-9	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Peru	0	0	0	0	-6	8	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	2
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	6	(s)	(s)	0	4	8	17	17
Romania	0	0	9	0	0	-22	0	(s)	0	-13	-13
Spain	0	(s)	8	(s)	-1	(s)	-25	(s)	22	3	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	(s)	5	12	12
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	4	16	16
Thailand	0	-2	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	85	0	0	0	7	13	0	(s)	(s)	20	105
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	(s)	6	-3	-3
United Kingdom	52	(s)	7	0	-6	-5	-2	(s)	20	13	65
Virgin Islands	-105	0	39	0	31	24	0	(s)	99	192	88
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Zaire	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other	0	-2	-9	-1	-38	-35	-9	-4	8	-89	-89
Total	5,213	54	176	49	80	82	-195	-11	678	911	6,124

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
January-March 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,751	4	29	4	(s)	28	-1	(s)	225	289	2,040
Algeria	43	4	0	0	0	28	0	(s)	142	173	217
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,707	(s)	29	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	78	112	1,819
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	6	5	5
Other OPEC	1,353	4	61	32	100	92	-3	(s)	52	338	1,692
Ecuador	24	-3	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	26
Gabon	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	73
Indonesia	81	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	84
Iran	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-5	-6	-6
Nigeria	429	0	0	0	0	26	0	(s)	(s)	26	455
Venezuela	747	7	61	33	100	59	-4	(s)	57	314	1,061
Non OPEC	2,233	61	87	-17	-141	64	-202	-9	356	199	2,432
Angola	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316
Argentina	21	(s)	0	0	5	11	1	(s)	3	19	40
Australia	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-8	(s)	(s)	-9	-2
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	(s)	-3	50	0	(s)	(s)	45	45
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	-1	2	0	(s)	0	-16	(s)	12	-3	-3
Brazil	0	0	8	0	-3	4	-1	(s)	(s)	6	6
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	3	3
Canada	813	99	55	1	56	4	-8	-1	26	233	1,046
China, People's Republic of	97	(s)	2	(s)	-34	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-35	62
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-3	0	(s)	-10	-1	-1	(s)	-15	-15
Colombia	92	(s)	0	0	(s)	32	(s)	(s)	(s)	31	124
Congo	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	2	21
Egypt	15	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	3	1	16
France	0	-3	25	0	-9	-1	-4	(s)	2	11	11
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	2	-2	-2
Guatemala	5	(s)	-3	(s)	-7	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-8
India	0	0	0	0	-6	0	-1	-1	4	-4	-4
Italy	0	-5	11	0	-7	-16	-30	(s)	33	-15	-15
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-1	-17	0	(s)	(s)	-18	-18
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-7	-19	-45	-1	-5	-90	-90
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-10	-40	-27	(s)	(s)	5	-73	-73
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	773	-23	-52	1	-2	-11	-1	-4	21	-72	701
Netherlands	0	(s)	(s)	0	-64	-23	-19	(s)	24	-82	-82
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	3	-10	21	0	(s)	32	46	46
Norway	6	0	3	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	7	8	14
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	15	15
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	0	-3	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Peru	0	0	0	0	-6	20	(s)	(s)	(s)	14	14
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-2	5	(s)	(s)	0	5	10	18	18
Romania	0	0	3	0	-2	-8	0	(s)	0	-7	-7
Spain	0	-1	3	(s)	-1	2	-24	(s)	22	2	2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	-2	(s)	2	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	0	1	5	5
Thailand	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	80	0	2	0	5	19	0	(s)	2	28	108
Turkey	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-14	(s)	2	-13	-13
United Kingdom	57	(s)	8	0	-7	2	-7	(s)	15	11	68
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Virgin Islands	-82	0	37	0	41	47	0	-1	96	220	138
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	1
Zaire	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Other	0	-2	-8	-2	-34	-20	-15	-3	15	-68	-68
Total	5,337	68	178	19	-41	185	-207	-9	633	827	6,164

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,214	76,942	729,284	12,912	72,773	907,125
Refinery	14,147	13,806	47,703	2,369	22,519	100,544
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,048	61,887	97,065	9,604	33,939	203,543
Leases	19	1,249	16,005	939	1,069	19,281
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,511	0	0	568,511
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	15,246	15,246
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	150,810	164,753	239,344	18,928	88,315	662,150
Refinery	49,467	67,469	144,770	13,345	60,778	335,829
Bulk Terminal	77,227	59,369	49,793	2,673	21,856	210,918
Pipeline	23,988	36,188	41,771	2,664	5,581	110,192
Natural Gas Processing Plant	128	1,727	3,010	246	100	5,211
Pentanes Plus	70	2,236	4,135	140	21	6,602
Refinery	0	245	263	6	7	521
Bulk Terminal	40	1,096	2,050	0	0	3,186
Pipeline	0	730	1,218	67	0	2,015
Natural Gas Processing Plant	30	165	604	67	14	880
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,514	24,875	40,974	1,134	2,020	72,517
Refinery	1,108	3,080	9,969	402	1,221	15,780
Bulk Terminal	1,094	13,000	21,784	82	713	36,673
Pipeline	1,214	7,233	6,815	471	0	15,733
Natural Gas Processing Plant	98	1,562	2,406	179	86	4,331
Ethane/Ethylene	0	4,156	11,262	192	0	15,610
Refinery	0	3	794	0	0	797
Bulk Terminal	0	2,052	7,208	0	0	9,260
Pipeline	0	1,558	2,818	186	0	4,562
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	543	442	6	0	991
Propane/Propylene	2,413	13,384	15,656	426	685	32,564
Refinery	311	1,298	4,005	94	131	5,839
Bulk Terminal	944	7,207	7,998	82	486	16,717
Pipeline	1,098	4,254	2,625	159	0	8,136
Natural Gas Processing Plant	60	625	1,028	91	68	1,872
Normal Butane/Butylene	786	4,677	8,789	319	984	15,555
Refinery	606	1,227	3,267	192	748	6,040
Bulk Terminal	148	2,411	4,063	0	224	6,846
Pipeline	0	724	810	70	0	1,604
Natural Gas Processing Plant	32	315	649	57	12	1,065
Isobutane	315	2,658	5,267	197	351	8,788
Refinery	191	552	1,903	116	342	3,104
Bulk Terminal	2	1,330	2,515	0	3	3,850
Pipeline	116	697	562	56	0	1,431
Natural Gas Processing Plant	6	79	287	25	6	403
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,444	231	1,494	31	2,979	7,179
Refinery	2,444	231	1,494	31	2,979	7,179
Unfinished Oils	14,248	16,264	50,554	2,514	23,000	106,580
Refinery						
Napthas and Lighter	3,201	4,185	13,175	735	3,599	24,895
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,626	1,341	8,980	447	3,975	18,369
Heavy Gas Oils	5,948	6,037	18,534	735	11,690	42,944
Residium	1,473	4,701	9,865	597	3,736	20,372
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,072	7,847	16,423	2,051	7,119	38,512
Refinery	4,661	6,938	16,048	2,045	6,525	36,217
Bulk Terminal	380	578	290	6	35	1,289
Pipeline	31	331	85	0	559	1,006

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	18	34	0	1	53
Refinery	0	18	34	0	1	53
Finished Motor Gasoline	58,416	49,112	49,408	4,835	19,529	181,300
Refinery	13,217	11,549	20,269	2,109	6,933	54,077
Bulk Terminal	31,312	21,615	9,444	1,493	10,435	74,299
Pipeline	13,887	15,948	19,695	1,233	2,161	52,924
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	40	533	469	1,024	1,935	4,001
Refinery	9	130	276	534	588	1,537
Bulk Terminal	31	276	78	285	1,233	1,903
Pipeline	0	127	115	205	114	561
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	58,376	48,579	48,939	3,811	17,594	177,299
Refinery	13,208	11,419	19,993	1,575	6,345	52,540
Bulk Terminal	31,281	21,339	9,366	1,208	9,202	72,396
Pipeline	13,887	15,821	19,580	1,028	2,047	52,363
Finished Aviation Gasoline	216	429	464	48	421	1,578
Refinery	13	81	431	36	134	695
Bulk Terminal	203	246	33	12	283	777
Pipeline	0	102	0	0	4	106
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	495	1,087	1,657	250	1,422	4,911
Refinery	86	466	1,251	139	494	2,436
Bulk Terminal	291	371	155	0	438	1,255
Pipeline	118	250	251	111	490	1,220
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,146	7,510	15,275	659	6,276	38,866
Refinery	1,559	2,790	7,046	329	3,512	15,236
Bulk Terminal	4,063	2,340	1,924	214	1,837	10,378
Pipeline	3,524	2,380	6,305	116	927	13,252
Kerosene	1,543	1,323	1,175	74	54	4,169
Refinery	105	640	681	54	43	1,523
Bulk Terminal	1,312	547	258	20	6	2,143
Pipeline	126	136	236	0	5	503
Distillate Fuel Oil	31,062	30,043	23,387	2,801	10,446	97,739
Refinery	5,273	9,200	12,229	1,389	5,118	33,209
Bulk Terminal	20,701	11,902	4,044	746	3,956	41,349
Pipeline	5,088	8,941	7,114	666	1,372	23,181
Residual Fuel Oil^a	14,308	3,540	14,057	719	7,812	40,436
Refinery	1,714	2,379	6,926	719	4,817	16,555
Bulk Terminal	12,594	1,161	7,131	0	2,932	23,818
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	63	63
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,738	217	1,167	56	706	5,884
Refinery	463	34	1,142	56	632	2,327
Bulk Terminal	3,275	183	25	0	74	3,557
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,385	701	3,995	341	1,011	10,433
Refinery	989	306	762	341	668	3,066
Bulk Terminal	3,396	395	3,233	0	343	7,367
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,185	2,622	8,895	322	6,032	24,056
Refinery	262	2,039	5,022	322	3,517	11,162
Bulk Terminal	5,923	583	3,873	0	2,515	12,894
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	394	292	1,424	8	59	2,177
Refinery	394	292	1,424	8	59	2,177

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	4	1,365	2	261	1,636
Refinery	4	4	1,365	2	261	1,636
Special Naphthas	274	508	1,091	2	56	1,931
Refinery	87	388	1,039	2	56	1,572
Bulk Terminal	187	120	52	0	0	359
Lubricants	2,813	1,524	6,133	0	1,807	12,277
Refinery	1,028	695	5,371	0	856	7,950
Bulk Terminal	1,785	829	762	0	951	4,327
Waxes	199	131	517	31	122	1,000
Refinery	199	131	517	31	122	1,000
Petroleum Coke	1,171	3,336	3,483	97	2,043	10,130
Refinery	1,171	3,336	3,483	97	2,043	10,130
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,919	14,180	5,088	3,516	2,768	30,471
Refinery	2,067	8,641	3,951	3,416	2,516	20,591
Bulk Terminal	2,852	5,539	1,137	100	252	9,880
Miscellaneous Products	502	263	1,206	16	99	2,086
Refinery	89	101	425	16	81	712
Bulk Terminal	413	25	729	0	18	1,185
Pipeline	0	137	52	0	0	189
Total Stocks, All Oils	166,024	241,695	968,628	31,840	161,088	1,569,275

^a Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
PAD District I	40	44,489	1,417	25,974	14,308	1,315
Connecticut	0	1,865	10	956	51	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	15	2,649	75	1,645	886	W
Florida	0	5,514	59	1,763	1,179	117
Georgia	0	2,295	69	806	209	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	1,214	117	1,464	523	W
Massachusetts	0	1,745	87	1,534	919	W
New Jersey	3	12,538	53	6,253	4,121	W
New York	1	5,308	237	4,015	2,576	W
North Carolina	2	2,002	140	1,106	370	W
Pennsylvania	2	4,547	345	3,313	805	W
Rhode Island	0	914	W	497	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,156	105	588	W	W
Virginia	8	2,592	88	1,917	2,214	W
West Virginia	9	150	W	117	W	W
PAD District II	408	32,758	1,187	21,102	3,540	9,130
Illinois	58	6,852	136	3,935	1,269	812
Indiana	138	4,559	70	2,728	688	W
Iowa	0	1,280	W	1,446	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	49	2,586	11	1,843	40	6,024
Kentucky	9	1,151	73	575	W	W
Michigan	35	2,863	136	1,902	166	352
Minnesota	1	1,843	W	1,503	232	W
Missouri	4	1,092	W	609	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	20	846	W	734	W	W
Ohio	4	3,924	489	2,154	312	W
Oklahoma	88	1,950	W	1,367	351	802
Tennessee	0	1,790	51	834	199	W
Wisconsin	0	2,022	W	1,472	23	W
PAD District III	354	29,359	939	16,273	14,057	13,031
Alabama	0	1,223	42	657	525	61
Arkansas	0	761	W	328	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,311	199	3,139	6,340	2,063
Mississippi	0	2,230	10	1,384	W	643
New Mexico	45	227	W	167	19	W
Texas	309	19,607	679	10,598	6,802	10,170
PAD District IV	819	2,783	74	2,135	719	267
Colorado	71	830	W	432	W	W
Idaho	92	241	W	156	W	W
Montana	302	896	W	632	100	22
Utah	138	443	W	504	135	127
Wyoming	216	373	W	411	W	55
PAD District V	1,821	15,547	49	9,074	7,749	585
Alaska	35	508	W	919	W	W
Arizona	154	497	W	170	W	W
California	409	10,586	44	5,128	5,221	139
Hawaii	52	603	W	404	W	W
Nevada	10	208	W	66	W	W
Oregon	269	686	W	582	114	W
Washington	892	2,459	W	1,805	1,212	43
U.S. Total	3,440	124,936	3,666	74,558	40,373	24,428

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	90	0	0	105	1,429	255	0	0	49,005
Petroleum Products	6,976	26	0	3,802	5,632	2,913	0	77,447	21,498
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	96	1	0	0	737
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,167	3,431	104	0	1,919	3,308
Unfinished Oils	11	0	0	8	0	0	0	154	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	22	0	0	119	0	0	0	53	379
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,701	0	0	1,578	961	1,686	0	49,378	10,309
Leaded	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Unleaded	4,701	0	0	1,578	960	1,686	0	49,378	10,307
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	16	13	0	153	110
Jet Fuel	301	0	0	126	362	753	0	8,432	2,489
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	109	9
Kerosene-Type	301	0	0	126	312	753	0	8,323	2,480
Kerosene	13	0	0	45	0	0	0	214	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,874	0	0	523	196	356	0	15,340	3,700
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	20	487	0	0	920	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	54
Lubricants	9	26	0	195	29	0	0	429	398
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	255	14
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	21	11	0	0	27	0
Total	7,066	26	0	3,907	7,061	3,168	0	77,447	70,503

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,808	1,397	0	0	0	11,572	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,370	1,501	1,396	1,119	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	88	169	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	641	1,227	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,458	407	0	777	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	353	45	0	172	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,105	362	0	605	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	367	90	0	183	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	181	86	0	158	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	186	4	0	25	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	462	275	0	159	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,370	5,309	2,793	1,119	0	0	11,572	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	90	0	0	1,429	255	0	49,005
Petroleum Products	6,833	0	2,566	5,057	2,913	62,133	17,877
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	96	1	0	737
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,167	3,431	104	1,634	3,308
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	119	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,667	0	929	961	1,686	40,108	8,668
Leaded	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Unleaded	4,667	0	929	960	1,686	40,108	8,666
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	13	0	100
Jet Fuel	301	0	101	362	753	6,917	2,174
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	50	0	109	9
Kerosene-Type	301	0	101	312	753	6,808	2,165
Kerosene	10	0	36	0	0	214	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,855	0	214	196	356	13,260	2,890
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	6,923	0	2,566	6,486	3,168	62,133	66,882

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,808	1,397	0	3,628	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,287	1,501	1,396	1,119	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	88	169	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	641	1,227	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,458	407	0	777	0	0
Leaded	0	353	45	0	172	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,105	362	0	605	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	367	90	0	183	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	181	86	0	158	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	186	4	0	25	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	462	275	0	159	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,287	5,309	2,793	1,119	3,628	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	143	26	0	1,236	575	0	15,314	503
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0
Unfinished Oils	11	0	0	8	0	0	154	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	22	0	0	0	0	0	53	53
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	0	0	649	0	0	9,270	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	34	0	0	649	0	0	9,270	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	16	0	153	10
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	25	0	0	1,515	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	25	0	0	1,515	0
Kerosene	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	19	0	0	309	0	0	2,080	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	20	487	0	920	415
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	185
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	20	487	0	606	230
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	25
Lubricants	9	26	0	195	29	0	429	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	43	0	255	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	21	0	0	27	0
Total	143	26	0	1,341	575	0	15,314	503

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,944
Petroleum Products	1,497	13,314	3,621	83	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	26	128	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	379	33	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	555	8,715	1,641	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	555	8,715	1,641	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	36	107	10	50	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,515	315	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,515	315	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	465	1,615	810	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	505	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	129	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	376	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	74	69	54	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	309	120	398	0	0	0	0
Waxes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	255	14	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,497	13,314	3,621	83	0	0	7,944

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	105	90	15	52,903	1,789	51,114
Petroleum Products	81,249	7,002	74,247	29,975	12,347	17,628
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	825	97	728
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,086	0	3,086	3,949	4,702	-753
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	435	1,837	-1,402
Propane/Propylene	2,890	0	2,890	2,430	2,251	179
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	310	354	-44
Isobutane	196	0	196	774	260	514
Unfinished Oils	162	11	151	11	8	3
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	172	22	150	401	119	282
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,956	4,701	46,255	15,417	4,225	11,192
Leaded	0	0	0	47	1	46
Unleaded	50,956	4,701	46,255	15,370	4,224	11,146
Finished Aviation Gasoline	153	0	153	110	29	81
Jet Fuel	8,558	301	8,257	2,880	1,241	1,639
Naphtha-Type	109	0	109	95	50	45
Kerosene-Type	8,449	301	8,148	2,785	1,191	1,594
Kerosene	259	13	246	13	45	-32
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,863	1,874	13,989	5,849	1,075	4,774
Residual Fuel Oil	940	0	940	0	507	-507
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	45	-45	45	0	45
Special Naphthas	168	0	168	54	0	54
Lubricants	624	35	589	407	224	183
Waxes	5	0	5	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	255	0	255	14	43	-29
Miscellaneous Products	48	0	48	0	32	-32
Total	81,354	7,092	74,262	82,878	14,136	68,742

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	14,398	49,005	-34,607	255	5,205	-4,950	0	11,572	-11,572
Petroleum Products	7,054	101,315	-94,261	2,913	4,016	-1,103	3,489	0	3,489
Pentanes Plus	265	737	-472	1	257	-256	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,658	5,227	-569	104	1,868	-1,764	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,466	231	2,235	0	833	-833	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,480	4,117	-2,637	102	534	-432	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	525	178	347	2	305	-303	0	0	0
Isobutane	187	701	-514	0	196	-196	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	154	-154	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	465	-465	0	0	0	33	0	33
Finished Motor Gasoline	961	61,145	-60,184	1,686	1,184	502	2,235	0	2,235
Leaded	1	355	-354	0	217	-217	525	0	525
Unleaded	960	60,790	-59,830	1,686	967	719	1,710	0	1,710
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	313	-297	13	0	13	50	0	50
Jet Fuel	362	11,288	-10,926	753	273	480	550	0	550
Naphtha-Type	50	299	-249	0	244	-244	339	0	339
Kerosene-Type	312	10,989	-10,677	753	29	724	211	0	211
Kerosene	0	214	-214	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	196	19,502	-19,306	356	434	-78	621	0	621
Residual Fuel Oil	487	920	-433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	222	-222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	55	827	-772	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	43	269	-226	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	27	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21,452	150,320	-128,868	3,168	9,221	-6,053	3,489	11,572	-8,083

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



ank trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.

11-11-11

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

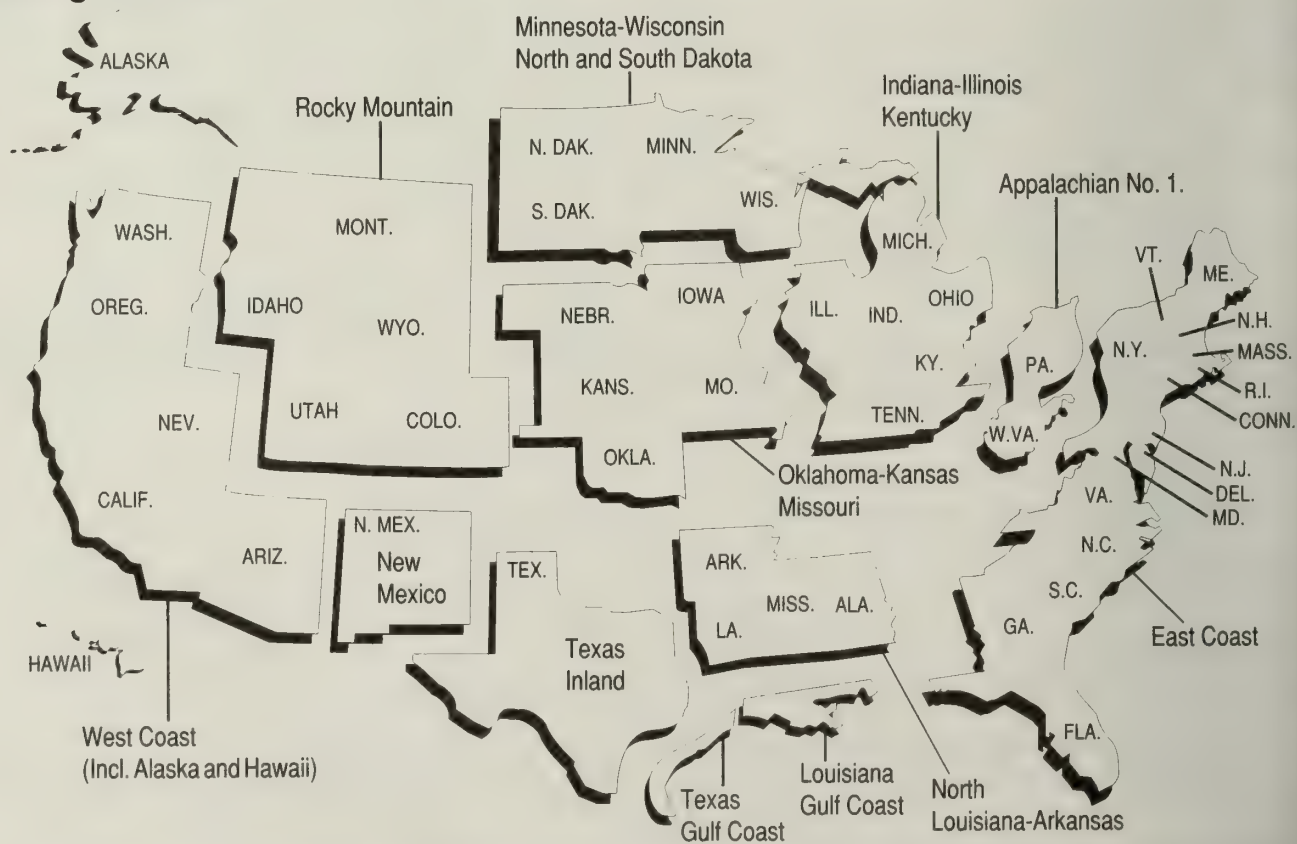
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

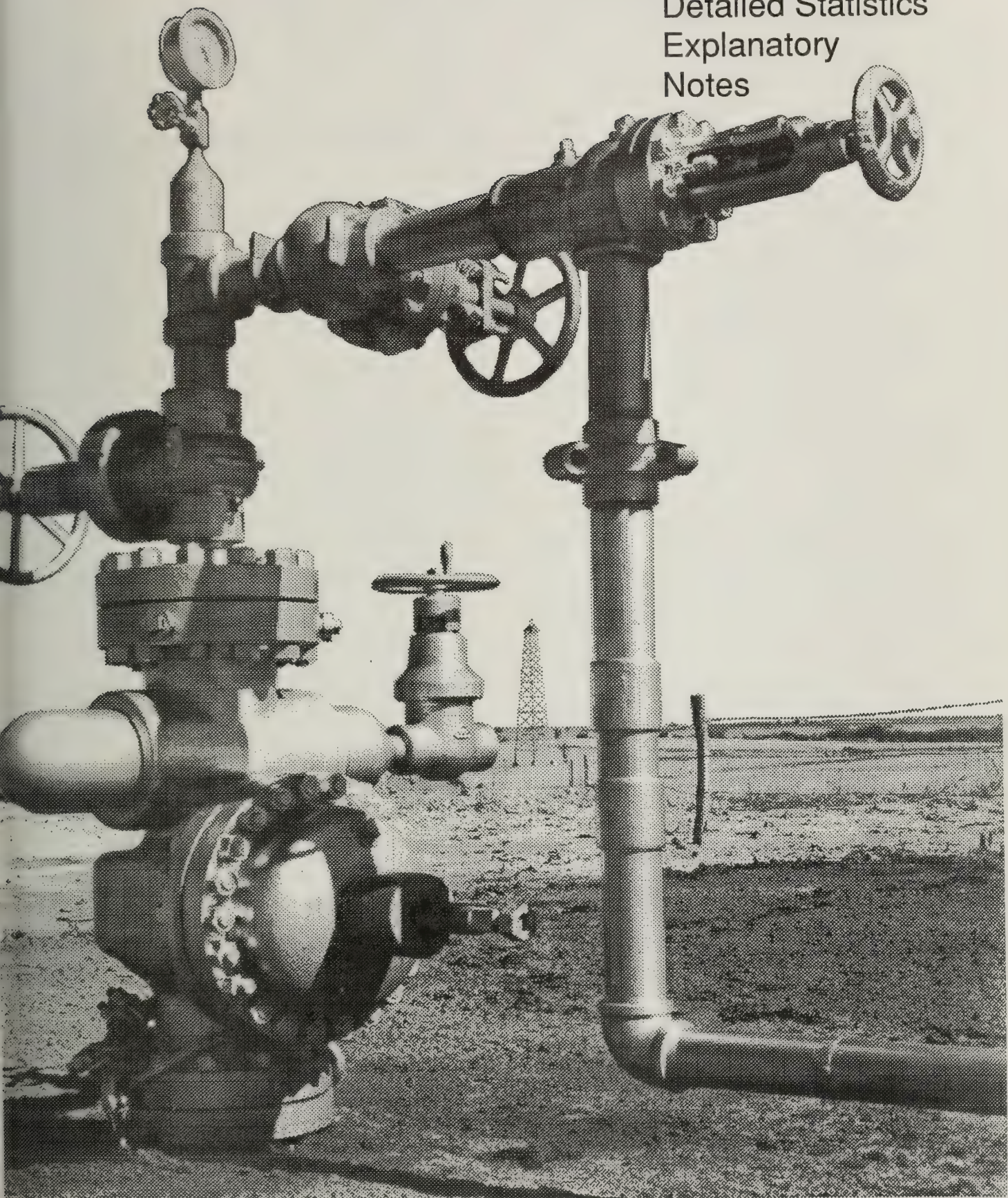


Refining Districts

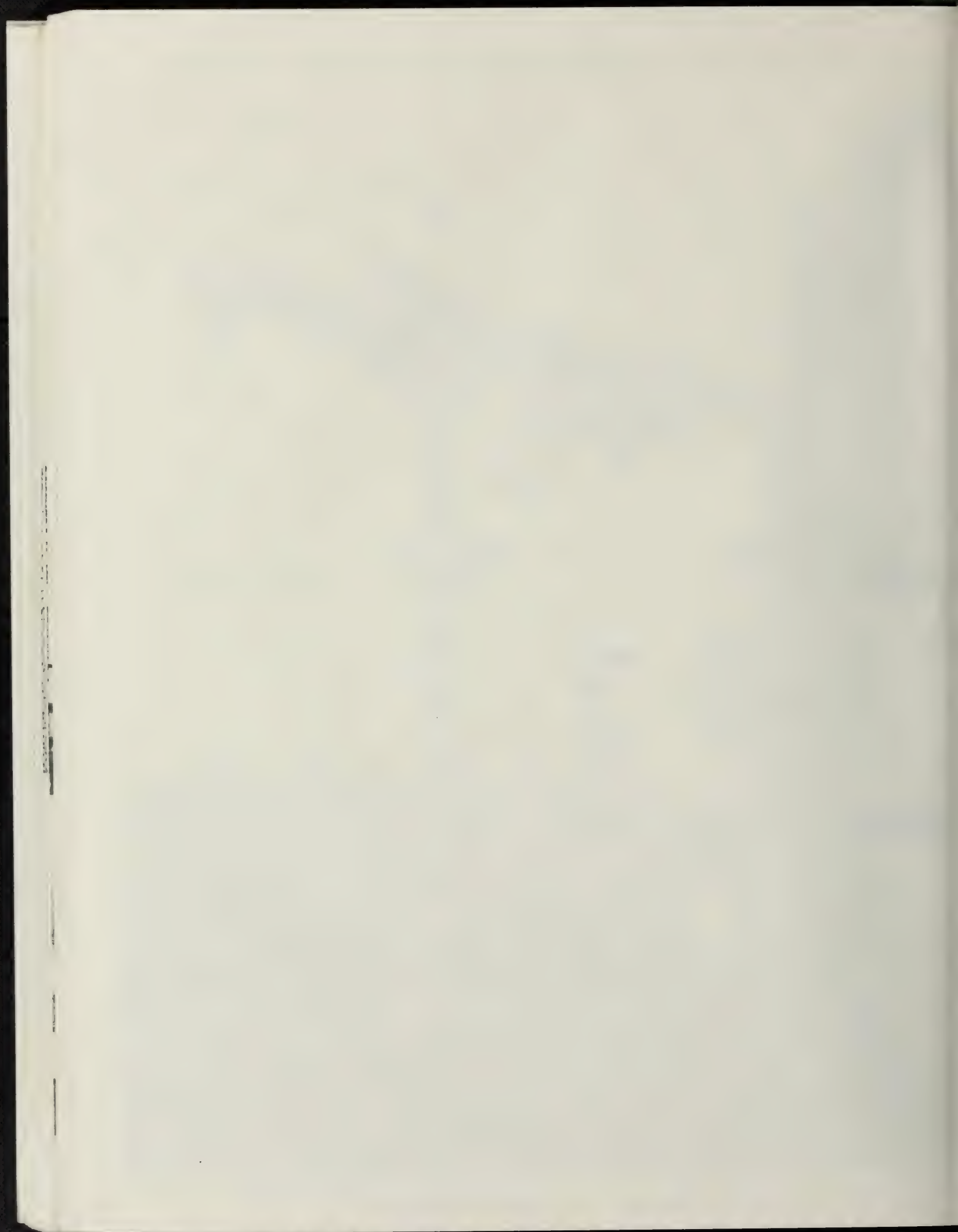


Appendix B

Detailed Statistics
Explanatory
Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the April 1990 issue and dealt with the years 1985 through 1989. Subsequent updates to this article will be published in the April issue of this publication.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S.

possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is

submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on PSM Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding PSA table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the PSM (and corresponding PSA tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816, "*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*," and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a

decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of inter-district movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA es-

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92	3-92	4-92
Reported State Data ^c																		
1-14-91	1763	0																
2-14-91	4494	1919	0															
3-14-91	6841	4648	1935	0														
4-14-91	6947	6880	4642	1930	0													
5-14-91	7395	7311	6848	2379	1961	0												
6-14-91	7405	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0											
7-14-91	7404	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0										
8-14-91	7451	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0									
9-14-91	7452	7398	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0								
10-14-91	7452	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0							
11-14-91	7452	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853	0						
12-14-91	7453	7400	7371	7501	7424	7374	7281	7194	7195	4862	2607	1905	0					
1-14-92	7453	7400	7370	7501	7424	7374	7283	7198	7221	6779	4851	2672	1786	0				
2-14-92	7453	7400	7372	7502	7425	7374	7285	7198	7224	7187	6832	4985	2589	1788	0			
3-14-92	7453	7400	7370	7502	7425	7375	7285	7201	7226	7192	7249	6913	4892	2674	1854	0		
4-14-92	7453	7400	7467	7602	7513	7472	7377	7290	7317	7282	7336	7402	6898	6766	2634	1875	0	
5-14-92	7453	7400	7471	7607	7516	7481	7374	7287	7313	7282	7333	7409	7331	7277	4860	2434	1849	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
5-14-92	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	18	29	33
	Month of Production																	
	11-90	12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92	3-92	4-92
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	7187	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302	7270	7344	7360	7324	7279
Interim ^f	7308	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	7307	7281	7363	7373	7315	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7333	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	7357	7171	7219	7168	
Revised	7349	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265	7362	7242	7156	7176	7231		
Final ^g	7387	7338																

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91. Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are counted as having monthly reported production in 1991 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-92.

^e Original estimates, through October 1990, were made on the first of each month. As of November 1990, original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual 1990*, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

timates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.
- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export

documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e.,

3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks¹
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	—
Other Primary	NA	380	351	—
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products ...	1,121	1,425	1,461	—
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	—
Finished	NA	214	202	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	—
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	—
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	—
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

¹ Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA

survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ^a
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

^a FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three sub-districts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record

keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
 - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
 - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:
 - Naphthas and lighter
 - Kerosene and light gas oils
 - Heavy gas oils
 - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks ^a (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

^a Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
 - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL

inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.
- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
 - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
 - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
 - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
 - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
 - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

- Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
- Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"

- A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables

- A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.

- Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

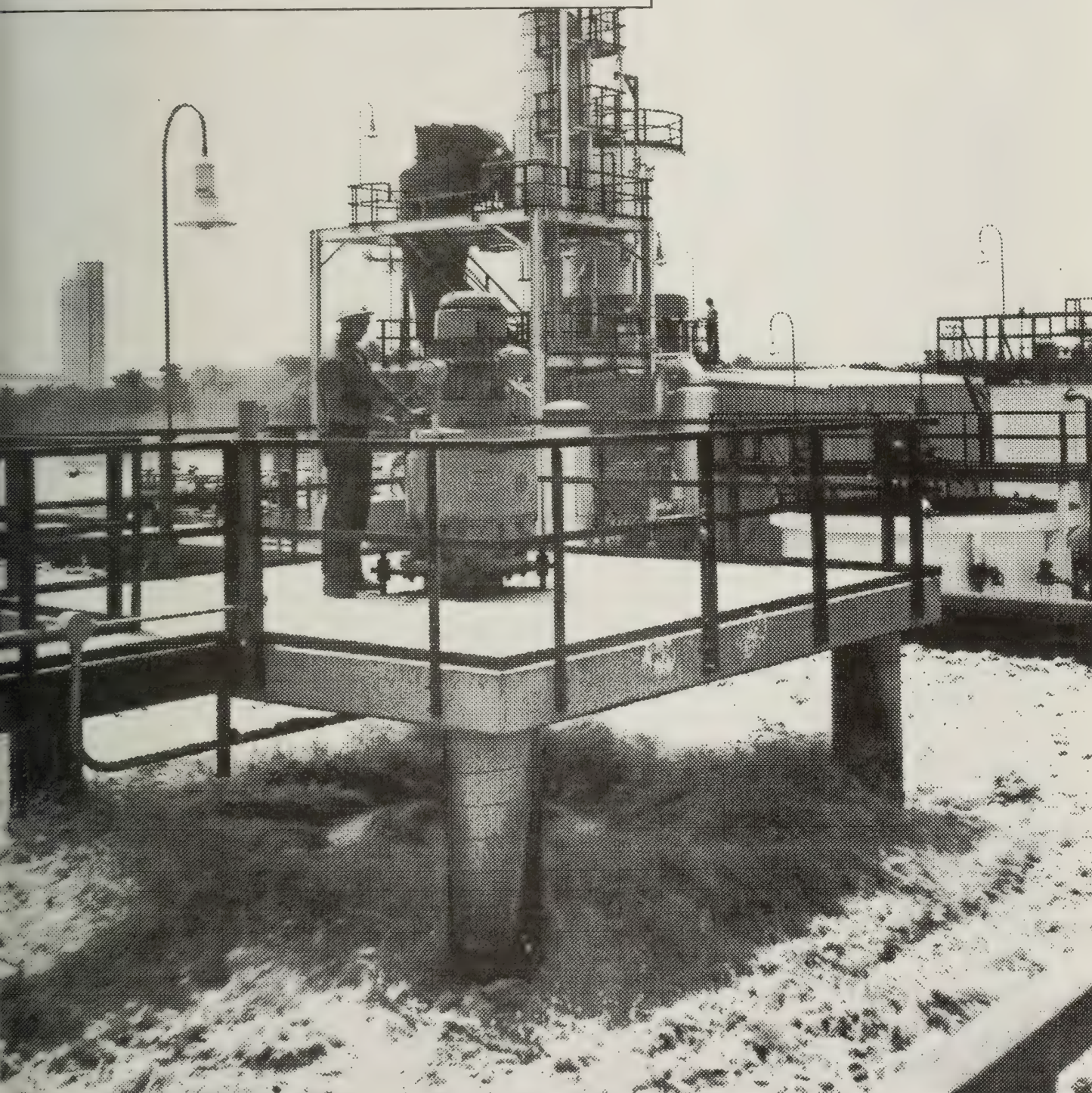
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the *PSA*.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Difference
Inputs	14,116	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Crude Oil	12,923	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Pentanes Plus	166	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	378	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	246	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	132	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	104	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	525	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	19	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Production	16,694	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pentanes Plus	309	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	1,814	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	573	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	946	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	123	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	172	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Hydrocarbons	135	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,043	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Leaded	133	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	6,911	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,350	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	152	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,199	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	67	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,818	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	964	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	120	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	281	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas	45	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	155	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	598	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Still Gas	642	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	61	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Imports	7,593	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Crude Oil	5,885	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Pentanes Plus	28	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs	139	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Propane/Propylene	90	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	4	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	4	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	461	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	237	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Leaded	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unleaded	237	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	39	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	31	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene	33	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	227	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	352	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	13	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	114	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	22	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

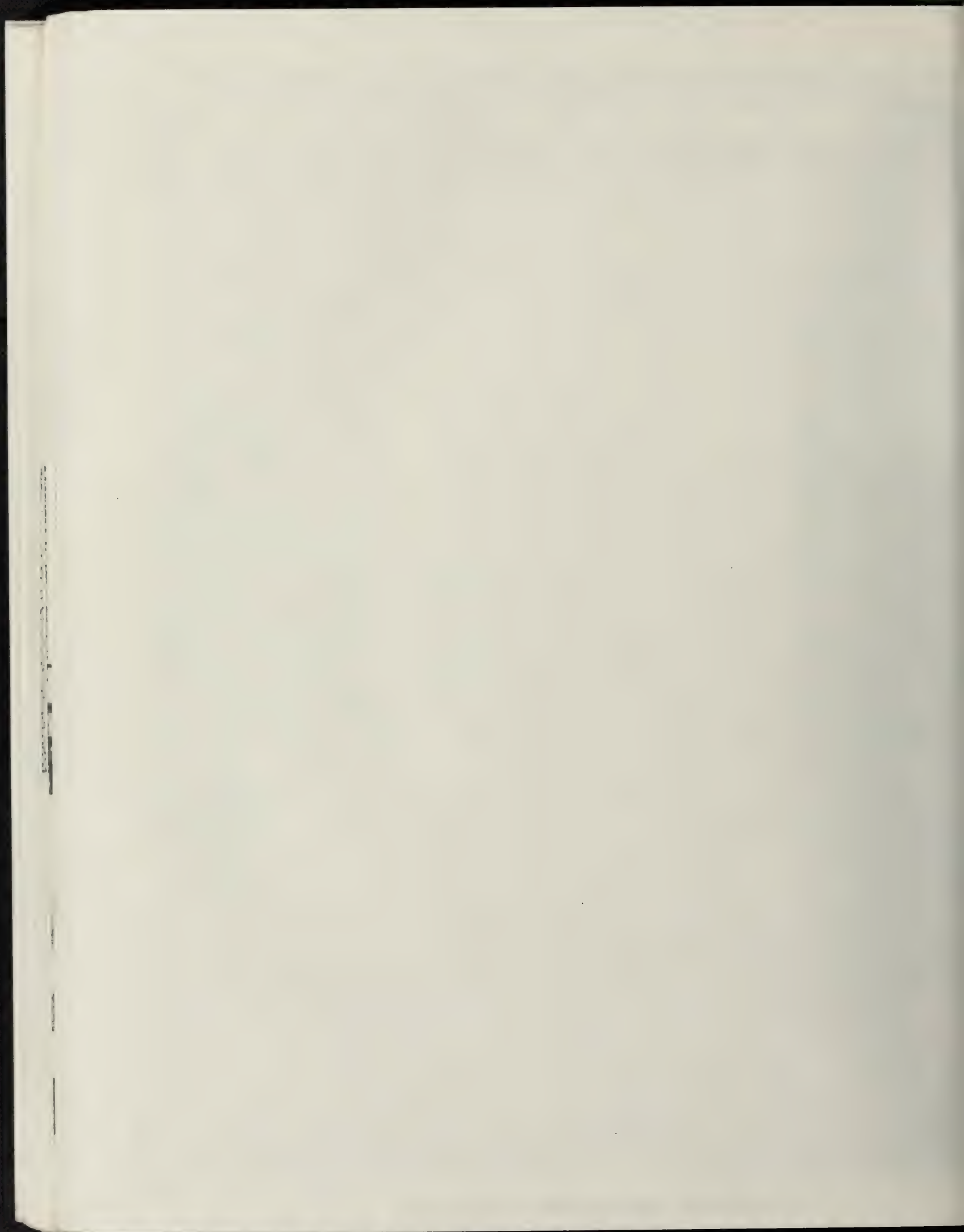
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
(Thousand Barrels)...	1,039,844	463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	341,164	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Refined Gasolines Plus	6,358	-115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-115
Gasolines	78,212	-51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-51
Gasoline/Ethylene	16,607	-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-19
Propane/Propylene	38,880	-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-27
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,369	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Isobutane	10,356	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-13
Other Hydrocarbons	5,440	838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	838
Distilled Oils	101,770	-342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-342
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	38,278	-179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-179
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp. ...	55	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Unleaded Motor Gasoline	191,007	-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-85
Leaded	4,936	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Unleaded	186,071	-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-85
Unleaded Aviation Gasoline ...	1,779	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Fuel	44,690	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Jet-A Type Jet	4,836	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
Jet-B Type Jet	39,854	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
Jet-C Type Jet	4,720	-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-41
Jet-D Type Jet	126,719	-215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-215
Jet-E Type Jet	44,327	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209
Jet-F Type Jet	1,639	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-G Type Jet	1,509	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-H Type Jet	2,186	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Jet-I Type Jet	12,279	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Jet-J Type Jet	1,004	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-K Type Jet	9,887	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-L Type Jet	24,819	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
Jet-M Type Jet	2,002	-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-76
Jet-N Type Jet	16,982	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Jet-O Type Jet	26	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-P Type Jet	200	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Jet-Q Type Jet	1,912	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Jet-R Type Jet	612	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Jet-S Type Jet	1,223	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Jet-T Type Jet	109	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Jet-U Type Jet	-32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jet-V Type Jet	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-W Type Jet	-191	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Jet-X Type Jet	-27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Jet-Y Type Jet	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-Z Type Jet	6,893	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Jet-AA Type Jet	133	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-AB Type Jet	6,761	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Jet-AC Type Jet	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-AD Type Jet	1,477	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-7
Jet-AE Type Jet	156	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Jet-AF Type Jet	1,321	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-5
Jet-AG Type Jet	113	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jet-AH Type Jet	3,226	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Jet-AI Type Jet	1,313	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Jet-AJ Type Jet	128	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-AL Type Jet	402	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-AM Type Jet	38	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Jet-AN Type Jet	151	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet-AO Type Jet	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-AP Type Jet	383	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-AQ Type Jet	188	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Jet-AR Type Jet	642	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet-AS Type Jet	72	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-11

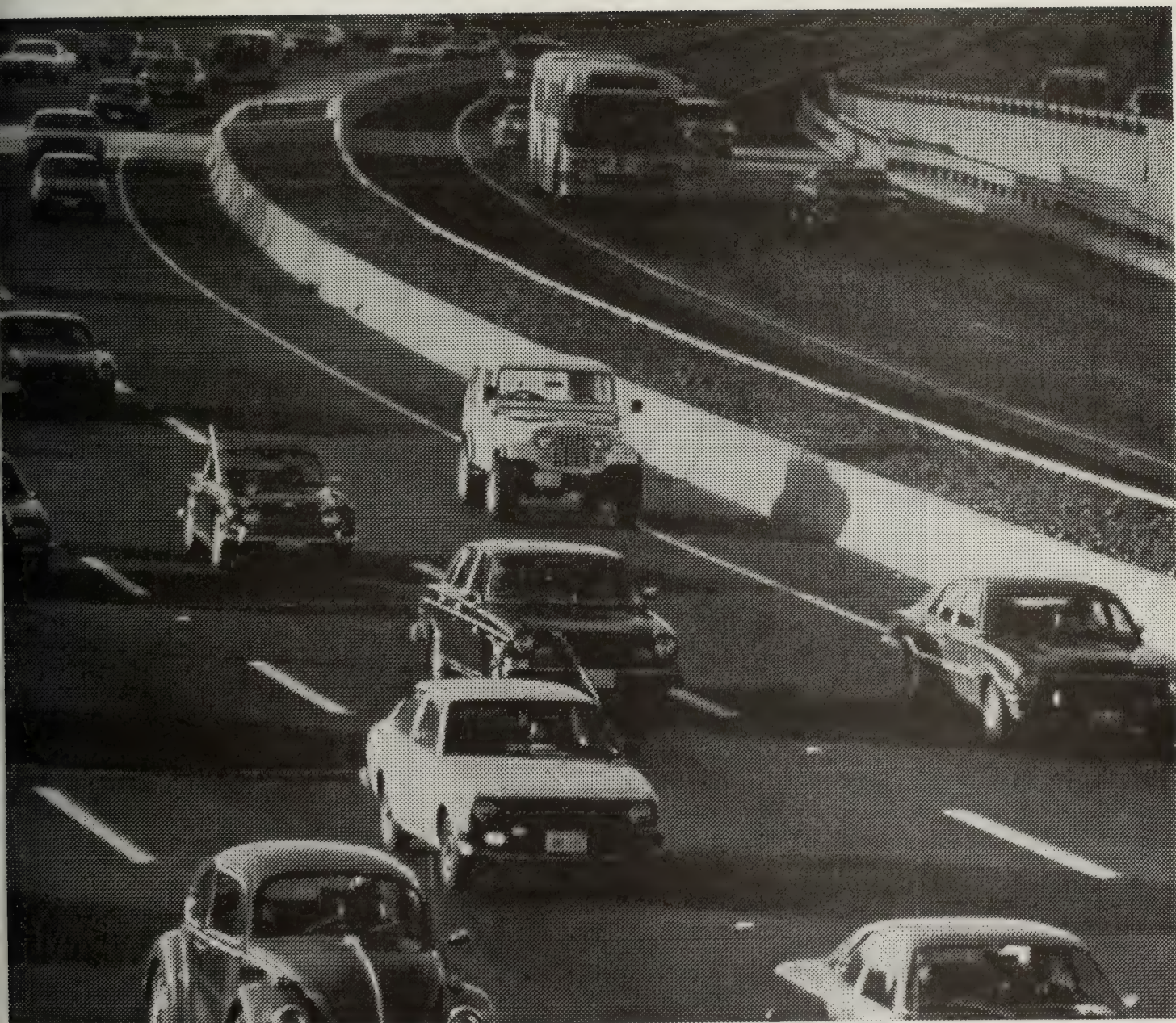
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.



Appendix D

EIA 819 Monthly Oxygenate Report



The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 include provisions intended to reduce toxic vehicle emissions.



Oxygenate Summary

Beginning with the March 1992 issue of the Petroleum Supply Monthly, results of the Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" are presented. Information regarding this survey is provided in the "Explanatory Notes" which follow the detailed tables in Appendix D. These data are also published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report starting with the week ending March 20, 1992.

The monthly oxygenate report monitors the activity of the industry in responding to the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The industry is growing and has never before been surveyed about oxygenate production, storage, imports and blending. The data presented here are the most accurate data available. However, they may still contain inaccuracies due to respondent misunderstanding or frames deficiencies. We are working with the industry to improve the data.

This issue presents oxygenate data for April 1992, as well as revised data for January, February, and March 1992. The most significant revisions were made to the ending stock levels of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). Extensive follow-up contacts with all EIA respondents resulted in resubmissions from several large companies.

Beginning with the next issue, which presents May 1992 oxygenate data, the following will be dropped from publication due to insufficient data to warrant inclusion: All Other Oxygenates data in Table D1; Fuel Ethanol Imports in Tables D1 and D2; and Table D3. When data become sufficient to warrant presentation, they will be reinserted.

Highlights

As of April 30, 1992, U.S. stocks of MTBE were 14,943 thousand barrels, representing a 1.0 million barrel increase compared to the previous month.

During February, March, and April 1992, a significant portion of MTBE production (22, 47, and 40 percent, respectively) was added to stocks, as opposed to being blended into motor gasoline.

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, April 1992

Products	April 1992		March 1992		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,047	68	2,096	68	8,608	71
Stocks	1,457	—	1,462	—	—	—
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into Motor Gasoline ^a	2,053	68	^R 1,921	62	8,056	67
MTBE						
Production	2,488	83	2,845	92	11,316	94
Stocks	14,943	—	^R 13,958	—	—	—
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	1,316	44	^R 1,161	37	5,578	46
Other Oxygenates^b						
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks	W	W	W	W	W	W
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W

Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	78	71	68	68								
Stocks (thous. bbls.) ^R	1,076	1,287	1,462	1,457								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline ^a	68	68	62	68								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	85	93	100	82								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	73	66	63	64								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	532	662	791	794								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	248	344	394	452								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	27	11	20	14								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.) ^R	184	177	156	114								
Imports	W	W	W	W								

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production imports, minus stock change.

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
U.S.												
Production	101	99	92	83								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 11,986	^R 12,621	^R 13,958	14,943								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	53	^R 50	37	44								
Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,086	2,944	3,551	3,929								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	7	6	10	9								
West (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
Central (PADD III)												
Production	88	82	77	69								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 5,104	^R 5,711	^R 6,058	6,707								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	24	24	11	20								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
North Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	^R 3,405	^R 3,612	^R 4,004	4,067								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	^R 13	14	13	13								

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	93	82	90	98								
Stocks (thous. bbls.) ^R	3,436	3,017	3,371	3,878								
Imports	17	16	20	26								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	1	1	1	1								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	439	406	580	640								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	340	342	345	281								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	85	75	86	94								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	2,556	2,189	2,345	2,895								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D5. Monthly All Other Oxygenates Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992^a
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
U.S.												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
West (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								
East Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W								
Imports	W	W	W	W								
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W								

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 21, 1992.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun a new oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, stocks and blending into motor gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables D1-D5 of this appendix as follows:

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D5. Monthly All Other Oxygenates Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819 survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819 was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A-D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819 is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1990. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819 focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other

sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables D1-D5 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819 has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, stocks, and blending by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1990 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819 Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$. An oxygenate blend stock. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})$. An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH) . A light volatile alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Motor Gasoline Blending of Oxygenates. Blending of gasoline and oxygenates under the Environmental Protection Agency's "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rule (56 FR (February 11, 1991)).

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent al-

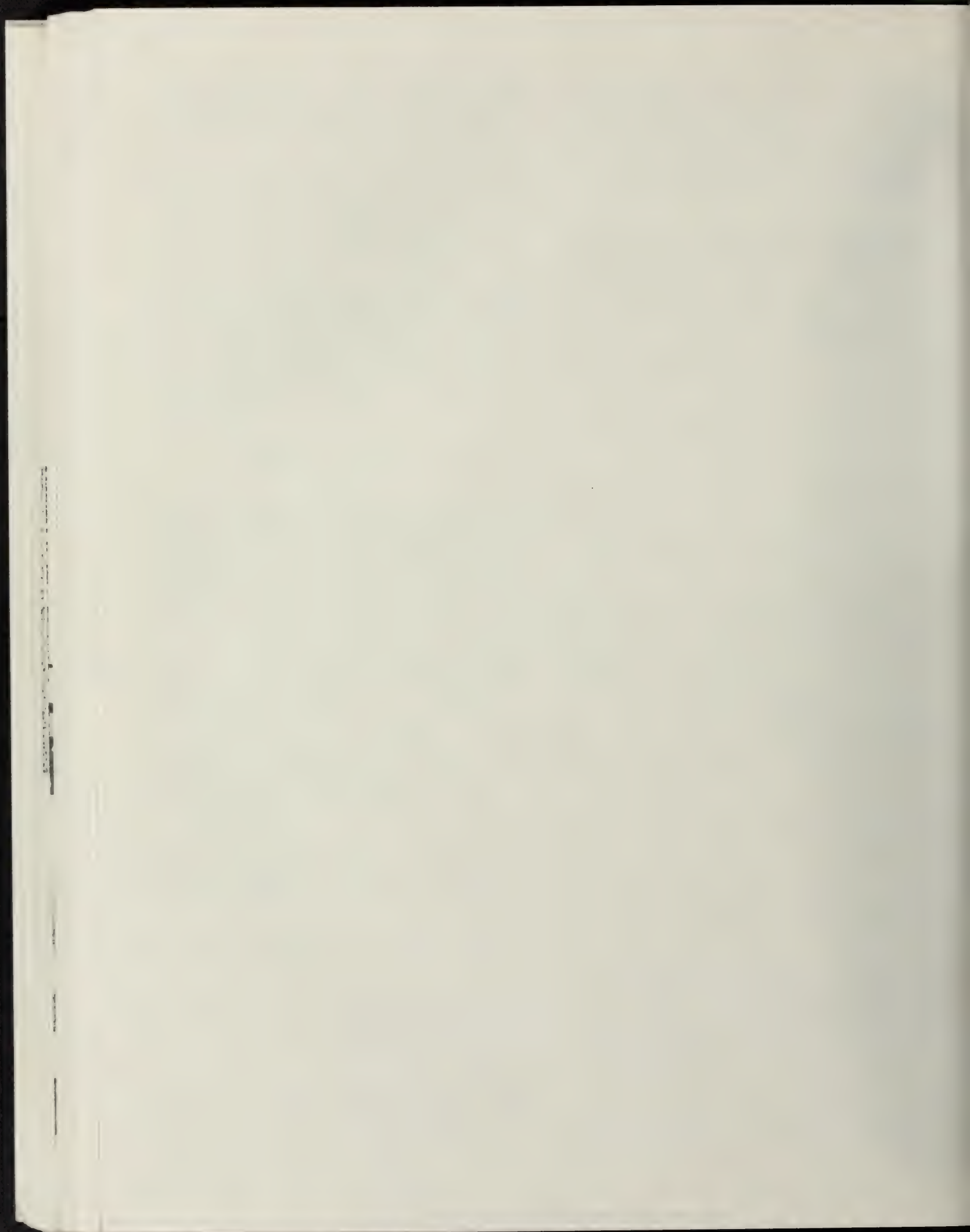
cohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

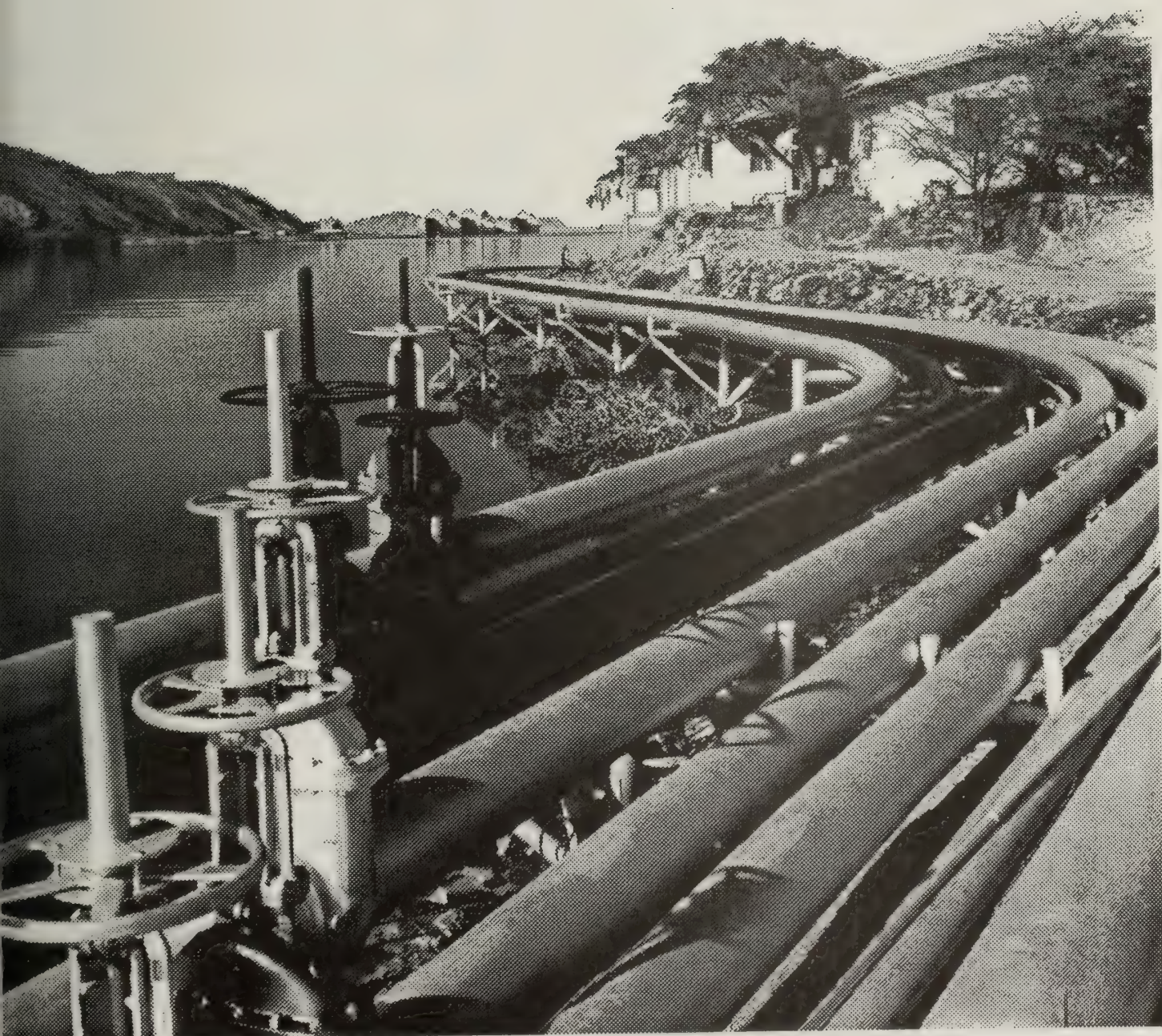
Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock with an octane number of $104.5 (R+M)/2$. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.



Glossary



Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

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Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}_{60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing

plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous

phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids,

other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.



Information

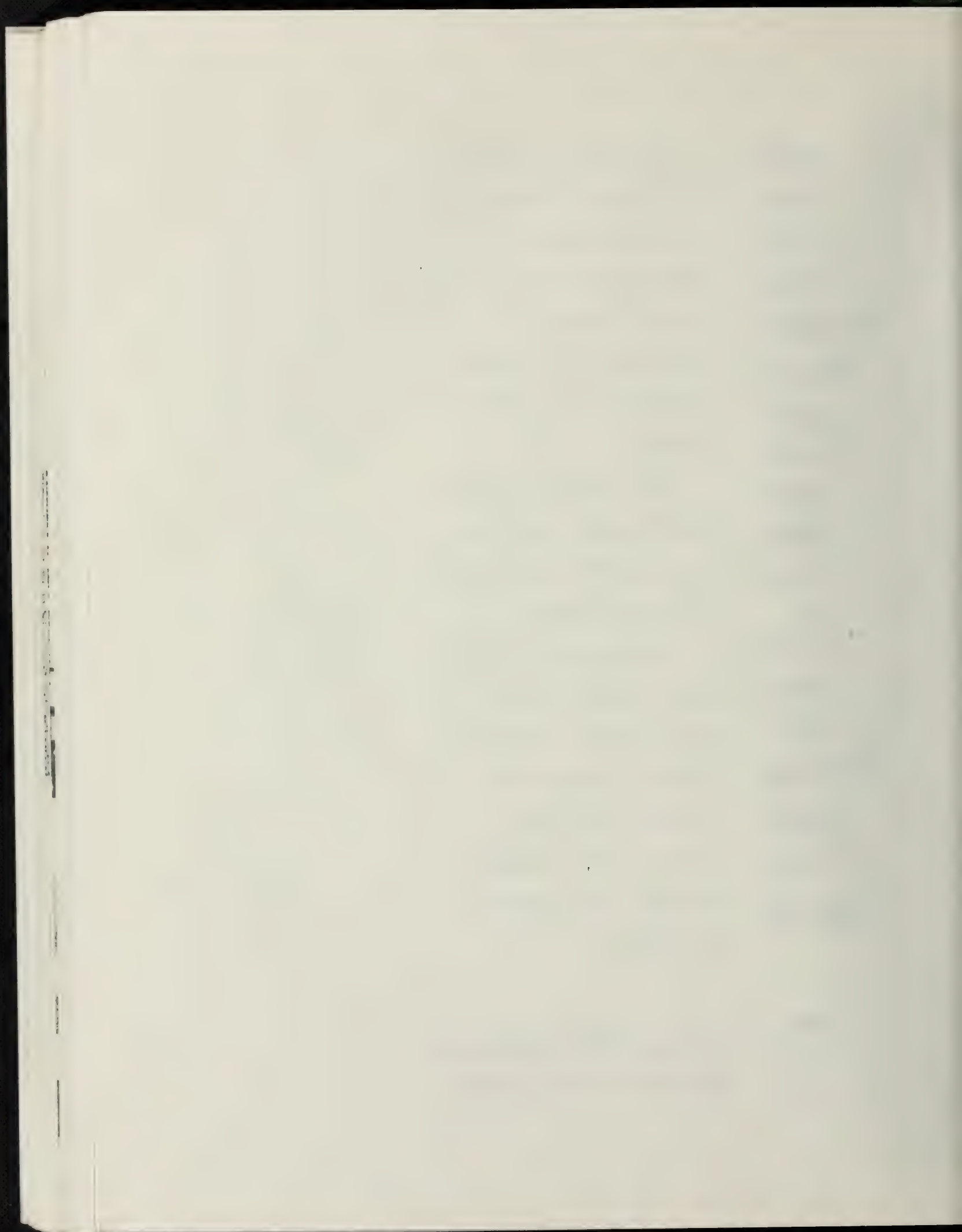
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Released for printing: June 26, 1992

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 100 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$78.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Cover: *Desulfurizers at the Star Enterprise, Delaware City Refinery (Courtesy of the National Petroleum Council)*

Petroleum Supply Monthly

June 1992

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Tapes should be referenced by the titles listed below:

Petroleum Supply Annual — 1983-1991

Petroleum Supply Monthly — Preliminary (1992)

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual — 1977-1985

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual — 1986-1991

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Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC), telephone (202) 586-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling (703) 487-4807.

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Oxygenate Data	Stephen Patterson	(202) 586-5994

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year. Data on oxygenate supply (i.e., production, stocks, imports, and the amount blended into motor gasoline) are provided in Appendix D.



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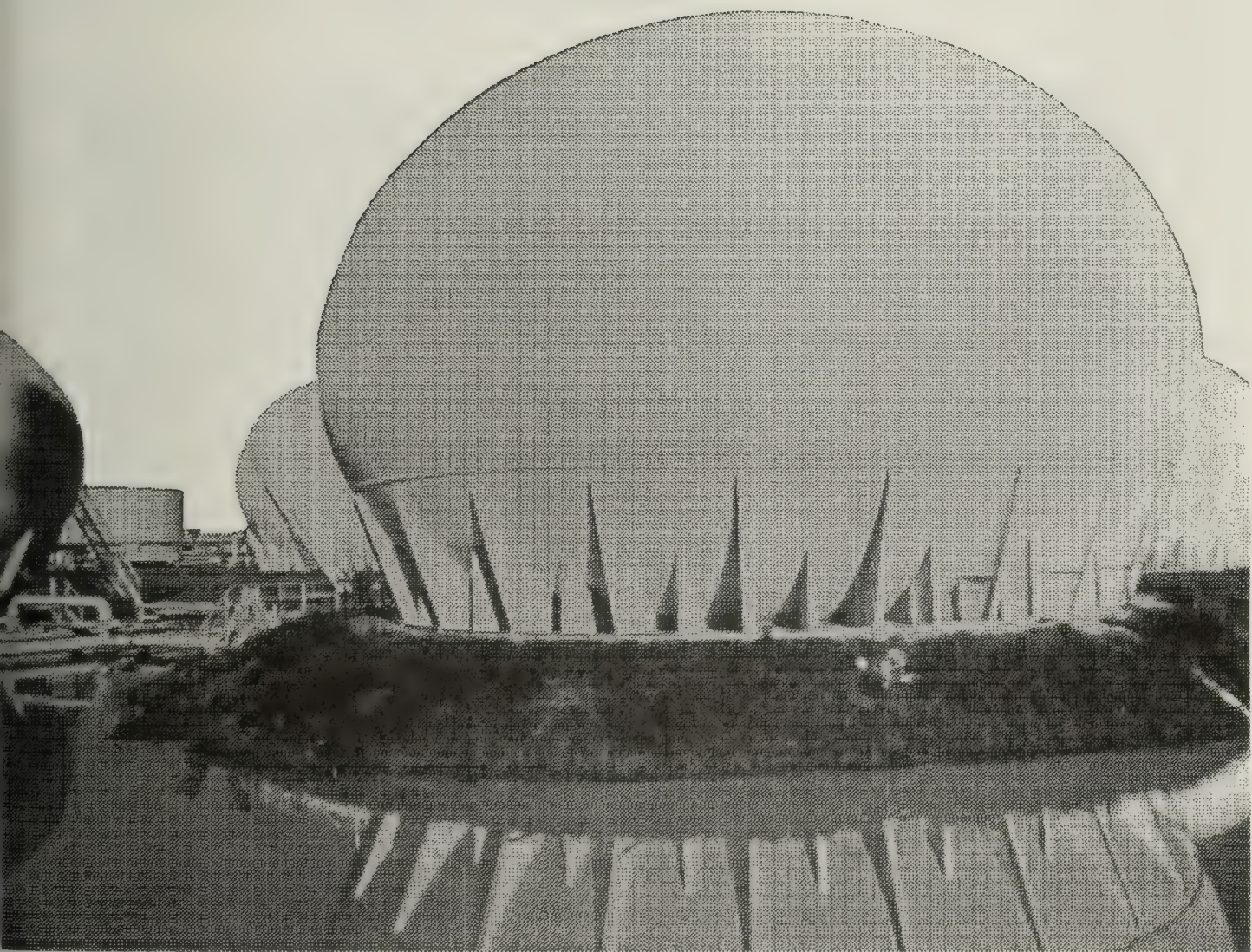
Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

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Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
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Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
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Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
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U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992

Articles (Continued)

U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991 April 1992

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.



Highlights

Total demand for petroleum (measured as product supplied) was unchanged in April at 16.8 million barrels per day (Table H1). Demand usually drops at this time of year after the winter heating season, but this year, continued economic growth kept demand relatively strong, particularly in the transportation sector. In addition, temperatures in the Eastern part of the United States were cool enough to prolong winter fuel use beyond the regular heating season. For the year to date, demand was 3 percent higher than the unusually low level a year earlier.

During April, import and export patterns for petroleum products still had not returned to the pattern that was evident before the Persian Gulf crisis disrupted oil markets. Since August 1990, U.S. product imports, on average, have been lower while exports have been higher than before the crisis (Figure H1), particularly for distillate fuel oil and motor gasoline. In April, motor gasoline exports to Mexico remained

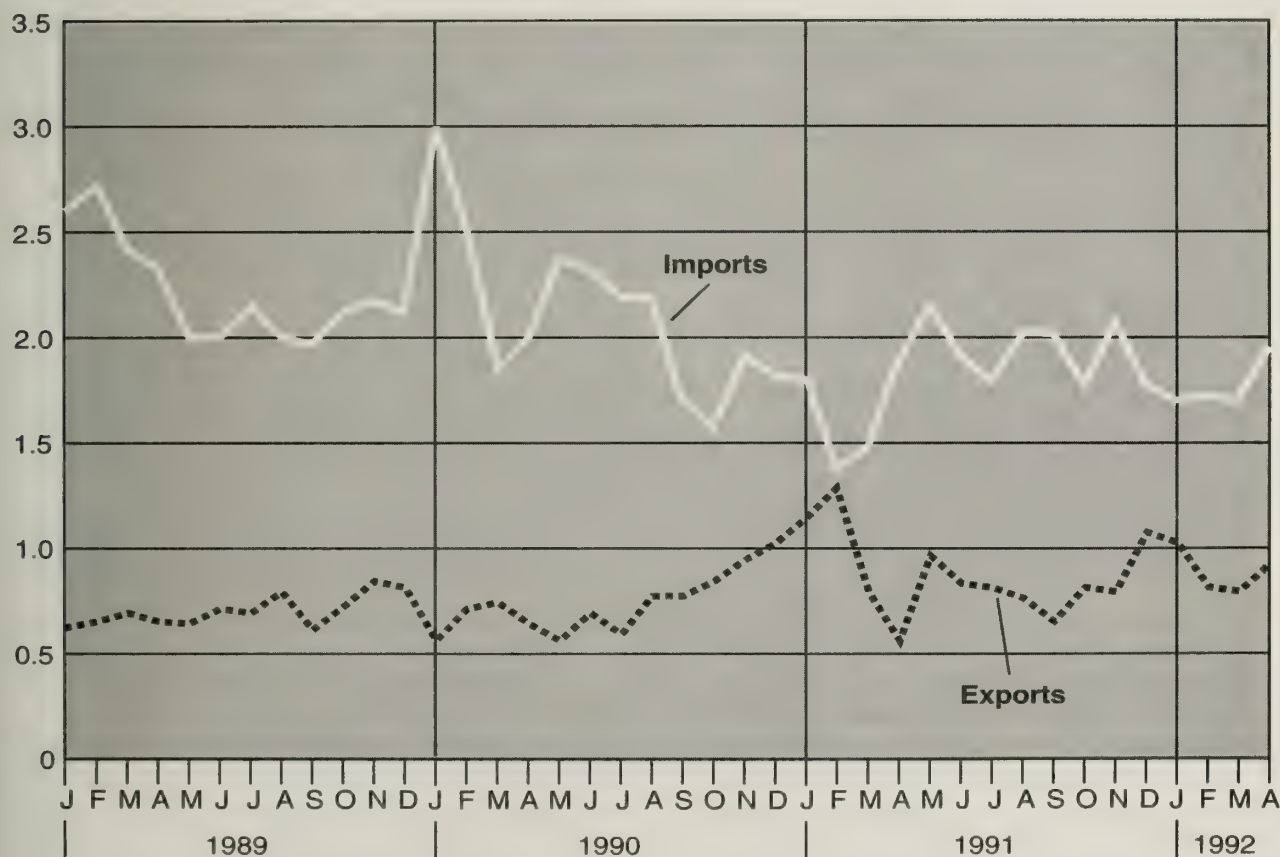
high, and large amounts of distillate fuel oil went to the Far East.

Information about the latest OPEC agreement and refinery closings in the last year begins on page xvii.

Other April 1992 highlights include:

- The refinery utilization rate remained very high for this time of year because spring maintenance was completed earlier this year.
- Demand for motor gasoline increased to the highest April level since 1988. Stocks of finished motor gasoline in western regions of the United States were unusually low, affected by recent events.
- Distillate fuel oil demand remained relatively strong, aided by industrial production growth, spring planting,

Figure H1. Imports and Exports of Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, June 1992, Table S1; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, 1989, Table S1.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1992			1991	January—April	
	April	March	Difference ^a	April	1992	1991
Products Supplied	16.8	16.8	(s)	16.1	16.9	16.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.3	7.1	0.1	7.1	7.1	6.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.2	-0.1	2.8	3.2	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.2	-0.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.6	1.7	-0.1	1.5	1.8	1.8
Other Petroleum Products ^b	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.5	3.6	3.5
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	13.3	13.1	0.2	13.0	12.9	12.9
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	90.0	89.3	0.7	87.8	88.2	87.1
Imports	8.1	7.0	1.0	7.4	7.4	7.0
Crude Oil	6.1	5.3	0.8	5.5	5.6	5.4
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6.1	5.3	0.8	5.5	5.6	5.4
Products	2.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.8	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.3	0.4	(s)	0.4	0.4	0.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^b	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Exports	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.7	1.0	1.1
Crude Oil	(s)	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Products	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
Total Net Imports	7.1	6.1	1.0	6.7	6.4	5.9
Stock Change^c	0.4	-0.5	0.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.4
Crude Oil	0.3	-0.2	0.6	(s)	0.2	(s)
Products	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.5	-0.3
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,581	1,569	12	1,578	—	—
Crude Oil	916	907	9	907	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	0	568	—	—
Other	348	339	9	338	—	—
Products	664	662	2	671	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	183	181	1	169	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil	92	98	-6	103	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	38	40	-2	45	—	—
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	85	73	12	84	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^b	267	270	-3	270	—	—

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1991-1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,931	13,224	13,051	13,283	13,748	14,128	13,941	14,005	13,883	13,118	13,156	13,614
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,676	15,677	15,686	15,698	15,709	15,726	15,694	15,724	15,724	15,722	15,722	15,722
Idle Capacity²	717	655	569	570	550	518	508	494	520	545	578	625
Idle Three Months or Less	168	134	177	118	97	55	43	11	34	59	95	149
Idle More than Three Months	549	521	392	452	453	463	465	483	486	486	483	476
Operable Refinery Capacity	14,959	15,022	15,117	15,127	15,159	15,209	15,186	15,230	15,204	15,177	15,144	15,097
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.4	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.7	92.9	91.8	92.0	91.3	86.4	86.9	90.2
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.5	89.8	88.8	89.1	88.3	83.4	83.7	86.6
1992												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,130	12,746	13,290	13,432	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,942	14,919	14,891	14,922	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	620	737	785	760	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	168	297	315	264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	452	440	470	496	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,561	15,657	15,676	15,682	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	87.9	85.4	89.3	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	84.4	81.4	84.8	85.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

² Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1992 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1991, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

and cool weather in some areas. Exports to the Far East remained high, and stocks were the lowest since March 1988.

- Petrochemical feedstock use and spring planting kept demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) high. Stocks increased, with propane beginning its seasonal buildup at the highest April level since 1989. Propane stocks in May are estimated to be higher than average.
- Crude oil imports increased and helped replenish stocks that were drawn down a month earlier.

Refinery Utilization

With spring maintenance and process turnarounds completed earlier than usual this year, the refinery utilization rate in April remained very high. The operating utilization rate increased slightly from the high March level to 90.0 percent. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased slightly to 13.4 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects refinery

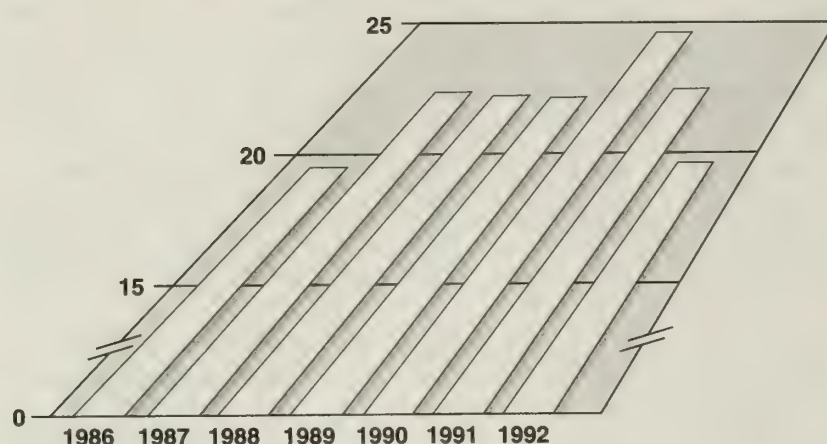
utilization if all idle capacity is included, was 85.7 percent in April (Table H2), and was the highest for April since 1977.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline was the highest for April since 1988 as it increased for the third consecutive month. Demand of 7.3 million barrels reflected increased driving from the year-earlier level in conjunction with the improving economy.

While U.S. stocks of finished motor gasoline of 183 million barrels per day were about normal for the end of April, stocks in the Rocky Mountain area (PAD District IV) were lower than normal, and in the West Coast (PAD District V), stocks were the lowest for the end of April since 1986 (Figure H2). These regional stock levels were affected by recent refinery shutdowns, a shortage of reformate for blending, and the Los Angeles riots. The riots caused a temporary disruption in pipeline shipments between the West Coast and Rocky Mountain area.

Figure H2. April Ending Stocks of Motor Gasoline in PAD District V (Million Barrels)



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1992 data issues, Tables 14; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1986-1988, Table 8, and 1989-1991, Table 12.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil decreased slightly to 3.1 million barrels per day, but was relatively strong for this time of year. Continued growth in industrial production, the beginning of the spring planting season in the Midwest, and cooler-than-normal weather in the East kept demand strong.

The Far East remained a ready market for U.S. distillate fuel oil exports in April. Tight supplies in Singapore and more favorable U.S. prices than from other supply regions to Far Eastern markets kept distillate exports high.

A moderate drawdown in stocks brought the level to 92 million barrels, the lowest since March 1988. Stocks are usually at the low point for the year in March and April.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Although demand for LPG's declined slightly, it remained relatively high for April at 1.6 million barrels per day. The beginning of the spring planting season and continued strong use of LPG's as petrochemical feedstocks contributed to the high demand.

LPG stocks continued upward in April, reaching 85 million barrels per day, with ethane, propane, and butane accounting for the increase. Propane stocks began the seasonal buildup with the highest April level since 1989.

May Estimates of Propane Stocks

Estimates of propane stock levels for May are slightly above the comparable 1991 U.S. level and significantly higher than

in May 1990 (Table H3). U.S. stocks at the end of May are estimated to be higher than average for this time of year. The buildup in primary stocks during April and May was 12.4 million barrels, compared with a 1991 buildup of 12.0 million barrels. Over the last 5 years, propane stockbuilds during April and May ranged between a low of 3.1 million barrels in 1990 to a high of 16.0 million barrels in 1988.

Regionally, May 1992 stock levels in the East and Gulf Coasts are within the average range of the last 3 years, while Midwest stocks are slightly above the average range. The Midwest and Gulf Coast account for most of the primary stocks; the Gulf Coast accounts for about 50 percent of the U.S. total.

Canada remains a strong potential source for supplemental propane if large additional supplies are required during the 1992-1993 heating season. Canadian propane stocks at the end of May 1992 are nearly one-third higher than at the same time last year.

Table H3. Ending Propane Stocks: April and May, 1990 - 1992 (Million Barrels)

Area (PAD District) and Year	April	May
East Coast (I):		
1992	2.4	2.7*
1991	4.2	4.1
1990	3.0	3.2
Midwest (II):		
1992	15.3	18.5*
1991	13.8	17.1
1990	11.6	13.9
Gulf Coast (III):		
1992	17.4	22.6*
1991	16.5	19.7
1990	16.9	18.4
United States:		
1992	36.2	45.0*
1991	35.2	41.8
1990	32.1	36.2

*Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, June 1992, Tables 4, 8, 12, and 16; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, June 5, 1992, Table 16.

Crude Oil

Imports of crude oil increased sharply to 6.1 million barrels per day in April, with most of the increase from the Middle East. The world price of crude oil was relatively low in early April at \$16.75, but was on an upward trend. Imports were used to replace crude oil stocks that were withdrawn in March when refinery inputs increased.

News Highlights

OPEC Extends Current Production Ceiling

At its May 1992 meeting, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed to raise its current crude oil production ceiling only enough to allow war-ravaged Kuwait to produce whatever it can during its recovery. The current quotas for all other countries will stand through the third quarter of 1992. With Kuwait's expected production increases, the ceiling could increase from 23.0 million barrels per day to about 23.7 million barrels per day.¹

In February 1992, OPEC lowered its production ceiling to avoid a price collapse in the spring, when demand is usually lowest. In February and March, most member countries produced less, but still more than the official quotas. In March 1992, OPEC production totaled 23.6 million barrels per day.² Production increased slightly in April and May.

Despite continued OPEC overproduction, the basket of seven types of crude oil OPEC uses as a pricing benchmark increased from \$18 to over \$19 in late May,³ and prices on the futures and spot markets jumped sharply after the meeting. On the first day of trading after the meeting, crude oil futures for July delivery rose by \$1.06 to \$22.00 per barrel, their highest level in nearly 6 months, while the spot price for West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark crude oil, rose by \$1.20 to \$22.00.⁴ As of June 15, prices on these markets remained at or above \$22.00.

An apparent change in Saudi Arabia's oil policy during the OPEC meeting contributed to the initial price rise. The Kingdom had indicated that it would call for a minimum

increase in the OPEC ceiling of 1.0 million barrels per day to keep prices moderate during the expected demand surge in the third quarter of 1992. Saudi Arabia did not fight for the increase, however, and accepted the proposal to extend the current OPEC ceiling plus additional Kuwaiti production. Financial problems, European proposals for a carbon tax on fossil fuels, and pressure from Iran were cited as factors in the Saudi decision to change its pricing policy.⁵ Saudi Arabia indicated that it is prepared to boost output should prices rise too high and threaten the world's economic recovery.⁶

A meeting to address fourth quarter production quotas is scheduled for September 1992. If Iraq and the United Nations reach an agreement on the limited sale of Iraqi oil on the world market, Iraq's production quota could be increased. Its current quota of 505,000 barrels per day is well below its pre-war quota of 3.1 million barrels per day.⁷

New Environmental Regulations and Poor Refining Margins Prompt Refinery Closings

Recent state and Federal environmental regulations covering gasoline and diesel fuel quality, benzene emissions, and waste disposal are having a significant effect on the U.S. refining industry. While some refiners are upgrading to conform to these regulations,⁸ others have to reduce operating capacity, consolidate, sell, or completely shut down plants.⁹ Small refiners have the most difficult adjustment to new regulatory demands because they lack processing flexibility and easy access to investment capital.¹⁰

Last year's economic recession compounded the regulatory challenges by weakening product demand and squeezing refining margins, especially in California. In addition, lower crude oil quality, limited investment capital, and declining gasoline demand contributed to the recent refining capacity reductions,¹¹ as follows:

- Amoco Corporation closed its 40,000-barrel-per-day refinery in Casper, Wyoming, in late 1991. The company estimated that about \$150 million is needed to comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, past and current Clean Air Act Amendments, and the Clean Water Act. The refinery's small size, limited crude oil

¹"OPEC Gives Boost to Markets With a Disguised 'Roll Over'," *The Oil Daily*, May 26, 1992, pp. 1 and 8.

²Energy Information Administration, *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, May 1992, Table 1.2.

³"Saudi Arabia Would Adjust Oil Output If Prices Threaten Economic Recovery," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 5, 1992, p. A3.

⁴"Crude Futures Soar to \$22 a Barrel as Saudis Reportedly Shift Stance in Favor of Higher Prices," *The Wall Street Journal*, May 27, 1992, p. C12.

⁵"Saudi Arabia Signals a Change in Its Moderate Oil Pricing Policy," *The Wall Street Journal*, May, 26, 1992, p. A3.

⁶"Saudi Arabia Would Adjust Oil Output if Prices Threaten Economic Recovery," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 5, 1992, p. A3.

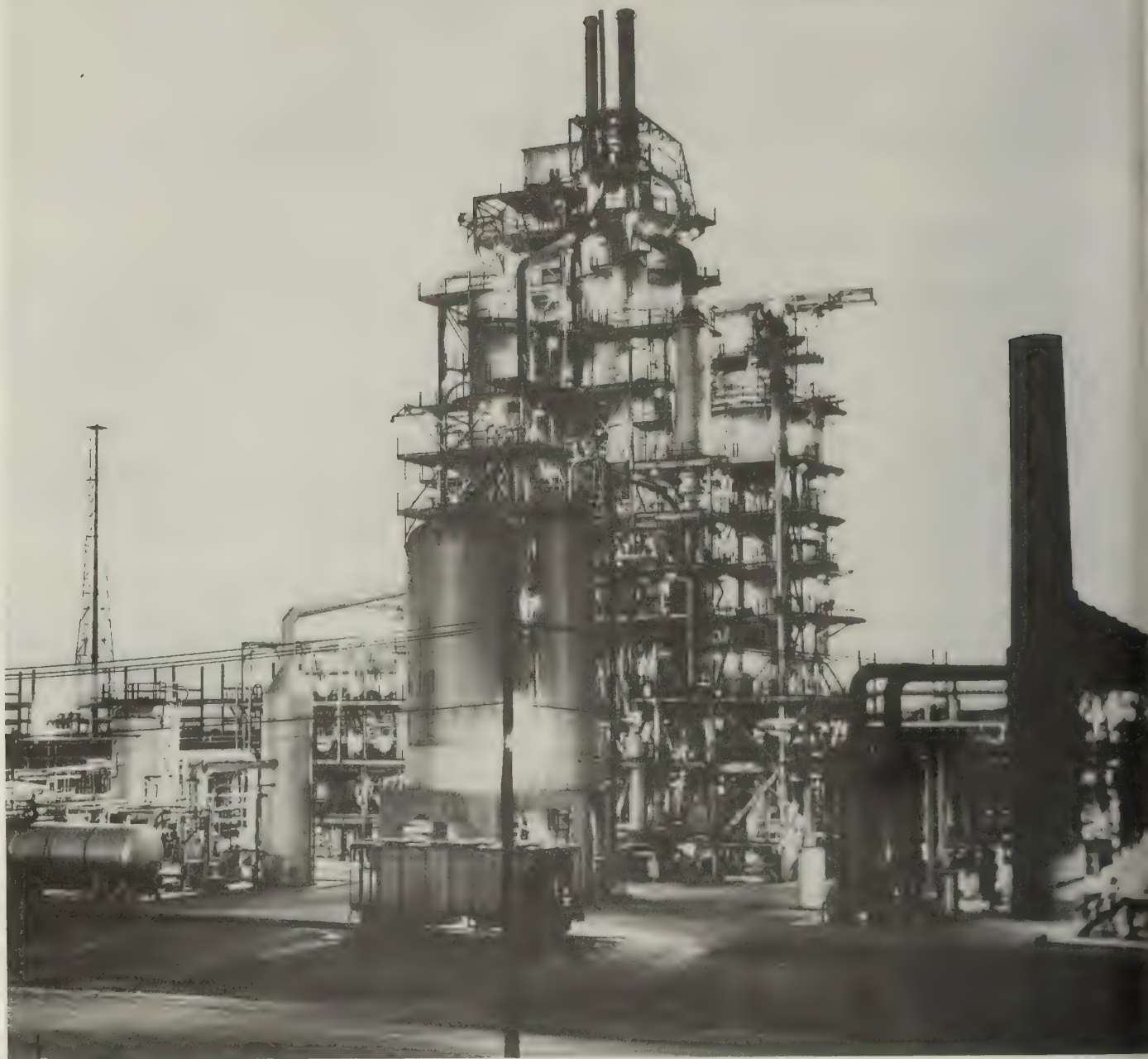
⁷"OPEC Gives Boost to Market With a Disguised 'Roll Over,'" *The Oil Daily*, May 26, 1992, p. 8.

⁸Information about recent upgrades is included in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, May 1992, pp. xix and xx.

⁹"Environmental regulation vise squeezing U.S. refiners," *Oil & Gas Journal*, April 13, 1992, pp. 21-26.

¹⁰U.S. refiners lament lack of final CAA rules," *Oil & Gas Journal*, May 25, 1992, pp. 26, 28.

¹¹"Environmental regulation vise squeezing U.S. refiners," *Oil & Gas Journal*, April 13, 1992, pp. 21, 22.



Since July 1991, crude oil distillation capacity at U.S. refineries has been reduced by 369,300 barrels per day.

- flexibility¹² and marginal performance do not justify the expense.
- Farmland Industries discontinued operations at its 26,400-barrel-per-day refinery in Phillipsburg, Kansas, in April 1992. Unfavorable asphalt margins and the costs of complying with recent environmental restrictions on the sulfur content of diesel fuel and plant emissions were cited as reasons for the closing.¹³
- Anchor refinery in McKittrick, California, was shut down in August 1991. The 10,000-barrel-per-day plant produced asphalt.
- The Golden West refinery in Santa Fe Springs, California, closed its plant indefinitely in February 1992. The refinery's capacity was 47,000 barrels per day. Poor margins for gasoline and fuel oil and environmental compliance costs prompted the closure.¹⁴

¹²"Environmental costs close Wyoming refinery," *Oil & Gas Journal*, October 21, 1991, p. 41.

¹³"Farmland to shut down Kansas refinery," *Oil & Gas Journal*, November 18, 1991, p. 118.

¹⁴"Golden West Refinery Shutdown Extends Trend," *The Oil Daily*, December 20, 1991, p. 3.

- Chevron U.S.A. Products Company will reduce the distillation capacity of its Port Arthur, Texas, refinery from 315,900 to 200,000 barrels per day. The reduction will cut operating costs, limit future costs of complying with expected environmental rules, and eliminate obsolete equipment.¹⁵
- The Chevron asphalt refinery at Kenai, Alaska, with a capacity of 22,000 barrels per day, was dismantled during the latter part of 1991. Marginal profitability and the cost of complying with Alaska's new oil spill law were cited as reasons for closing the plant. Under the new legislation, Chevron would have to pay about \$1.4 million each year as its share of the Cook Inlet spill response preparedness program.¹⁶
- Shell Oil Company sold a major portion of its Wilmington (Carson), California, refinery to Unocal Corporation in December 1991. In addition to 120,000 barrels per day of atmospheric distillation capacity, Unocal acquired a coker, a hydrotreater and sulfur plants, storage facilities, and other equipment. Unocal consolidated the plant into its Los Angeles refinery and streamlined operations by idling 108,000 barrels per day of crude oil distillation capacity. Acquisition of the Wilmington refinery improved Unocal's crude oil flexibility, enhanced its ability to produce clean fuels, and eliminated the need to build a hydrotreater.¹⁷
- Unocal will discontinue sales of diesel fuel in California by the fall of 1993, when new California diesel quality standards go into effect. The standards will significantly lower the allowable aromatic content of diesel fuel. Withdrawal from the California diesel market, where Unocal currently sells about 14,000 barrels per day, will save Unocal about \$100 million that would have been needed for new facilities to manufacture and sell the fuel.¹⁸
- Phillips Petroleum Company will spend \$50 million to upgrade its refinery at Woods Cross, Utah, after failing to sell the 25,000-barrel-per-day plant. The planned upgrades will include environmental and other improvements.¹⁹
- Operations were suspended in late 1991 at Fletcher refinery in Carson City, California, because of poor product margins, a weak asphalt market, and looming environmental compliance costs.²⁰ The 29,675-barrel-per-day refinery was sold to Signal Hill Petroleum, Inc., in April 1992, and is back in operation.²¹

As a result of the closings, capacity reductions, and consolidations in the last year, total U.S. crude oil distillation capacity has been reduced by 369,300 barrels per day, a 2.4 percent drop from the January 1, 1991, level.

¹⁵"Chevron details Port Arthur revamp," *Oil & Gas Journal*, March 16, 1992, pp. 30-31.

¹⁶"Environmental Costs Cited," *The Oil Daily*, April 5, 1991, p. 3.

¹⁷"Unocal Completes its Acquisition of Shell Refinery Operations," *The Oil Daily*, December 20, 1991, p. 3.

¹⁸"Unocal Will End California Sales of Diesel Fuel," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 2, 1992, p. A9.

¹⁹"Environmental regulation vise squeezing U.S. refiners," *Oil & Gas Journal*, April 13, 1992, p. 23.

²⁰"Hondo's Fletcher Refinery Planning To Halt Operations," *The Oil Daily*, November 18, 1991, p. 6.

²¹"Environmental Regulation Vise Squeezing U.S. Refiners," *Oil & Gas Journal*, April 13, 1992, p. 23.



Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Field Production			Stock Change ^b		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Domestic ^d	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^e and Petroleum Products
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	^h 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	^h 17	^h 15	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	^h 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^h 290	^h -130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^h 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^h 214	^h -234	15,231	1,454
1984	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986	Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987	Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988	Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989	Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990	January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
	February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
	March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
	April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
	May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
	June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
	July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
	August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
	September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
	October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
	November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
	December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
	Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	—
1991	January	9,255	7,500	1,647	-71	-1,027	16,893	1,587
	February	9,424	7,637	1,695	231	-704	16,339	1,573
	March	9,301	7,546	1,683	-239	-268	16,212	1,558
	April	9,262	7,509	1,665	50	628	16,139	1,578
	May	9,157	7,409	1,657	566	988	16,189	1,626
	June	9,032	7,320	1,627	-299	546	16,878	1,634
	July	9,056	7,347	1,622	-153	199	16,971	1,635
	August	9,027	7,316	1,627	103	316	17,183	1,648
	September	9,088	7,368	1,623	-156	653	16,848	1,663
	October	9,212	7,437	1,686	51	-659	16,996	1,644
	November	9,129	7,328	1,697	43	62	16,730	1,647
	December	9,089	7,299	1,686	-611	-365	17,145	1,617
	Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	—
1992	January	^E 9,184	^E 7,363	1,686	534	-773	16,982	1,608
	February	^E 9,170	^E 7,373	1,694	176	-967	16,885	1,585
	March	^E 9,119	^E 7,315	1,695	-247	-273	16,789	1,569
	April	^{RE} 9,086	^{RE} 7,291	^R 1,704	^R 310	^R 75	^R 16,772	^R 1,581
	May [*]	^{PE} 9,011	^{PE} 7,212	^E 1,694	^E -210	^E 886	^E 16,093	^E 1,594
	5-Mo. Average	^{PE} 9,114	^{PE} 7,310	^E 1,694	^E 110	^E -203	^E 16,701	—
1991	5-Mo. Average	9,277	7,518	1,669	105	-69	16,356	—
1990	5-Mo. Average	9,051	7,442	1,526	315	282	16,981	—

^a Includes lease condensate.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.^e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.^h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports			Exports			Net Imports ⁹
		Total	Crude Oil ^f	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987	Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988	Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989	Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990	January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
	February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
	March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
	April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
	May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
	June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
	July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
	August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
	September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
	October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
	November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
	December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
	Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991	January	7,103	5,296	1,808	1,199	50	1,149	5,904
	February	6,865	5,485	1,380	1,441	152	1,288	5,424
	March	6,646	5,166	1,480	944	137	807	5,702
	April	7,418	5,529	1,888	737	162	575	6,680
	May	8,518	6,363	2,155	1,149	165	984	7,369
	June	8,245	6,334	1,911	921	78	843	7,323
	July	7,755	5,955	1,801	963	139	824	6,793
	August	8,670	6,645	2,025	837	55	783	7,832
	September	7,826	5,812	2,015	785	109	676	7,042
	October	7,467	5,683	1,784	918	92	826	6,550
	November	7,615	5,528	2,087	926	126	800	6,690
	December	7,337	5,565	1,772	1,213	133	1,081	6,124
	Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992	January	7,593	5,885	1,708	1,144	118	1,026	6,449
	February	6,754	5,033	1,721	852	22	829	5,902
	March	7,036	5,319	1,718	912	105	807	6,124
	April	R 8,067	R 6,113	R 1,954	R 937	R 23	R 914	R 7,129
	May*	E 7,785	E 6,092	E 1,692	E 858	E 124	E 734	E 6,927
	5-Mo. Average	E 7,452	E 5,694	E 1,758	E 942	E 80	E 862	E 6,510
1991	5-Mo. Average	7,318	5,570	1,748	1,090	133	957	6,229
1990	5-Mo. Average	8,456	6,104	2,352	771	118	653	7,684

Footnotes continued.

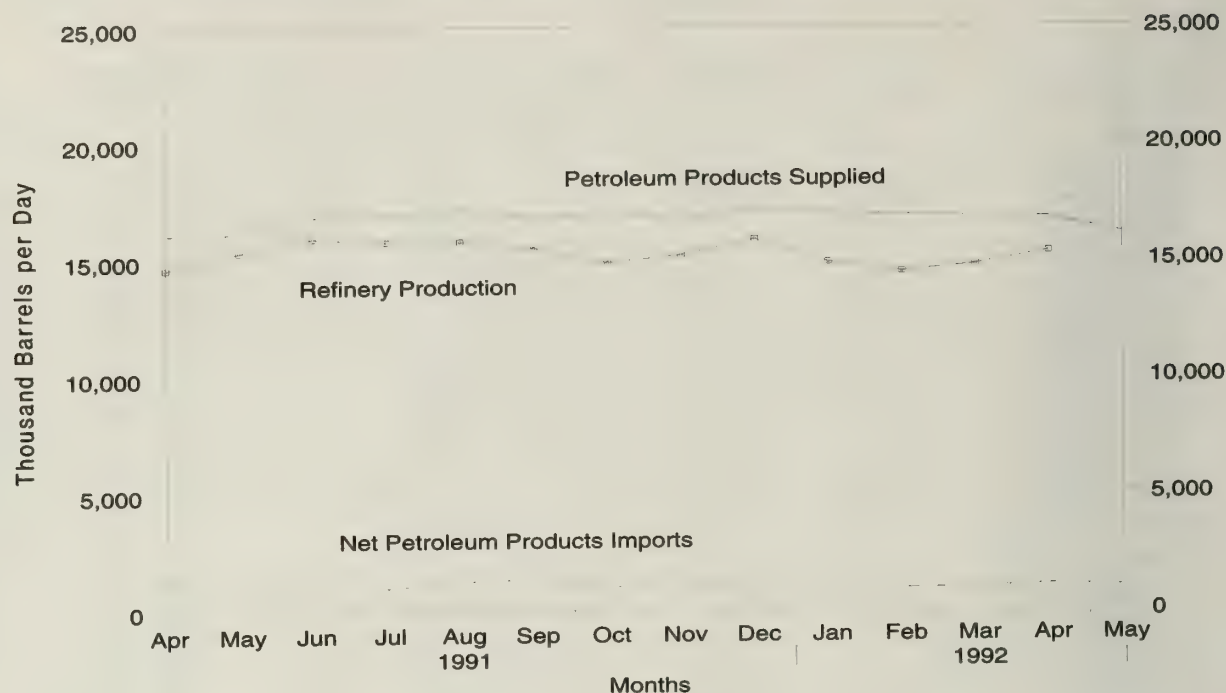
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

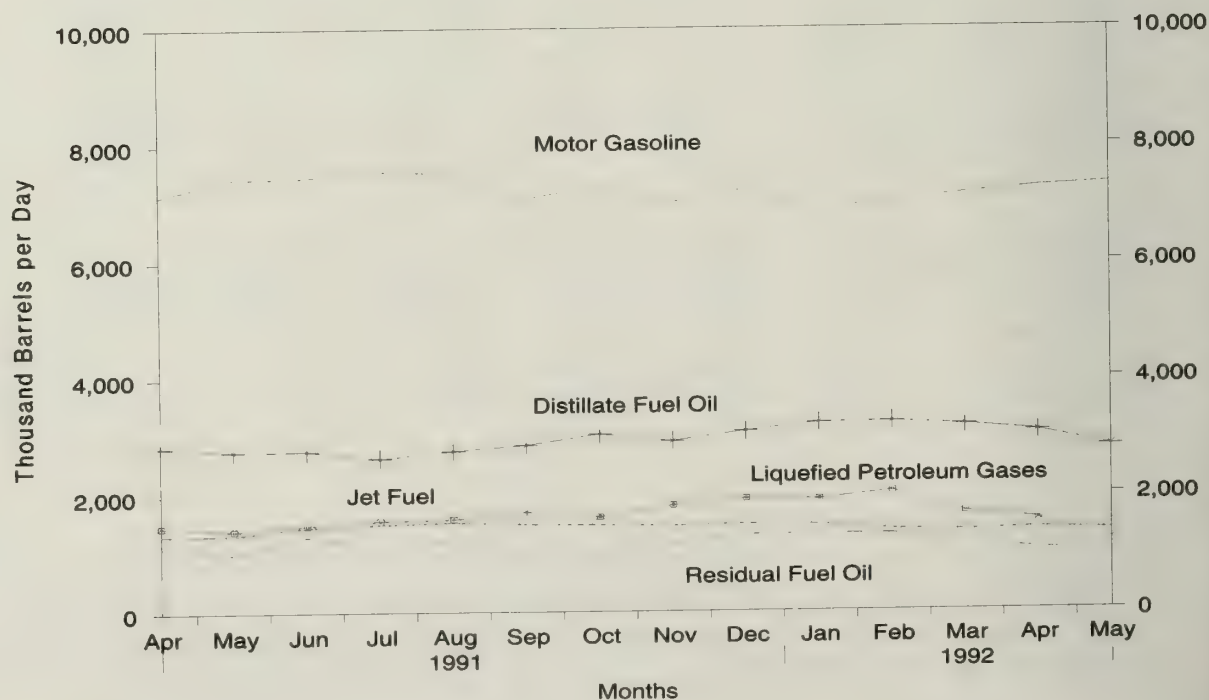
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, April 1991 - Present



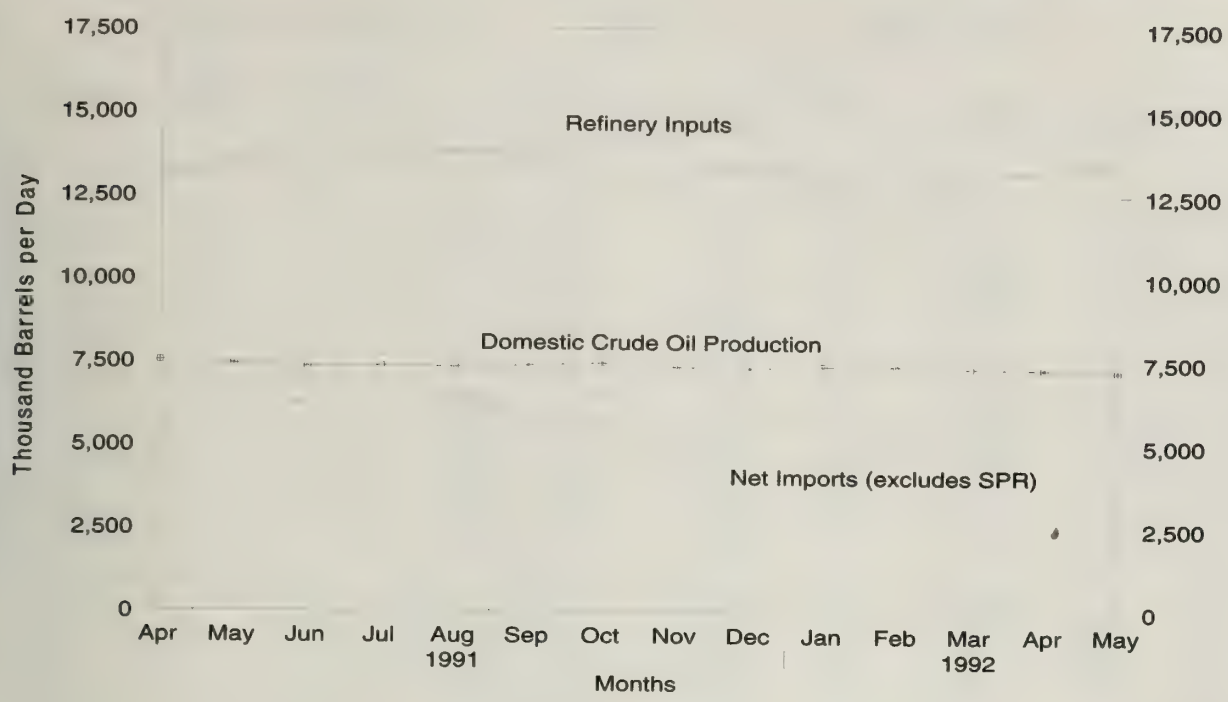
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, April 1991 - Present



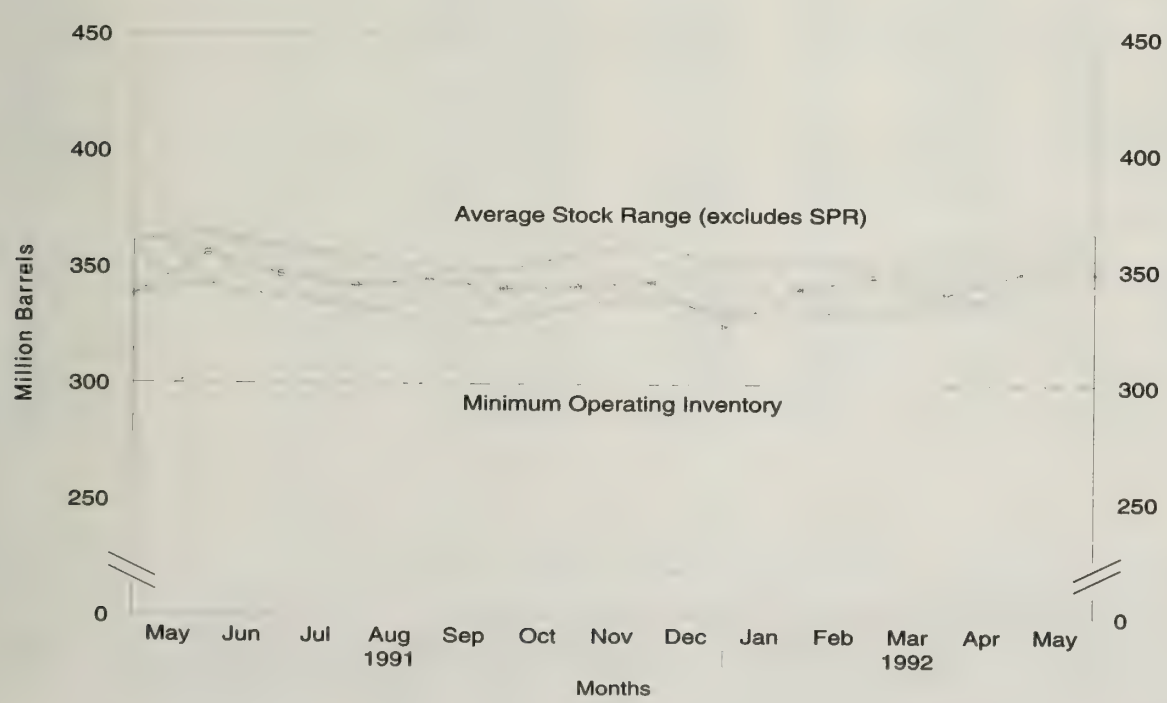
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, April 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, April 1991 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply							Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^d	Crude Used Directly ^a	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	—	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	—	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	—	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	—	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	—	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	—	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	—	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	—	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	—	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	—	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	—	(s)
1990	January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	—	(s)
	February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	—	0
	March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	—	0
	April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	—	(s)
	May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	—	0
	June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	—	(s)
	July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	—	0
	August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	—	(s)
	September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	—	(s)
	October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	—	(s)
	November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	—	(s)
	December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	—	(s)
	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	—	(s)
1991	January	7,500	1,848	5,296	0	5,296	-59	—	0
	February	7,637	1,908	5,485	0	5,485	324	—	0
	March	7,546	1,887	5,166	0	5,166	43	—	(s)
	April	7,509	1,798	5,529	0	5,529	236	—	(s)
	May	7,409	1,771	6,363	0	6,363	513	—	(s)
	June	7,320	1,757	6,334	0	6,334	59	—	(s)
	July	7,347	1,775	5,955	0	5,955	403	—	0
	August	7,316	1,731	6,645	0	6,645	11	—	0
	September	7,368	1,787	5,812	0	5,812	484	—	0
	October	7,437	1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-59	—	(s)
	November	7,328	1,765	5,528	0	5,528	263	—	(s)
	December	7,299	1,718	5,565	0	5,565	146	—	0
	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	—	(s)
1992	January	E 7,363	E 1,789	5,885	0	5,885	353	—	0
	February	E 7,373	E 1,808	5,033	0	5,033	298	—	(s)
	March	E 7,315	E 1,785	5,319	0	5,319	320	—	0
	April	RE 7,291	RE 1,741	R 6,113	0	R 6,113	R 194	—	R 0
	May*	PE 7,212	PE 1,698	E 6,092	E 0	E 6,092	E 137	—	E (s)
	5-Mo. Average	PE 7,310	PE 1,764	E 5,694	E 0	E 5,694	E 260	—	E (s)
1991	5-Mo. Average	7,518	1,841	5,570	0	5,570	209	—	(s)
1990	5-Mo. Average	7,442	1,817	6,104	42	6,062	174	—	(s)

^a Includes lease condensate.^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^d Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.^e Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.^f Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^b		
		Stock Change ^c		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ^e	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1973	Average	—	-11	12,431	2	—	242	—	242
1974	Average	—	62	12,133	3	—	265	—	265
1975	Average	—	17	12,442	6	—	271	—	271
1976	Average	—	39	13,416	8	—	285	—	285
1977	Average	20	150	14,602	50	—	348	7	340
1978	Average	163	-84	14,739	158	—	376	67	309
1979	Average	67	81	14,648	235	—	430	91	339
1980	Average	45	52	13,481	287	—	466	108	358
1981	Average	336	^f -46	12,470	228	—	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	—	^f 644	294	^f 350
1983	Average	234	^f -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
	February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
	March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
	April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
	May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
	June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
	August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
	October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
	December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	—	—	—
1991	January	0	-71	12,735	50	23	906	586	320
	February	-147	379	13,046	152	17	913	582	331
	March	-422	183	12,839	137	18	905	568	337
	April	0	50	13,042	162	21	907	568	338
	May	0	566	13,539	165	15	924	568	356
	June	(s)	-299	13,918	78	16	915	568	347
	July	(s)	-153	13,703	139	15	911	569	342
	August	(s)	103	13,800	55	13	914	569	345
	September	0	-156	13,694	109	16	909	569	341
	October	(s)	51	12,896	92	22	911	569	342
	November	(s)	43	12,929	126	22	912	569	344
	December	(s)	-611	13,465	133	23	893	569	325
	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	—	—	—
1992	January	(s)	534	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
	February	0	176	12,488	22	17	915	569	346
	March	(s)	-247	13,077	105	18	907	569	339
	April	^R 0	^R 310	^R 13,254	^R 23	^R 11	^R 916	569	^R 348
	May*	^E 0	^E -210	^E 13,510	^E 124	^E 17	^E 917	^E 569	^E 348
	5-Mo. Average	^E (s)	^E 110	^E 13,057	^E 80	^E 18	—	—	—
1991	5-Mo. Average	-114	219	13,040	133	19	—	—	—
1990	5-Mo. Average	42	273	13,255	118	31	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974	Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975	Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976	Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977	Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978	Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979	Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980	Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	January	327	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
	October	235	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
	November	278	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	247	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	January	217	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	182	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4-Mo. Average	208	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	4-Mo. Average	270	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	4-Mo. Average	309	69	593	580	138	131	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
	June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
	November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,830
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,559
	March	0	0	1,683	1,646	0	0	1,905	1,691
	April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,776
	May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,124
	June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,832
	July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,670
	August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
	September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
	October	0	0	1,671	1,545	18	18	1,956	1,649
	November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,684
	December	0	0	1,645	1,566	0	0	1,892	1,620
	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	January	0	0	1,971	1,865	18	0	2,206	1,902
	February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
	March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
	April	0	0	1,734	1,524	0	0	1,916	1,543
	4-Mo. Average	0	0	1,798	1,662	4	0	2,011	1,699
1991	4-Mo. Average	0	0	1,741	1,670	0	0	2,011	1,717
1990	4-Mo. Average	11	11	1,263	1,104	20	8	2,334	1,903

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974	Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975	Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976	Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977	Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978	Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979	Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980	Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^d (s)	^d (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	18	6	41	41	70	70	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	69	69	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	97	97	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
	November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
	December	41	23	91	91	163	134	0	0
	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	January	23	23	91	91	125	117	0	0
	February	37	24	105	105	39	39	0	0
	March	26	26	25	25	85	83	0	0
	April	53	46	186	186	54	49	0	0
	4-Mo. Average	34	30	101	101	76	73	0	0
1991	4-Mo. Average	46	35	58	58	97	95	0	0
1990	4-Mo. Average	47	36	72	71	156	120	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^c	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	January	504	481	1,005	673	1,637	1,271	3,898	3,101
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,264
	March	531	531	998	631	1,718	1,342	3,623	3,033
	April	677	649	845	470	1,698	1,283	3,744	3,059
	May	860	838	997	581	2,158	1,715	4,724	3,839
	June	832	827	1,135	705	2,354	1,915	4,498	3,747
	July	833	817	1,102	683	2,304	1,855	4,232	3,525
	August	1,016	983	1,070	701	2,394	1,966	4,602	3,946
	September	489	467	1,163	790	2,009	1,589	3,956	3,204
	October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	4,023	3,343
	November	704	674	1,065	671	2,099	1,644	4,171	3,328
	December	617	593	987	655	1,899	1,496	3,791	3,116
	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	January	593	566	1,105	787	1,935	1,583	4,141	3,485
	February	322	303	1,008	655	1,511	1,126	3,506	2,871
	March	441	409	1,098	793	1,676	1,336	3,598	2,941
	April	798	788	1,058	710	2,148	1,779	4,064	3,322
	4-Mo. Average	540	518	1,068	738	1,820	1,459	3,831	3,158
1991	4-Mo. Average	605	591	953	614	1,759	1,394	3,769	3,111
1990	4-Mo. Average	923	906	990	625	2,188	1,758	4,522	3,661

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										China People's Republic	
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	31	0	978	718	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,135	881	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,058	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,103	768	113	113
	May	220	220	64	57	42	0	31	0	1,027	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	986	705	144	139
	July	264	264	20	20	19	0	21	0	848	615	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	1,011	694	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,137	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	936	639	29	24
	November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,107	796	96	96
	December	359	359	13	13	53	0	8	0	1,083	759	65	65
	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,023	783	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,143	831	75	69
	March	339	339	0	0	76	0	0	0	1,094	829	75	75
	April	381	381	39	22	67	0	17	0	1,111	833	86	69
	4-Mo. Average	332	332	15	11	64	0	12	0	1,092	819	95	90
1991	4-Mo. Average	239	239	19	19	19	0	15	0	1,066	780	94	91
1990	4-Mo. Average	295	295	41	39	61	0	35	0	925	598	85	83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a									
		Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974	Average	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975	Average	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976	Average	21	6	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977	Average	17	0	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978	Average	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979	Average	18	0	30	0	66	52	438	437	23	7
1980	Average	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981	Average	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
	February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
	March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
	April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
	May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
	June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
	July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
	August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
	September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
	October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
	November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
	December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
	Average	182	140	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	January	194	174	25	0	0	0	798	778	6	0
	February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	17	0
	March	157	127	29	0	21	21	795	772	33	0
	April	163	131	41	12	0	0	891	819	35	0
	May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
	June	169	124	46	0	63	63	919	872	49	0
	July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
	August	219	162	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
	September	168	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
	October	128	80	41	0	64	64	811	754	16	0
	November	145	135	15	0	10	10	716	656	24	0
	December	138	117	61	0	14	14	732	708	4	0
	Average	163	123	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	January	158	111	40	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
	February	114	92	48	0	0	0	819	788	9	0
	March	101	74	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
	April	150	129	75	0	0	0	857	795	8	0
	4-Mo. Average	131	102	52	0	0	0	821	778	21	0
1991	4-Mo. Average	167	133	34	6	8	8	807	767	23	0
1990	4-Mo. Average	191	150	75	0	30	29	697	634	69	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	51	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	118	104	105	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	66	254	217
	September	67	0	79	72	34	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	201	166
	November	100	0	73	65	35	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	December	88	0	94	88	36	0	26	0	87	71	154	151
	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	33	0	88	72	138	106
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	35	0	108	79	128	115
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	16	0	109	76	63	0
	March	49	0	11	0	18	0	37	0	105	85	79	52
	April	73	0	162	147	14	0	35	0	79	75	157	128
	4-Mo. Average	61	0	52	41	22	0	31	0	101	79	107	74
1991	4-Mo. Average	62	0	39	30	20	0	31	0	80	69	44	24
1990	4-Mo. Average	21	0	76	68	33	0	36	0	104	82	216	172

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		Former U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	26	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	Average	20	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	Average	14	0	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	Average	11	2	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	Average	12	2	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	Average	8	1	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	Average	1	0	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	Average	1	0	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	Average	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	48	0	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
	February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
	April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
	May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
	June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
	July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
	August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
	September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
	Average	45	1	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	January	28	0	261	0	235	91	3,205	2,195	7,103	5,296
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,051	2,221	6,865	5,485
	March	13	0	214	0	179	60	3,023	2,133	6,646	5,166
	April	39	0	245	0	256	99	3,674	2,470	7,418	5,529
	May	42	0	264	0	239	63	3,794	2,524	8,518	6,363
	June	0	0	234	0	349	189	3,747	2,587	8,245	6,334
	July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,524	2,430	7,755	5,955
	August	80	11	208	0	369	197	4,067	2,699	8,670	6,645
	September	23	0	269	0	374	197	3,871	2,608	7,826	5,812
	October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,444	2,340	7,467	5,683
	November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,444	2,200	7,615	5,528
	December	16	0	286	0	229	104	3,546	2,448	7,337	5,565
	Average	29	1	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	January	17	0	250	0	206	59	3,452	2,399	7,593	5,885
	February	3	0	222	0	195	50	3,248	2,162	6,754	5,033
	March	0	0	202	0	328	114	3,438	2,378	7,036	5,319
	April	0	0	234	0	457	212	4,002	2,791	8,067	6,113
	4-Mo. Average	5	0	227	0	297	109	3,536	2,434	7,367	5,592
1991	4-Mo. Average	24	0	236	0	213	86	3,239	2,254	7,008	5,365
1990	4-Mo. Average	30	0	320	0	495	201	3,835	2,353	8,358	6,014

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

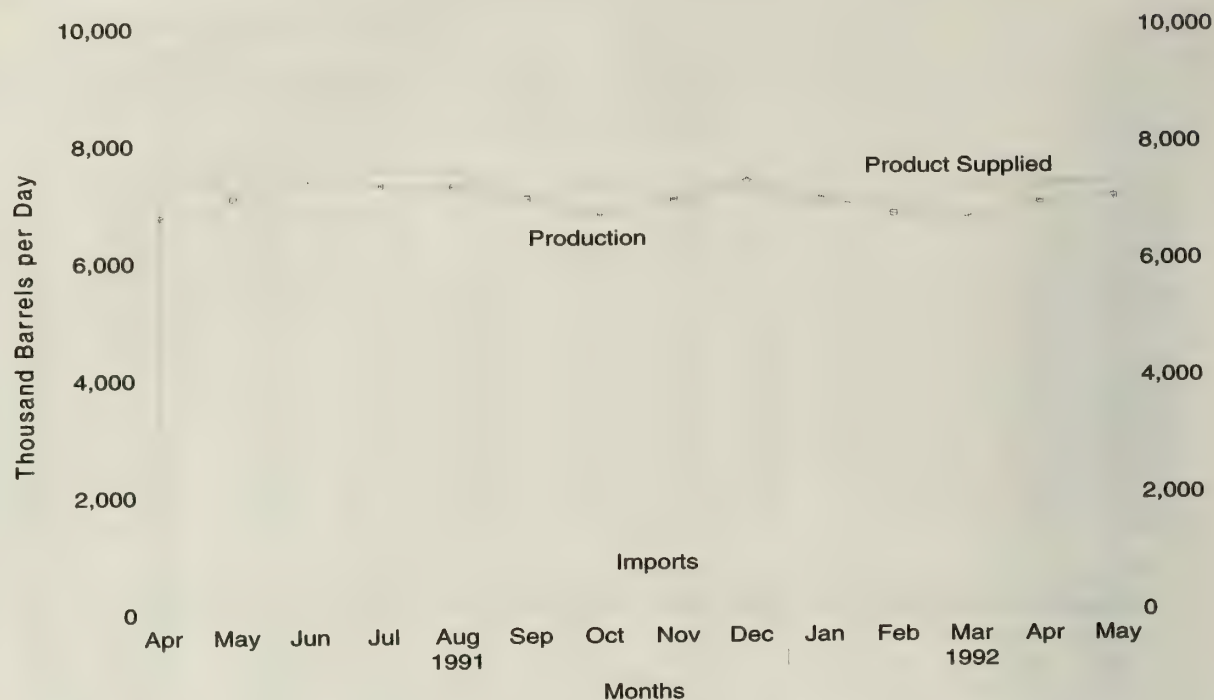
^d A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

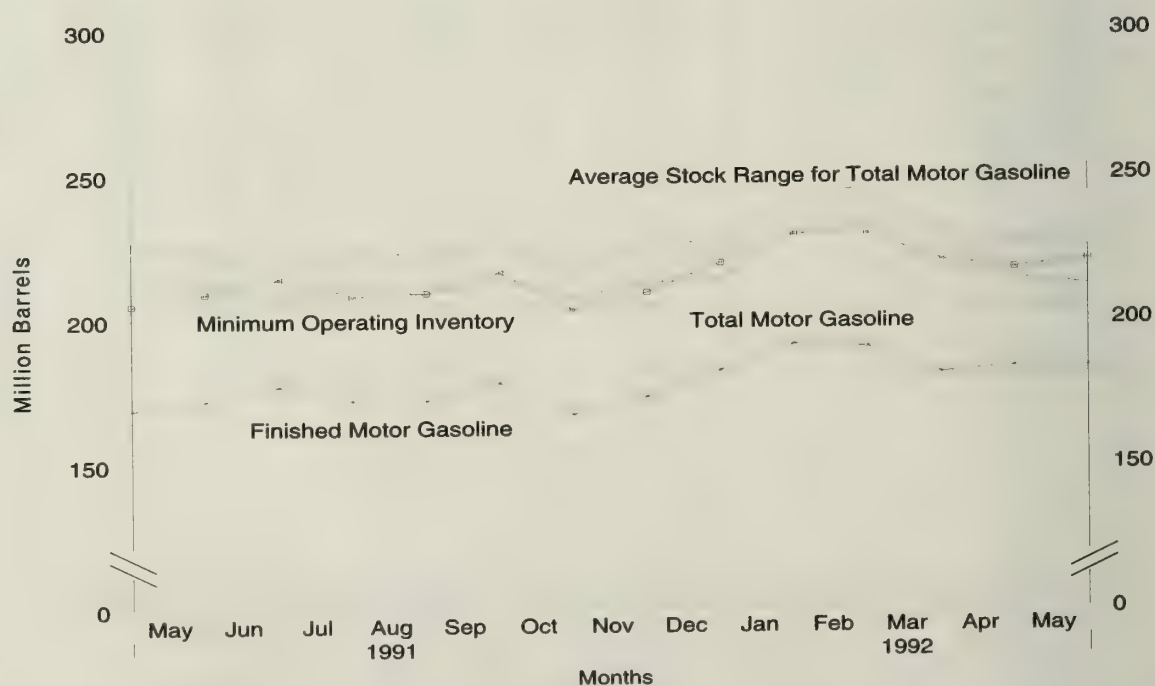
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, April 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, April 1991 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a	
		Total Production	Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ^e	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total ^d	Unleaded	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	—	—	209	—
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	—	—	^f 218	—
1975	Average	6,520	184	^f 28	2	6,675	—	—	235	—
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	—	—	231	—
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	—
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	—
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	—
1980	Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	^f 261	—
1981	Average ^g	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	—
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	^f 235	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	213	177
1990	January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
	February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
	March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
	April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
	May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
	June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
	July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
	August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
	September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
	October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
	November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
	December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	—	—
1991	January	6,629	228	162	50	6,645	6,365	95.8	225	186
	February	6,573	115	-252	102	6,838	6,577	96.2	219	179
	March	6,643	235	-236	97	7,017	6,747	96.1	210	171
	April	6,742	381	-67	53	7,137	6,863	96.2	205	169
	May	7,063	528	95	59	7,437	7,156	96.2	209	172
	June	7,351	364	160	99	7,456	7,184	96.4	214	177
	July	7,274	232	-177	122	7,561	7,270	96.2	208	172
	August	7,247	385	7	98	7,528	7,248	96.3	209	172
	September	7,030	312	195	63	7,083	6,828	96.4	216	178
	October	6,749	236	-354	58	7,281	7,038	96.7	203	167
	November	7,018	322	228	104	7,008	6,829	97.4	209	173
	December	7,354	216	267	79	7,224	7,083	98.0	219	182
	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	6,935	96.5	—	—
1992	January	7,043	237	300	87	6,893	6,761	98.1	229	191
	February	6,753	270	-41	59	7,004	6,875	98.2	229	190
	March	6,694	247	-275	71	7,145	7,010	98.1	220	181
	April	^R 6,958	^R 428	^R 41	^R 90	^R 7,255	^R 7,138	^R 98.4	^R 217	^R 183
	May*	^E 7,027	^E 347	^E 10	^E 48	^E 7,315	^E 7,202	^E 98.5	^E 220	^E 183
	5-Mo. Average	^E 6,896	^E 305	^E 8	^E 71	^E 7,123	^E 6,998	^E 98.2	—	—
1991	5-Mo. Average	6,733	300	-56	72	7,017	6,744	96.1	—	—
1990	5-Mo. Average	6,769	403	9	36	7,127	6,697	94.0	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.^b Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^d Includes gasohol.^e Includes motor gasoline blending components.^f In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^g Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

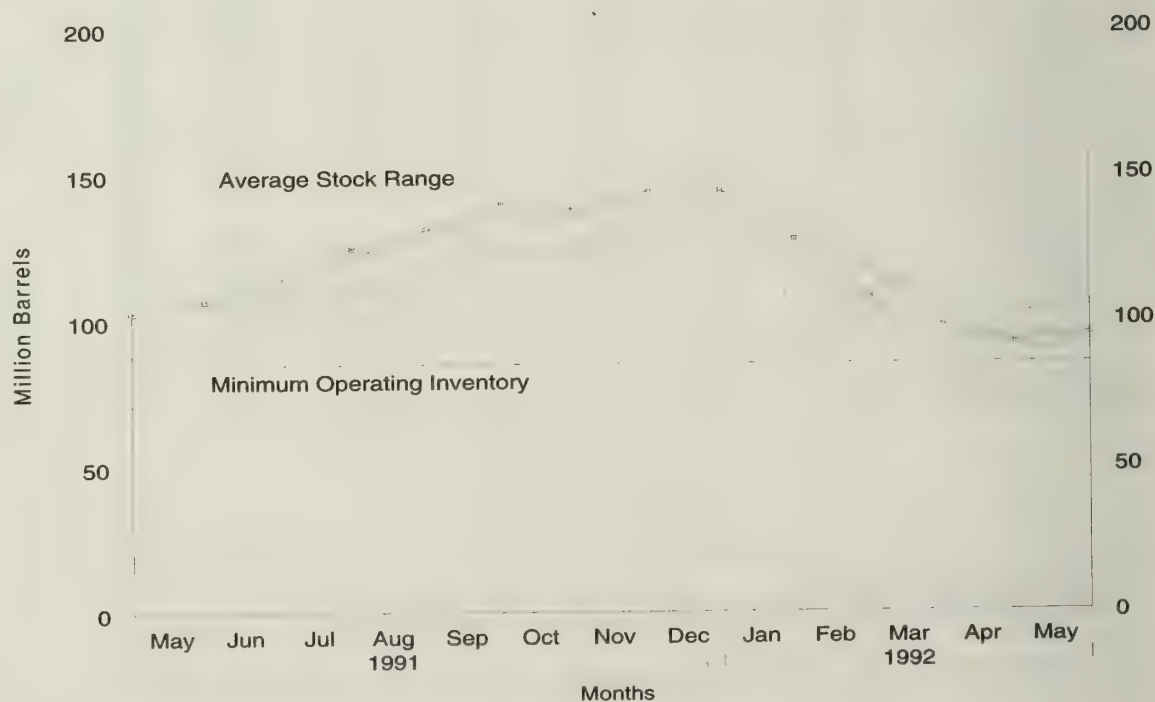
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, April 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, April 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196
1974 Average	2,669	289	2	9	2	2,948	^d 200
1975 Average	2,654	155	2	^d -40	1	2,851	209
1976 Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186
1977 Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250
1978 Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216
1979 Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229
1980 Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	^d 205
1981 Average ^e	2,613	173	10	^d -38	5	2,829	192
1982 Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	^d 179
1983 Average	2,456	174	—	^d -124	64	2,690	140
1984 Average	2,681	272	—	57	51	2,845	161
1985 Average	2,687	200	—	-48	67	2,868	144
1986 Average	2,798	247	—	31	100	2,914	155
1987 Average	2,731	255	—	-56	66	2,976	134
1988 Average	2,859	302	—	-30	69	3,122	124
1989 Average	2,899	306	—	-49	97	3,157	106
1990 January	3,130	505	—	388	62	3,185	118
February	2,753	357	—	-215	65	3,260	112
March	2,657	281	—	-415	75	3,277	99
April	2,803	308	—	9	59	3,043	99
May	2,874	209	—	108	75	2,900	103
June	2,996	257	—	246	84	2,923	110
July	3,008	236	—	487	30	2,726	125
August	3,131	293	—	156	51	3,218	130
September	2,968	226	—	207	123	2,864	136
October	2,928	190	—	8	150	2,960	136
November	2,915	238	—	-129	188	3,094	132
December	2,917	239	—	-7	347	2,816	132
Average	2,925	278	—	73	109	3,021	—
1991 January	2,845	192	—	-662	332	3,367	112
February	2,870	139	—	-359	393	2,976	102
March	2,865	206	—	-112	198	2,984	98
April	2,819	258	—	156	81	2,839	103
May	2,929	186	—	132	218	2,765	107
June	2,941	209	—	225	150	2,775	114
July	2,998	155	—	356	149	2,648	125
August	2,961	168	—	214	144	2,770	131
September	3,055	237	—	291	136	2,865	140
October	3,040	207	—	-59	259	3,047	138
November	3,103	249	—	206	224	2,921	144
December	3,107	252	—	-30	302	3,087	144
Average	2,962	205	—	31	215	2,921	—
1992 January	2,818	227	—	-541	360	3,226	127
February	2,681	207	—	-629	278	3,238	108
March	2,753	218	—	-346	138	3,179	98
April	^R 2,954	^R 202	—	^R -190	^R 278	^R 3,068	92
May	^E 2,918	^E 170	—	^E 106	^E 175	^E 2,807	^E 95
5-Mo. Average	^E 2,826	^E 205	—	^E -317	^E 245	^E 3,102	—
1991 5-Mo. Average	2,866	197	—	-167	243	2,988	—
1990 5-Mo. Average	2,845	332	—	-21	67	3,131	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

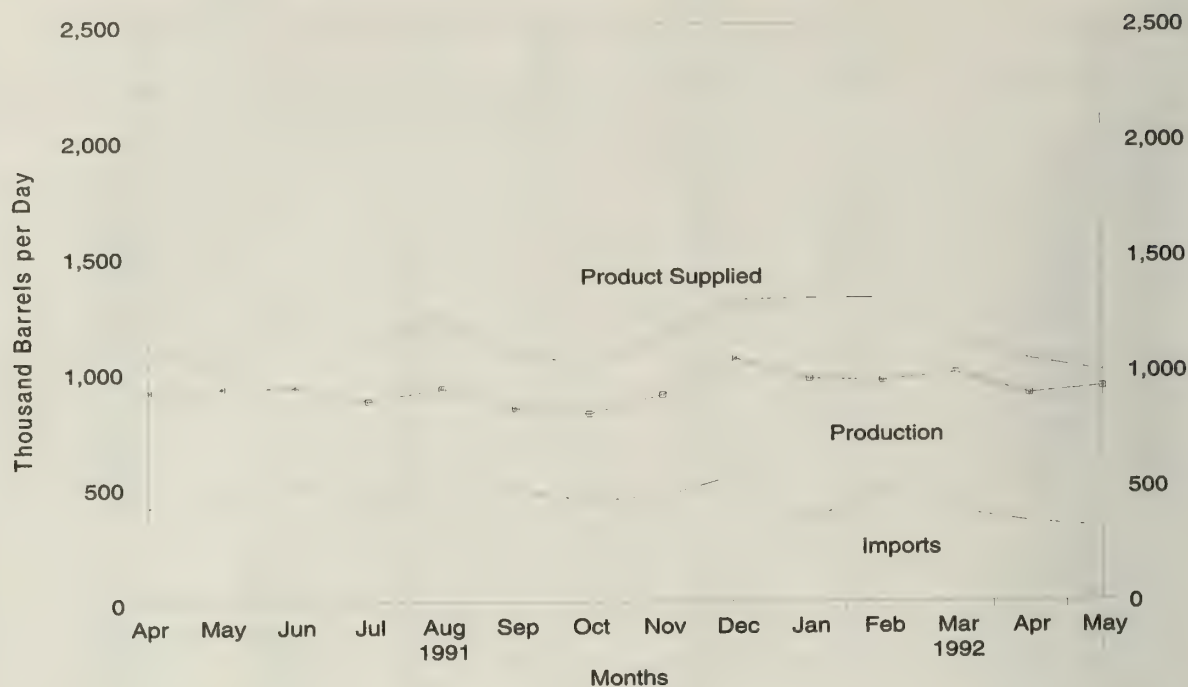
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

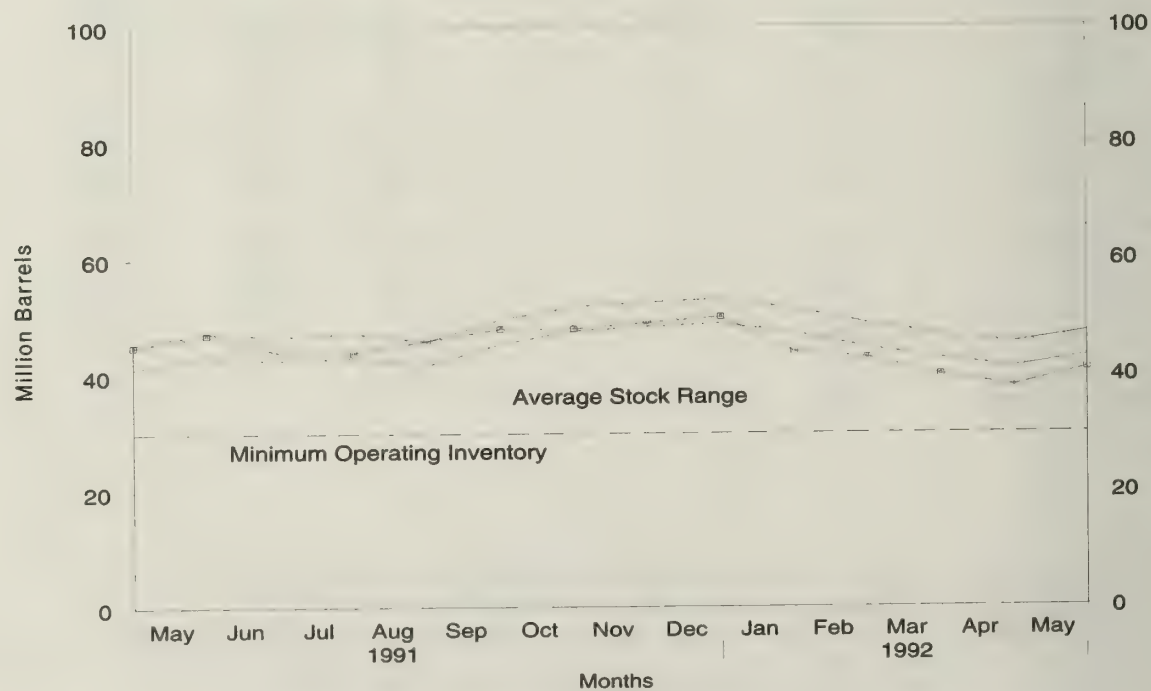
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, April 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, April 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	^d 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	15	^d -2	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	^d 92
1981	Average ^g	1,321	800	48	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	—	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	—	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	—	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	—	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	—	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	—	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	—	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	January	1,163	825	—	205	186	1,597	50
	February	1,060	663	—	36	214	1,474	51
	March	976	335	—	-158	277	1,192	46
	April	882	559	—	90	200	1,151	49
	May	884	507	—	22	141	1,227	50
	June	926	485	—	-98	207	1,302	47
	July	987	536	—	72	171	1,280	49
	August.....	944	574	—	-1	280	1,238	49
	September	909	313	—	15	200	1,007	49
	October	799	383	—	-3	160	1,026	49
	November	846	387	—	25	243	965	50
	December	1,021	484	—	-50	259	1,296	49
	Average	950	504	—	13	211	1,229	—
1991	January	1,001	425	—	-19	320	1,124	48
	February	1,050	384	—	-76	299	1,211	46
	March	995	332	—	-85	178	1,234	43
	April	916	416	—	68	145	1,119	45
	May	929	425	—	50	300	1,003	47
	June	933	512	—	-103	245	1,303	44
	July	871	420	—	-1	176	1,117	44
	August.....	925	599	—	68	216	1,240	46
	September	838	481	—	78	168	1,074	48
	October	814	438	—	6	217	1,029	48
	November	896	455	—	24	189	1,139	49
	December	1,051	547	—	28	264	1,307	50
	Average	934	453	—	4	226	1,158	—
1992	January	964	352	—	-180	184	1,313	44
	February	956	487	—	-46	176	1,314	43
	March	989	392	—	-82	310	1,153	40
	April	^R 899	^R 342	—	^R -72	^R 265	^R 1,048	^R 38
	May*	^E 928	^E 319	—	^E 62	^E 189	^E 996	^E 41
	6-Mo. Average	^E 948	^E 377	—	^E -64	^E 225	^E 1,164	—
1991	6-Mo. Average	977	396	—	-12	248	1,137	—
1990	6-Mo. Average	992	576	—	39	203	1,326	—

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

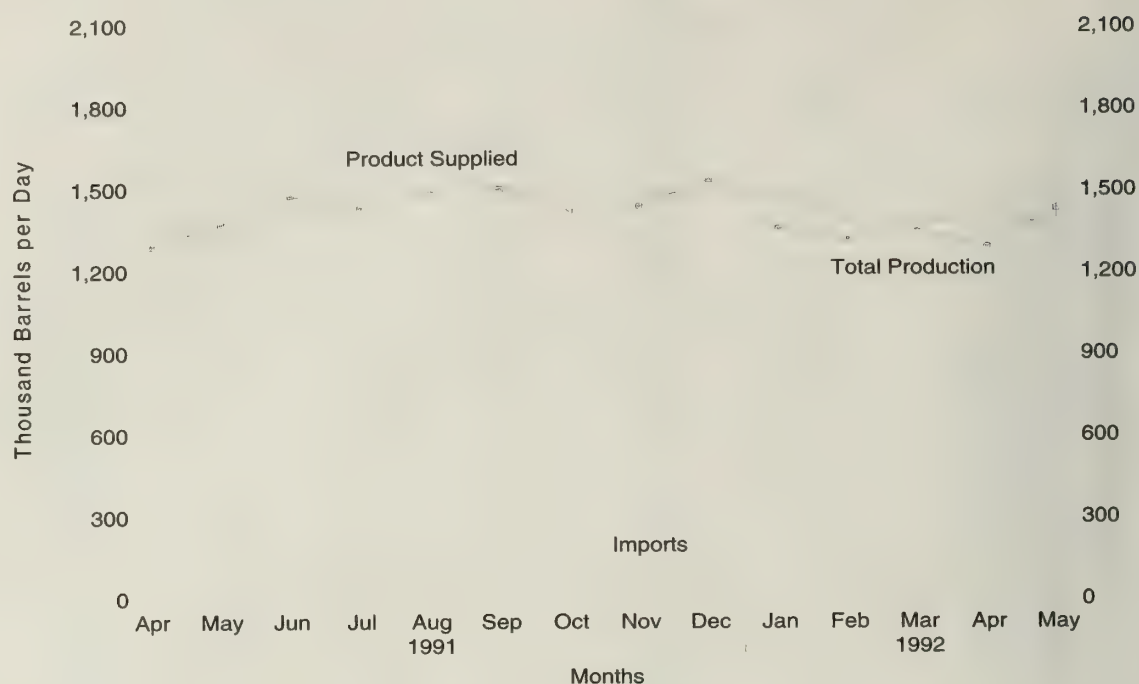
^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.^R = Revised data. ^(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, April 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, April 1991 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
Thousand Barrels per Day									Million Barrels	
1973	Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	^c 29	^c 24
1975	Average	871	691	133	^c 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	^c 42	^c 36
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
	February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
	March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
	April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
	May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
	June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
	July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
	August.....	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
	September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
	October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
	November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
	December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	—	—
1991	January	1,509	1,354	67	-55	73	1,559	1,378	50	44
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-108	159	1,541	1,360	47	41
	March	1,299	1,157	65	-99	40	1,423	1,270	44	38
	April	1,286	1,135	73	-8	38	1,329	1,173	44	38
	May	1,367	1,191	87	85	35	1,334	1,143	47	41
	June	1,473	1,300	64	58	13	1,465	1,280	48	43
	July	1,426	1,255	67	-47	31	1,509	1,343	47	41
	August	1,486	1,316	88	21	11	1,543	1,343	48	42
	September	1,495	1,322	92	71	10	1,506	1,321	50	45
	October	1,415	1,253	59	-66	50	1,489	1,319	48	43
	November	1,433	1,276	56	15	5	1,469	1,282	48	44
	December	1,530	1,357	42	22	59	1,492	1,338	49	44
	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	—	—
1992	January	1,350	1,199	39	-133	44	1,477	1,321	45	40
	February	1,313	1,166	56	-63	42	1,390	1,243	43	38
	March	1,347	1,215	56	29	7	1,367	1,221	44	39
	April	^R 1,284	^R 1,131	^R 59	^R -71	^R 18	^R 1,396	^R 1,247	42	^R 37
	May*	^E 1,425	^E 1,244	^E 85	^E 112	^E 31	^E 1,366	^E 1,204	^E 45	^E 39
	5-Mo. Average	^E 1,345	^E 1,192	^E 59	^E -24	^E 29	^E 1,399	^E 1,247	—	—
1991	5-Mo. Average	1,400	1,242	68	-36	67	1,436	1,264	—	—
1990	5-Mo. Average	1,451	1,259	132	40	27	1,517	1,332	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

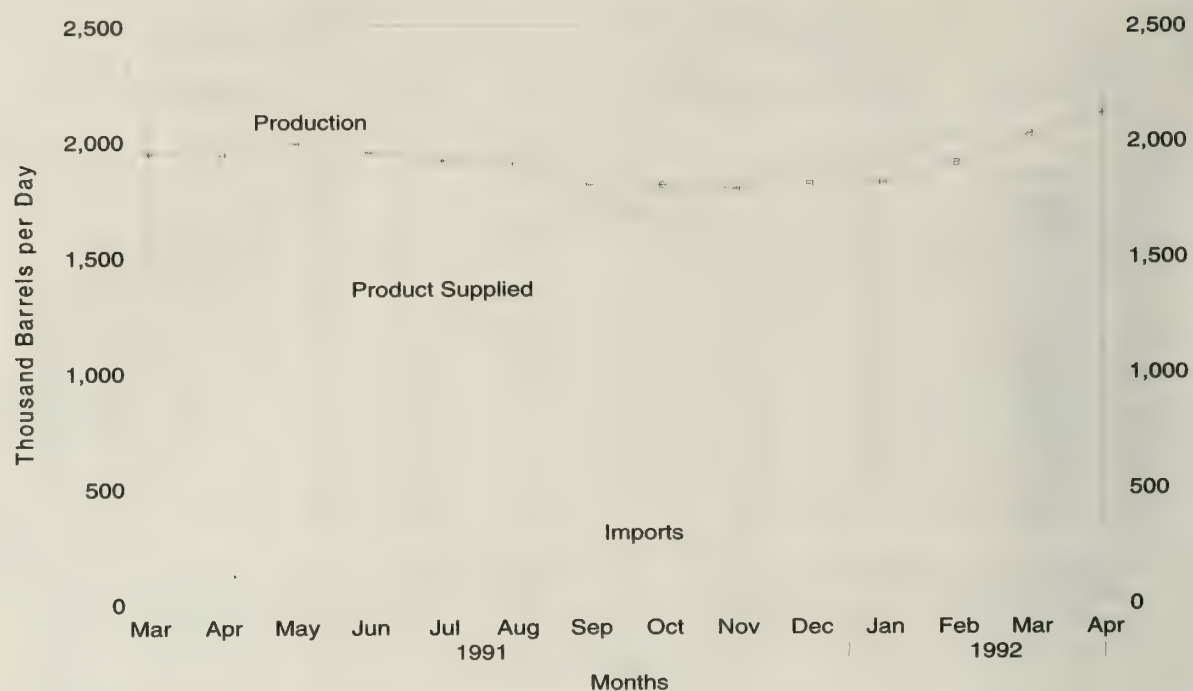
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

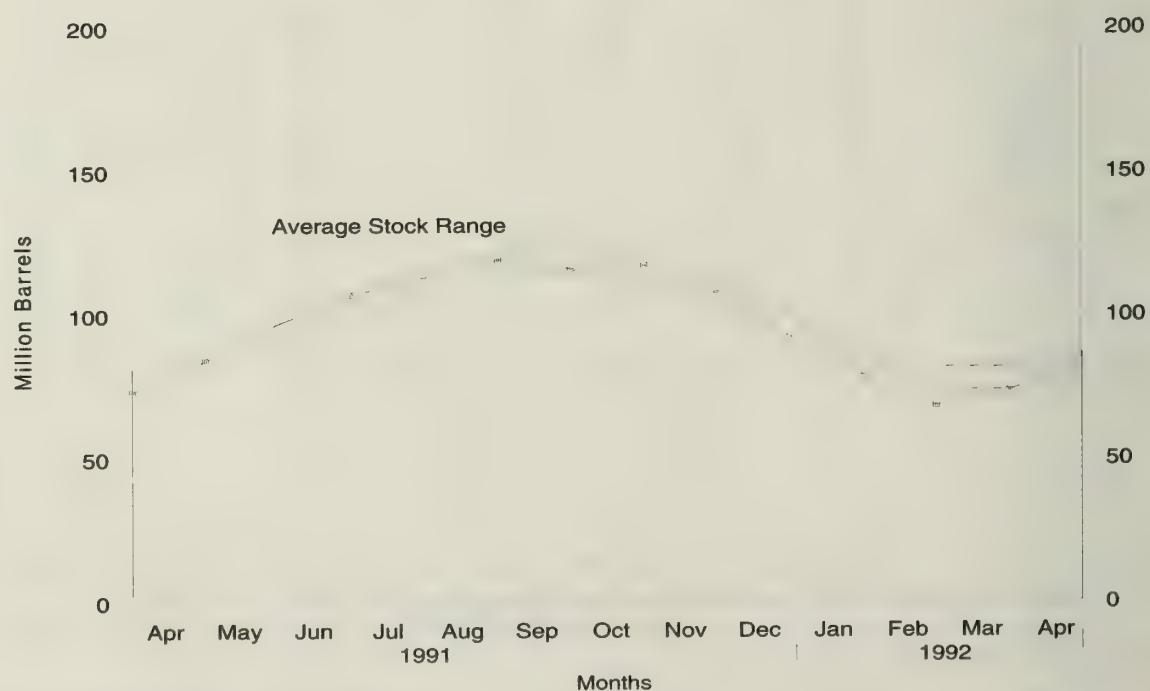
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, March 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, March 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	^d 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	^d 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	^d 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	^d 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^d 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^d -4	253	73	1,509	^d 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^d -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	—
1991 January	1,753	148	-658	364	56	2,139	78
February	1,865	126	-271	322	60	1,880	70
March	1,942	91	113	249	56	1,615	73
April	1,937	154	346	237	31	1,477	84
May	1,989	129	428	239	45	1,407	97
June	1,949	148	328	245	32	1,492	107
July	1,913	151	211	253	24	1,575	113
August	1,899	143	175	255	18	1,594	119
September	1,806	147	-84	288	31	1,718	116
October	1,805	233	33	345	31	1,629	117
November	1,789	156	-330	413	40	1,821	107
December	1,810	139	-488	437	73	1,927	92
Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	—
1992 January	1,814	139	-417	378	80	1,912	78
February	1,901	126	-366	312	33	2,048	68
March	2,025	97	158	236	43	1,684	73
April	2,114	126	401	235	45	1,559	85
4-Mo. Average	1,963	122	-54	291	51	1,798	—
1991 4-Mo. Average	1,874	130	-118	293	51	1,778	—
1990 4-Mo. Average	1,735	200	22	286	39	1,588	—

^a Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974	Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	^d 188
1975	Average	2,547	144	^d -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976	Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977	Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978	Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979	Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980	Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	^d 205
1981	Average	2,771	188	^d -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^d 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^d -6	712	236	1,877	^d 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^d -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
	February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
	March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
	April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
	May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
	June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
	July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
	August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
	September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
	October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
	November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
	December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	—
1991	January	2,653	748	204	844	317	2,036	207
	February	2,668	573	363	726	275	1,876	217
	March	2,576	551	151	819	239	1,919	222
	April	2,724	607	133	753	228	2,217	226
	May	2,853	800	198	900	327	2,228	232
	June	3,030	615	-123	1,092	304	2,372	228
	July	3,029	776	-143	1,081	321	2,545	224
	August	2,993	642	-169	1,013	296	2,496	219
	September	3,010	746	101	802	267	2,586	222
	October	2,824	611	-218	944	211	2,498	215
	November	2,750	850	-81	1,093	238	2,349	213
	December	2,797	577	-163	1,147	304	2,085	208
	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	—
1992	January	2,704	713	197	815	272	2,135	214
	February	2,645	574	177	928	240	1,875	219
	March	2,735	710	243	721	239	2,242	226
	April	2,869	797	-34	1,047	217	2,436	225
	4-Mo. Average	2,739	700	147	875	242	2,174	—
1991	4-Mo. Average	2,654	621	210	787	265	2,014	—
1990	4-Mo. Average	2,695	696	98	765	278	2,248	—

^a Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1991).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1992 through April 1992).
- EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System* (except domestic crude oil production) (May 1992). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1992 through May 1992). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of

interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolation days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory

levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil — 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline — 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil — 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil — 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

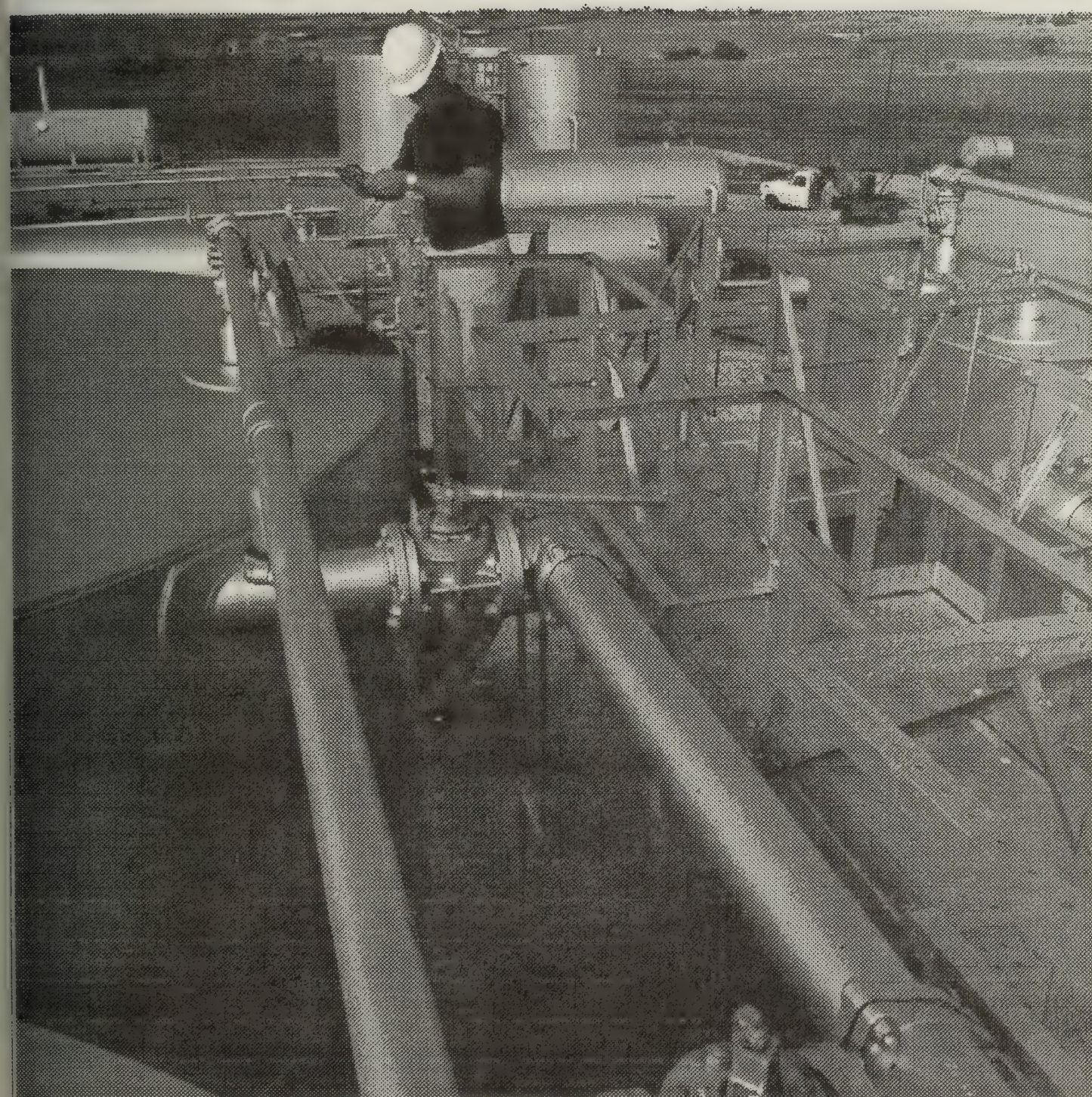
- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, April 1992

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 52,231	E 1,741	E 215,454	E 1,781
(2) Lower 48 States	E 166,490	E 5,550	E 672,108	E 5,555
(3) Total U.S.	E 218,720	E 7,291	E 887,561	E 7,335
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	183,391	6,113	676,657	5,592
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	690	23	8,248	68
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	182,701	6,090	668,409	5,524
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	0	0	-3	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-9,299	-310	-23,305	-193
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-318	-11	-2,164	-18
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	5,811	194	35,304	292
(12) Total Other Sources	-3,806	-127	9,832	81
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	397,616	13,254	1,565,802	12,941
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production	51,108	1,704	205,039	1,695
(15) Net Imports ^b	810	27	3,372	28
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^b	-1,153	-38	-472	-4
(17) Total NGL Supply	50,765	1,692	207,939	1,719
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,622	154	-7,957	-66
(19) Imports	17,336	578	58,565	484
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,749	92	13,315	110
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	22,416	747	88,710	733
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	318	11	2,163	18
(23) Total Other Liquids	47,441	1,581	154,796	1,279
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	495,822	16,527	1,928,537	15,938
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	40,456	1,349	152,714	1,262
(26) Exports	27,419	914	108,240	895
(27) Imports (Net)	13,037	435	44,474	368
(28) Total New Supply of Products	508,859	16,962	1,973,011	16,306
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-5,712	-190	66,681	551
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	503,147	16,772	2,039,692	16,857
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	217,637	7,255	855,921	7,074
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	92,039	3,068	384,526	3,178
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	31,440	1,048	146,003	1,207
(34) Jet Fuel	41,887	1,396	170,355	1,408
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46,757	1,559	217,613	1,798
(36) Other ^c	73,067	2,436	263,111	2,174
(37) Crude Oil	318	11	2,163	18
(38) Total Products Supplied	503,147	16,772	2,039,692	16,857
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	347,913	—	347,913	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,511	—	568,511	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	182,543	—	182,543	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	92,028	—	92,028	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	38,271	—	38,271	—
(44) Jet Fuel	41,642	—	41,642	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	84,552	—	84,552	—
(46) Other ^c	225,357	—	225,357	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,580,817	—	1,580,817	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^c Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 218,720	—	183,391	5,811	9,299	0	397,616	690	318	916,424
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,108	22,015	4,591	—	13,188	—	11,463	1,364	51,699	92,307
Pentanes Plus	9,704	—	814	—	1,153	—	4,419	4	4,942	7,755
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,404	22,015	3,777	—	12,035	—	7,044	1,360	46,757	84,552
Ethane/Ethylene	16,575	713	300	—	1,478	—	0	0	16,110	17,088
Propane/Propylene	14,929	13,917	2,384	—	3,593	—	0	715	26,922	36,157
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,764	6,847	709	—	6,790	—	2,141	645	2,744	22,345
Isobutane	5,136	538	384	—	174	—	4,903	0	981	8,962
Other Liquids	2,749	—	17,336	—	-4,622	—	26,996	0	-2,289	147,702
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,749	—	7	—	436	—	2,320	0	0	7,615
Unfinished Oils	—	—	16,024	—	-593	—	21,080	0	-4,463	105,987
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	1,305	—	-4,471	—	3,603	0	2,173	34,041
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	6	—	-7	0	1	59
Finished Petroleum Products	—	436,476	36,679	—	-6,323	—	—	26,060	453,418	424,384
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	208,746	12,831	—	1,243	—	—	2,697	217,637	182,543
Leaded	—	3,477	0	—	-114	—	—	90	3,501	3,887
Unleaded	—	205,269	12,831	—	1,357	—	—	2,607	214,136	178,656
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	535	14	—	-51	—	—	0	600	1,527
Jet Fuel	—	38,525	1,780	—	-2,135	—	—	553	41,887	41,642
Naphtha-Type	—	4,594	109	—	50	—	—	185	4,468	4,961
Kerosene-Type	—	33,931	1,671	—	-2,185	—	—	368	37,419	36,681
Kerosene	—	744	42	—	-366	—	—	132	1,020	3,803
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	88,624	6,048	—	-5,711	—	—	8,344	92,039	92,028
Residual Fuel Oil	—	26,971	10,262	—	-2,165	—	—	7,958	31,440	38,271
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	3,876	1,269	—	-155	—	—	0	5,300	2,022
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	9,541	3,030	—	302	—	—	0	12,269	1,938
Special Naphthas	—	1,758	364	—	145	—	—	250	1,727	2,076
Lubricants	—	5,183	208	—	119	—	—	497	4,775	12,396
Waxes	—	546	76	—	-17	—	—	65	574	983
Petroleum Coke	—	17,617	85	—	862	—	—	5,411	11,429	10,992
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,505	604	—	1,588	—	—	147	11,374	32,059
Still Gas	—	19,496	0	—	0	—	—	0	19,496	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,809	66	—	18	—	—	6	1,851	2,104
Total	272,577	458,491	241,997	5,811	11,542	0	436,075	28,113	503,147	1,580,817

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-April 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 887,561	—	676,657	35,304	23,308	1	1,565,802	8,248	2,163	916,424
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	205,039	70,804	18,168	—	-6,113	—	53,717	6,160	240,247	92,307
Pentanes Plus	38,300	—	3,421	—	472	—	18,566	49	22,634	7,755
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	166,739	70,804	14,747	—	-6,585	—	35,151	6,111	217,613	84,552
Ethane/Ethylene	66,647	3,352	1,457	—	-197	—	0	0	71,653	17,088
Propane/Propylene	60,306	54,384	9,778	—	-10,780	—	81	4,540	130,627	36,157
Normal Butane/Butylene	18,350	12,629	2,742	—	3,465	—	17,415	1,571	11,270	22,345
Isobutane	21,436	439	770	—	927	—	17,655	0	4,063	8,962
Other Liquids	13,315	—	58,565	—	7,957	—	87,342	0	-23,419	147,702
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	13,315	—	127	—	3,268	—	10,174	0	0	7,615
Unfinished Oils	—	—	53,746	—	8,132	—	72,094	0	-26,480	105,987
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	4,692	—	-3,428	—	5,068	0	3,052	34,041
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-15	—	6	0	9	59
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,724,767	137,967	—	-60,096	—	—	102,129	1,820,701	424,384
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	830,426	35,636	—	840	—	—	9,301	855,921	182,543
Leaded	—	14,666	2	—	-1,459	—	—	591	15,536	3,887
Unleaded	—	815,760	35,634	—	2,299	—	—	8,710	840,385	178,656
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,302	27	—	-56	—	—	0	2,385	1,527
Jet Fuel	—	160,233	6,337	—	-7,156	—	—	3,371	170,355	41,642
Naphtha-Type	—	17,677	916	—	231	—	—	265	18,097	4,961
Kerosene-Type	—	142,556	5,421	—	-7,387	—	—	3,106	152,258	36,681
Kerosene	—	5,124	2,878	—	-1,965	—	—	812	9,155	3,803
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	339,077	25,843	—	-51,450	—	—	31,844	384,526	92,028
Residual Fuel Oil	—	115,273	47,460	—	-11,628	—	—	28,358	146,003	38,271
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	16,118	3,323	—	501	—	—	0	18,940	2,022
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	34,637	11,315	—	242	—	—	0	45,710	1,938
Special Naphthas	—	6,702	955	—	-145	—	—	1,350	6,452	2,076
Lubricants	—	19,524	898	—	70	—	—	2,042	18,310	12,396
Waxes	—	2,252	189	—	-55	—	—	279	2,217	983
Petroleum Coke	—	70,319	289	—	1,229	—	—	24,419	44,960	10,992
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	37,914	2,618	—	9,721	—	—	326	30,485	32,059
Still Gas	—	77,591	0	—	0	—	—	0	77,591	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	7,275	199	—	-244	—	—	26	7,692	2,104
Total	1,105,915	1,795,571	891,357	35,304	-34,944	1	1,706,861	116,537	2,039,692	1,580,817

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,291	—	6,113	194	310	0	13,254	23	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,704	734	153	—	440	—	382	45	1,723
Pentanes Plus	323	—	27	—	38	—	147	(s)	165
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,380	734	126	—	401	—	235	45	1,559
Ethane/Ethylene	553	24	10	—	49	—	0	0	537
Propane/Propylene	498	464	79	—	120	—	0	24	897
Normal Butane/Butylene	159	228	24	—	226	—	71	21	91
Isobutane	171	18	13	—	6	—	163	0	33
Other Liquids	92	—	578	—	-154	—	900	0	-76
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	92	—	(s)	—	15	—	77	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	534	—	-20	—	703	0	-149
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	44	—	-149	—	120	0	72
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,549	1,223	—	-211	—	—	869	15,114
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,958	428	—	41	—	—	90	7,255
Leaded	—	116	0	—	-4	—	—	3	117
Unleaded	—	6,842	428	—	45	—	—	87	7,138
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	(s)	—	-2	—	—	0	20
Jet Fuel	—	1,284	59	—	-71	—	—	18	1,396
Naphtha-Type	—	153	4	—	2	—	—	6	149
Kerosene-Type	—	1,131	56	—	-73	—	—	12	1,247
Kerosene	—	25	1	—	-12	—	—	4	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,954	202	—	-190	—	—	278	3,068
Residual Fuel Oil	—	899	342	—	-72	—	—	265	1,048
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	129	42	—	-5	—	—	0	177
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	318	101	—	10	—	—	0	409
Special Naphthas	—	59	12	—	5	—	—	8	58
Lubricants	—	173	7	—	4	—	—	17	159
Waxes	—	18	3	—	-1	—	—	2	19
Petroleum Coke	—	587	3	—	29	—	—	180	381
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	417	20	—	53	—	—	5	379
Still Gas	—	650	0	—	0	—	—	0	650
Miscellaneous Products	—	60	2	—	1	—	—	(s)	62
Total	9,086	15,283	8,067	194	385	0	14,536	937	16,772

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-April 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,335	—	5,592	292	193	(s)	12,941	68	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,695	585	150	—	-51	—	444	51	1,986
Pentanes Plus	317	—	28	—	4	—	153	(s)	187
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,378	585	122	—	-54	—	291	51	1,798
Ethane/Ethylene	551	28	12	—	-2	—	0	0	592
Propane/Propylene	498	449	81	—	-89	—	1	38	1,080
Normal Butane/Butylene	152	104	23	—	29	—	144	13	93
Isobutane	177	4	6	—	8	—	146	0	34
Other Liquids	110	—	484	—	66	—	722	0	-194
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	110	—	1	—	27	—	84	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	444	—	67	—	596	0	-219
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	39	—	-28	—	42	0	25
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	14,254	1,140	—	-497	—	—	844	15,047
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,863	295	—	7	—	—	77	7,074
Leaded	—	121	(s)	—	-12	—	—	5	128
Unleaded	—	6,742	294	—	19	—	—	72	6,945
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	19	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	20
Jet Fuel	—	1,324	52	—	-59	—	—	28	1,408
Naphtha-Type	—	146	8	—	2	—	—	2	150
Kerosene-Type	—	1,178	45	—	-61	—	—	26	1,258
Kerosene	—	42	24	—	-16	—	—	7	76
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	2,802	214	—	-425	—	—	263	3,178
Residual Fuel Oil	—	953	392	—	-96	—	—	234	1,207
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	—	133	27	—	4	—	—	0	157
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	—	286	94	—	2	—	—	0	378
Special Naphthas	—	55	8	—	-1	—	—	11	53
Lubricants	—	161	7	—	1	—	—	17	151
Waxes	—	19	2	—	(s)	—	—	2	18
Petroleum Coke	—	581	2	—	10	—	—	202	372
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	313	22	—	80	—	—	3	252
Still Gas	—	641	0	—	0	—	—	0	641
Miscellaneous Products	—	60	2	—	-2	—	—	(s)	64
Total	9,140	14,839	7,367	292	-289	(s)	14,106	963	16,857

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 826	—	36,884	1,263	57	-173	0	39,203	0	0	15,04
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	585	1,918	444	—	2,467	300	—	35	143	5,036	3,88
Pentanes Plus	112	—	0	—	0	4	—	0	1	107	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	573	1,918	444	—	2,467	296	—	35	141	4,930	3,81
Ethane/Ethylene	125	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	125	2,37
Propane/Propylene	293	1,392	414	—	2,467	-36	—	0	102	4,500	2,37
Normal Butane/Butylene	114	503	23	—	0	337	—	8	39	258	1,12
Isobutane	41	23	7	—	0	-5	—	29	0	47	31
Other Liquids	445	—	4,088	—	474	-976	—	6,112	0	-129	20,78
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	445	—	0	—	0	201	—	244	0	0	2,64
Unfinished Oils	—	—	3,451	—	196	-842	—	4,972	0	-483	13,40
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	637	—	278	-335	—	896	0	354	4,73
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	—
Finished Petroleum Products	—	45,674	27,093	—	71,027	228	—	—	822	142,744	125,6
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	20,871	10,811	—	43,826	3,108	—	—	57	72,343	61,5
Leaded	—	4	0	—	0	11	—	—	1	-8	—
Unleaded	—	20,867	10,811	—	43,826	3,097	—	—	56	72,351	61,4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	0	—	76	-20	—	—	0	117	19
Jet Fuel	—	2,004	1,671	—	9,658	-513	—	—	2	13,844	9,1
Naphtha-Type	—	153	0	—	404	30	—	—	2	525	5
Kerosene-Type	—	1,851	1,671	—	9,254	-543	—	—	(s)	13,319	8,6
Kerosene	—	89	42	—	82	-336	—	—	131	418	1,2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	11,388	5,378	—	15,058	-2,606	—	—	45	34,385	28,4
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,676	7,883	—	1,354	-149	—	—	273	12,789	14,1
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	744	206	—	-46	-118	—	—	0	1,022	2
Special Naphthas	—	148	289	—	63	-22	—	—	3	519	2
Lubricants	—	510	182	—	478	-41	—	—	147	1,064	2,7
Waxes	—	102	49	—	0	16	—	—	7	128	2
Petroleum Coke	—	1,309	0	—	0	-60	—	—	105	1,264	1,1
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,921	523	—	427	693	—	—	46	3,132	5,6
Still Gas	—	1,812	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,812	—
Miscellaneous Products	—	79	59	—	51	276	—	—	5	-92	7
Total	1,956	47,592	68,509	1,263	74,025	-621	0	45,350	965	147,651	165,4

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Production Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 3,354	—	137,850	4,148	232	262	0	145,322	0	0	15,041
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,826	5,845	2,900	—	13,753	-1,643	—	467	286	26,214	3,884
Pentanes Plus	426	—	242	—	0	35	—	0	15	618	74
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,400	5,845	2,658	—	13,753	-1,678	—	467	272	25,595	3,810
Ethane/Ethylene	587	0	0	—	0	-2	—	0	0	589	0
Propane/Propylene	1,180	5,914	2,478	—	13,158	-1,716	—	16	223	24,207	2,377
Normal Butane/Butylene	462	-28	160	—	365	-110	—	237	48	784	1,123
Isobutane	171	-41	20	—	230	150	—	214	0	16	310
Other Liquids	2,387	—	19,741	—	1,455	1,362	—	25,804	0	-3,583	20,788
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,387	—	0	—	0	1,717	—	670	0	0	2,645
Unfinished Oils	—	—	17,108	—	540	-201	—	21,677	0	-3,828	13,406
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	2,633	—	915	-154	—	3,457	0	245	4,737
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	174,595	105,977	—	295,028	-35,578	—	—	4,377	606,801	125,690
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	83,212	31,973	—	181,492	10,753	—	—	158	285,766	61,524
Leaded	—	487	0	—	0	13	—	—	2	472	51
Unleaded	—	82,725	31,973	—	181,492	10,740	—	—	156	285,294	61,473
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	66	0	—	400	38	—	—	0	428	196
Jet Fuel	—	8,527	5,911	—	37,945	-2,467	—	—	7	54,843	9,128
Naphtha-Type	—	708	529	—	863	68	—	—	6	2,026	525
Kerosene-Type	—	7,819	5,382	—	37,082	-2,535	—	—	1	52,817	8,603
Kerosene	—	864	2,754	—	1,443	-1,275	—	—	160	6,176	1,207
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	39,102	23,581	—	65,907	-34,932	—	—	765	162,757	28,456
Residual Fuel Oil	—	19,323	37,670	—	4,057	-9,238	—	—	2,077	68,211	14,159
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,030	793	—	-250	148	—	—	0	2,425	280
Special Naphthas	—	491	385	—	437	-232	—	—	11	1,534	252
Lubricants	—	1,969	784	—	1,993	-48	—	—	536	4,258	2,772
Waxes	—	417	137	—	13	10	—	—	32	525	215
Petroleum Coke	—	5,378	0	—	0	-136	—	—	551	4,963	1,111
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,728	1,924	—	1,337	1,623	—	—	56	7,310	5,612
Still Gas	—	7,127	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	7,127	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	361	65	—	254	178	—	—	23	479	778
Total	8,567	180,440	266,468	4,148	310,468	-35,597	0	171,593	4,664	629,431	165,403

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,229	42	2	-6	0	1,307	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	64	15	—	82	10	—	1	5	168
Pentanes Plus	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	64	15	—	82	10	—	1	5	164
Ethane/Ethylene	4	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	4
Propane/Propylene	10	46	14	—	82	-1	—	0	3	150
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	17	1	—	0	11	—	(s)	1	9
Isobutane	1	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	1	0	2
Other Liquids	15	—	136	—	16	-33	—	204	0	-4
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	15	—	0	—	0	7	—	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	115	—	7	-28	—	166	0	-16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	21	—	9	-11	—	30	0	12
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,522	903	—	2,368	8	—	—	27	4,758
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	696	360	—	1,461	104	—	—	2	2,411
Leaded	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Unleaded	—	696	360	—	1,461	103	—	—	2	2,412
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	-1	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	67	56	—	322	-17	—	—	(s)	461
Naphtha-Type	—	5	0	—	13	1	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	62	56	—	308	-18	—	—	(s)	444
Kerosene	—	3	1	—	3	-11	—	—	4	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	380	179	—	502	-87	—	—	1	1,146
Residual Fuel Oil	—	123	263	—	45	-5	—	—	9	426
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	25	7	—	-2	-4	—	—	0	34
Special Naphthas	—	5	10	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	17	6	—	16	-1	—	—	5	35
Waxes	—	3	2	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	44	0	—	0	-2	—	—	4	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	97	17	—	14	23	—	—	2	104
Still Gas	—	60	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	2	—	2	9	—	—	(s)	-3
Total	65	1,586	2,284	42	2,468	-21	0	1,512	32	4,922

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	—	1,139	34	2	2	0	1,201	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	48	24	—	114	-14	—	4	2	217
Pentanes Plus	4	—	2	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	48	22	—	114	-14	—	4	2	212
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	10	49	20	—	109	-14	—	(s)	2	200
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	(s)	1	—	3	-1	—	2	(s)	6
Isobutane	1	(s)	(s)	—	2	1	—	2	0	(s)
Other Liquids	20	—	163	—	12	11	—	213	0	-30
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	20	—	0	—	0	14	—	6	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	141	—	4	-2	—	179	0	-32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	22	—	8	-1	—	29	0	2
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	1,443	876	—	2,438	-294	—	—	36	5,015
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	688	264	—	1,500	89	—	—	1	2,362
Leaded	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Unleaded	—	684	264	—	1,500	89	—	—	1	2,358
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	70	49	—	314	-20	—	—	(s)	453
Naphtha-Type	—	6	4	—	7	1	—	—	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	—	65	44	—	306	-21	—	—	(s)	437
Kerosene	—	7	23	—	12	-11	—	—	1	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	323	195	—	545	-289	—	—	6	1,345
Residual Fuel Oil	—	160	311	—	34	-76	—	—	17	564
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	17	7	—	-2	1	—	—	0	20
Special Naphthas	—	4	3	—	4	-2	—	—	(s)	13
Lubricants	—	16	5	—	16	(s)	—	—	4	35
Waxes	—	3	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	44	0	—	0	-1	—	—	5	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	47	16	—	11	13	—	—	(s)	60
Still Gas	—	59	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	59
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	4
Total	71	1,491	2,202	34	2,566	-294	0	1,418	39	5,202

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 20,876	—	20,276	801	49,766	4,129	0	87,519	71	0	81,077
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,379	4,138	1,794	—	-1,094	5,084	—	2,137	234	6,762	32,199
Pentanes Plus	1,316	—	35	—	693	701	—	654	(s)	689	2,937
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,063	4,138	1,759	—	-1,787	4,383	—	1,483	234	6,073	29,262
Ethane/Ethylene	2,987	1	300	—	-1,994	652	—	0	0	642	4,800
Propane/Propylene	3,332	2,944	1,283	—	-162	1,940	—	0	170	5,287	15,337
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,016	1,007	136	—	45	1,654	—	233	64	253	6,300
Isobutane	728	186	40	—	324	137	—	1,250	0	-109	2,770
Other Liquids	62	—	75	—	190	-325	—	1,679	0	-1,027	24,000
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	62	—	0	—	0	-23	—	85	0	0	2,900
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-9	650	—	961	0	-1,620	16,900
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	75	—	199	-949	—	630	0	593	6,800
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	—
Finished Petroleum Products	—	91,331	858	—	21,085	-2,704	—	—	473	115,505	110,500
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	48,956	265	—	14,283	-1,057	—	—	7	64,554	48,000
Leaded	—	147	0	—	55	-103	—	—	3	302	4,000
Unleaded	—	48,809	265	—	14,228	-954	—	—	4	64,252	47,600
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	85	6	—	40	-43	—	—	0	174	3,000
Jet Fuel	—	5,546	109	—	2,232	199	—	—	27	7,661	8,700
Naphtha-Type	—	430	109	—	16	-126	—	—	2	679	9,000
Kerosene-Type	—	5,116	0	—	2,216	325	—	—	25	6,982	7,800
Kerosene	—	349	0	—	-4	141	—	—	(s)	204	1,400
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	19,615	316	—	4,744	-2,364	—	—	19	27,020	27,000
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,456	28	—	-624	-308	—	—	0	2,168	3,200
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,114	43	—	55	-5	—	—	0	1,217	2,000
Special Naphthas	—	423	37	—	15	-23	—	—	5	493	4,000
Lubricants	—	786	26	—	339	101	—	—	36	1,014	1,000
Waxes	—	54	21	—	0	6	—	—	3	66	—
Petroleum Coke	—	3,545	0	—	0	271	—	—	305	2,969	3,000
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,031	1	—	16	435	—	—	70	3,543	14,000
Still Gas	—	4,041	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,041	—
Miscellaneous Products	—	330	6	—	-11	-57	—	—	(s)	382	—
Total	30,317	95,469	23,003	801	69,947	6,184	0	91,335	778	121,240	247,000

- ^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
- ^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
- ^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- ^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
- ^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
- (s) = Less than 500 barrels.
- E = Estimated.
- LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
- Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
- Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Production Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tank and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 84,073	—	80,193	1,877	203,401	8,092	1	361,304	147	0	81,071
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	38,954	14,320	9,693	—	-952	-577	—	13,824	674	48,094	32,195
Pentanes Plus	5,374	—	160	—	2,314	227	—	3,193	5	4,423	2,937
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33,580	14,320	9,533	—	-3,266	-804	—	10,631	669	43,671	29,258
Ethane/Ethylene	12,160	1	1,285	—	-7,299	-44	—	0	0	6,191	4,808
Propane/Propylene	14,112	12,756	6,169	—	1,323	-1,945	—	62	474	35,769	15,324
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,458	1,443	1,752	—	586	902	—	5,004	195	2,138	6,331
Isobutane	2,850	120	327	—	2,124	283	—	5,565	0	-427	2,795
Other Liquids	411	—	740	—	214	1,902	—	5,056	0	-5,593	24,035
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	411	—	0	—	0	-12	—	423	0	0	208
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-3	2,791	—	2,888	0	-5,682	16,914
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	740	—	217	-861	—	1,735	0	83	6,898
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-16	—	10	0	6	15
Finished Petroleum Products	—	382,636	3,406	—	63,029	-1,725	—	—	1,037	449,759	110,578
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	206,100	942	—	41,650	-953	—	—	68	249,577	48,055
Leaded	—	644	0	—	141	-186	—	—	6	965	430
Unleaded	—	205,456	942	—	41,509	-767	—	—	61	248,613	47,625
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	280	10	—	249	-78	—	—	0	617	386
Jet Fuel	—	23,144	387	—	7,317	-1,721	—	—	114	32,455	8,796
Naphtha-Type	—	1,822	387	—	119	172	—	—	7	2,149	961
Kerosene-Type	—	21,322	0	—	7,198	-1,893	—	—	107	30,306	7,835
Kerosene	—	2,638	0	—	-31	-173	—	—	6	2,774	1,464
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	82,367	1,328	—	14,976	-5,308	—	—	92	103,887	27,679
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10,818	183	—	-2,232	-164	—	—	1	8,932	3,232
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	5,349	89	—	215	-45	—	—	0	5,698	291
Special Naphthas	—	1,675	337	—	128	-17	—	—	21	2,136	485
Lubricants	—	3,041	76	—	791	-39	—	—	135	3,812	1,625
Waxes	—	263	32	—	0	14	—	—	10	271	137
Petroleum Coke	—	15,096	0	—	0	1,208	—	—	462	13,426	3,607
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	14,960	1	—	40	5,571	—	—	128	9,302	14,615
Still Gas	—	15,553	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	15,553	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,352	21	—	-74	-20	—	—	(s)	1,319	206
Total	123,438	396,956	94,032	1,877	265,692	7,692	1	380,184	1,858	492,260	247,879

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 696	—	676	27	1,659	138	0	2,917	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	313	138	60	—	-36	169	—	71	8	225
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	23	23	—	22	(s)	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	269	138	59	—	-60	146	—	49	8	202
Ethane/Ethylene	100	(s)	10	—	-66	22	—	0	0	21
Propane/Propylene	111	98	43	—	-5	65	—	0	6	176
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	34	5	—	2	55	—	8	2	8
Isobutane	24	6	1	—	11	5	—	42	0	-4
Other Liquids	2	—	3	—	6	-11	—	56	0	-34
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	—	0	—	0	-1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	22	—	32	0	-54
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3	—	7	-32	—	21	0	20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,044	29	—	703	90	—	—	16	3,850
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,632	9	—	476	-35	—	—	(s)	2,152
Leaded	—	5	0	—	2	-3	—	—	(s)	10
Unleaded	—	1,627	9	—	474	-32	—	—	(s)	2,142
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	1	-1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	185	4	—	74	7	—	—	1	255
Naphtha-Type	—	14	4	—	1	-4	—	—	(s)	23
Kerosene-Type	—	171	0	—	74	11	—	—	1	233
Kerosene	—	12	0	—	(s)	5	—	—	(s)	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	654	11	—	158	-79	—	—	1	901
Residual Fuel Oil	—	82	1	—	-21	-10	—	—	0	72
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	37	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	41
Special Naphthas	—	14	1	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	16
Lubricants	—	26	1	—	11	3	—	—	1	34
Waxes	—	2	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	118	0	—	0	9	—	—	10	99
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	134	(s)	—	1	15	—	—	2	118
Still Gas	—	135	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	135
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	-2	—	—	(s)	13
Total	1,011	3,182	767	27	2,332	206	0	3,045	26	4,041

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 695	—	663	16	1,681	67	(s)	2,986	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	322	118	80	—	-8	-5	—	114	5	397
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	19	2	—	26	(s)	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	278	118	79	—	-27	-7	—	88	6	361
Ethane/Ethylene	100	(s)	11	—	-60	(s)	—	0	0	51
Propane/Propylene	117	105	51	—	11	-16	—	1	4	296
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	12	14	—	5	7	—	41	2	18
Isobutane	24	1	3	—	18	2	—	46	0	-4
Other Liquids	3	—	5	—	2	16	—	42	0	-46
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	23	—	24	0	-47
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	6	—	2	-7	—	14	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	3,162	28	—	521	-14	—	—	9	3,717
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,703	8	—	344	-8	—	—	1	2,063
Leaded	—	5	0	—	1	-2	—	—	(s)	8
Unleaded	—	1,698	8	—	343	-6	—	—	1	2,055
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	191	3	—	60	-14	—	—	1	268
Naphtha-Type	—	15	3	—	1	1	—	—	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	—	176	0	—	59	-16	—	—	1	250
Kerosene	—	22	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	681	11	—	124	-44	—	—	1	859
Residual Fuel Oil	—	89	2	—	-18	-1	—	—	(s)	74
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	44	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	47
Special Naphthas	—	14	3	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Lubricants	—	25	1	—	7	(s)	—	—	1	32
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	125	0	—	0	10	—	—	4	111
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	124	(s)	—	(s)	46	—	—	1	77
Still Gas	—	129	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	129
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	11
Total	1,020	3,281	777	16	2,196	54	(s)	3,142	15	4,068

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 101,670	—	120,832	1,332	-33,720	6,734	0	183,380	0	0	736,018
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,905	12,522	2,193	—	809	7,574	—	6,565	563	34,727	52,683
Pentanes Plus	5,857	—	722	—	-405	434	—	2,475	0	3,265	4,569
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28,048	12,522	1,471	—	1,214	7,140	—	4,090	563	31,462	48,114
Ethane/Ethylene	12,327	712	0	—	2,827	827	—	0	0	15,039	12,089
Propane/Propylene	9,745	7,865	606	—	-1,765	1,716	—	0	257	14,478	17,372
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,332	3,717	540	—	275	4,522	—	1,121	306	915	13,311
Isobutane	3,644	228	325	—	-123	75	—	2,969	0	1,030	5,342
Other Liquids	1,273	—	12,722	—	-734	-1,802	—	16,081	0	-1,018	66,703
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,273	—	7	—	0	-72	—	1,352	0	0	1,422
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12,478	—	-187	343	—	13,560	0	-1,612	50,897
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	237	—	-547	-2,079	—	1,176	0	593	14,344
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-7	0	1	40
Finished Petroleum Products	—	204,436	6,151	—	-95,707	-2,088	—	—	12,587	104,381	123,642
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	96,330	625	—	-60,254	-393	—	—	2,254	34,840	49,015
Leaded	—	667	0	—	-380	-130	—	—	81	336	339
Unleaded	—	95,663	625	—	-59,874	-263	—	—	2,173	34,504	48,676
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	278	4	—	-145	-25	—	—	0	162	439
Jet Fuel	—	18,341	0	—	-12,855	-2,407	—	—	244	7,649	14,525
Naphtha-Type	—	2,490	0	—	-525	178	—	—	0	1,787	1,835
Kerosene-Type	—	15,851	0	—	-12,330	-2,585	—	—	244	5,862	12,690
Kerosene	—	227	0	—	-78	-171	—	—	0	320	1,004
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	40,290	0	—	-20,312	583	—	—	4,072	15,323	23,970
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,314	1,320	—	-730	-772	—	—	3,873	8,803	13,285
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11,389	4,013	—	-9	270	—	—	0	15,123	3,059
Special Naphthas	—	1,131	32	—	-78	191	—	—	241	653	1,282
Lubricants	—	3,143	0	—	-763	-3	—	—	211	2,172	6,130
Waxes	—	299	6	—	0	-22	—	—	39	288	495
Petroleum Coke	—	7,981	76	—	0	518	—	—	1,649	5,890	4,001
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,301	75	—	-443	340	—	—	3	2,590	5,428
Still Gas	—	9,280	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,280	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,132	0	—	-40	-197	—	—	1	1,288	1,009
Total	136,848	216,958	141,898	1,332	-129,352	10,418	0	206,026	13,149	138,091	979,046

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 411,042	—	433,157	22,324	-143,117	11,825	0	711,581	0	0	736,018
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	135,182	40,594	4,396	—	-5,298	-3,369	—	27,637	3,716	146,890	52,683
Pentanes Plus	22,907	—	2,677	—	-1,278	186	—	10,081	16	14,023	4,569
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	112,275	40,594	1,719	—	-4,020	-3,555	—	17,556	3,700	132,867	48,114
Ethane/Ethylene	49,775	3,351	172	—	10,324	-156	—	0	0	63,778	12,089
Propane/Propylene	38,856	29,568	606	—	-12,849	-6,272	—	3	2,912	59,538	17,372
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,996	7,506	616	—	104	2,442	—	8,113	788	4,879	13,311
Isobutane	15,648	169	325	—	-1,599	431	—	9,440	0	4,672	5,342
Other Liquids	6,646	—	37,156	—	-1,987	3,883	—	51,594	0	-13,662	66,703
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6,646	—	7	—	0	241	—	6,412	0	0	1,422
Unfinished Oils	—	—	36,186	—	-752	3,936	—	46,185	0	-14,687	50,897
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	963	—	-1,235	-297	—	-997	0	1,022	14,344
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-6	0	3	40
Finished Petroleum Products	—	794,763	23,468	—	-373,228	-14,442	—	—	53,512	405,933	123,642
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	375,925	953	—	-232,794	-2,765	—	—	7,185	139,664	49,015
Leaded	—	4,057	0	—	-1,620	-306	—	—	298	2,445	339
Unleaded	—	371,868	953	—	-231,174	-2,459	—	—	6,887	137,219	48,676
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,396	9	—	-763	-30	—	—	0	672	439
Jet Fuel	—	76,844	0	—	-49,184	-2,881	—	—	674	29,867	14,525
Naphtha-Type	—	9,548	0	—	-1,368	262	—	—	69	7,849	1,835
Kerosene-Type	—	67,296	0	—	-47,816	-3,143	—	—	605	22,018	12,690
Kerosene	—	1,249	124	—	-1,412	-510	—	—	642	-171	1,004
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	151,874	0	—	-82,492	-7,763	—	—	17,366	59,779	23,970
Residual Fuel Oil	—	45,058	7,790	—	-1,825	-1,608	—	—	14,009	38,622	13,285
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	42,168	13,646	—	35	503	—	—	0	55,346	3,059
Special Naphthas	—	4,362	217	—	-565	91	—	—	809	3,114	1,282
Lubricants	—	11,745	38	—	-2,658	-4	—	—	984	8,145	6,130
Waxes	—	1,246	16	—	-13	-61	—	—	158	1,152	495
Petroleum Coke	—	31,590	179	—	0	136	—	—	11,620	20,013	4,001
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,849	387	—	-1,377	843	—	—	63	7,953	5,428
Still Gas	—	36,885	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	36,885	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	4,572	109	—	-180	-393	—	—	1	4,893	1,009
Total	552,870	835,357	498,177	22,324	-523,630	-2,103	0	790,812	57,228	539,161	979,046

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,389	—	4,028	44	-1,124	224	0	6,113	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,130	417	73	—	27	252	—	219	19	1,158
Pentanes Plus	195	—	24	—	-14	14	—	83	0	109
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	935	417	49	—	40	238	—	136	19	1,049
Ethane/Ethylene	411	24	0	—	94	28	—	0	0	501
Propane/Propylene	325	262	20	—	-59	57	—	0	9	483
Normal Butane/Butylene	78	124	18	—	9	151	—	37	10	31
Isobutane	121	8	11	—	-4	3	—	99	0	34
Other Liquids	42	—	424	—	-24	-60	—	536	0	-34
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	42	—	(s)	—	0	-2	—	45	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	416	—	-6	11	—	452	0	-54
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8	—	-18	-69	—	39	0	20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ..	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,815	205	—	-3,190	-70	—	—	420	3,479
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,211	21	—	-2,008	-13	—	—	75	1,161
Leaded	—	22	0	—	-13	-4	—	—	3	11
Unleaded	—	3,189	21	—	-1,996	-9	—	—	72	1,150
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	(s)	—	-5	-1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	611	0	—	-429	-80	—	—	8	255
Naphtha-Type	—	83	0	—	-18	6	—	—	0	60
Kerosene-Type	—	528	0	—	-411	-86	—	—	8	195
Kerosene	—	8	0	—	-3	-6	—	—	0	11
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,343	0	—	-677	19	—	—	136	511
Residual Fuel Oil	—	377	44	—	-24	-26	—	—	129	293
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	380	134	—	(s)	9	—	—	0	504
Special Naphthas	—	38	1	—	-3	6	—	—	8	22
Lubricants	—	105	0	—	-25	(s)	—	—	7	72
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	266	3	—	0	17	—	—	55	196
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	110	3	—	-15	11	—	—	(s)	86
Still Gas	—	309	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	309
Miscellaneous Products	—	38	0	—	-1	-7	—	—	(s)	43
Total	4,562	7,232	4,730	44	-4,312	347	0	6,868	438	4,603

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,397	—	3,580	184	-1,183	98	0	5,881	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,117	335	36	—	-44	-28	—	228	31	1,214
Pentanes Plus	189	—	22	—	-11	2	—	83	(s)	116
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	928	335	14	—	-33	-29	—	145	31	1,098
Ethane/Ethylene	411	28	1	—	85	-1	—	0	0	527
Propane/Propylene	321	244	5	—	-106	-52	—	(s)	24	492
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	62	5	—	1	20	—	67	7	40
Isobutane	129	1	3	—	-13	4	—	78	0	39
Other Liquids	55	—	307	—	-16	32	—	426	0	-113
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	55	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	53	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	299	—	-6	33	—	382	0	-121
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	8	—	-10	-2	—	-8	0	8
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	—	6,568	194	—	-3,085	-119	—	—	442	3,355
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	3,107	8	—	-1,924	-23	—	—	59	1,154
Leaded	—	34	0	—	-13	-3	—	—	2	20
Unleaded	—	3,073	8	—	-1,911	-20	—	—	57	1,134
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	(s)	—	-6	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	635	0	—	-406	-24	—	—	6	247
Naphtha-Type	—	79	0	—	-11	2	—	—	1	65
Kerosene-Type	—	556	0	—	-395	-26	—	—	5	182
Kerosene	—	10	1	—	-12	-4	—	—	5	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,255	0	—	-682	-64	—	—	144	494
Residual Fuel Oil	—	372	64	—	-15	-13	—	—	116	319
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	348	113	—	(s)	4	—	—	0	457
Special Naphthas	—	36	2	—	-5	1	—	—	7	26
Lubricants	—	97	(s)	—	-22	(s)	—	—	8	67
Waxes	—	10	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	261	1	—	0	1	—	—	96	165
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	81	3	—	-11	7	—	—	1	66
Still Gas	—	305	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	305
Miscellaneous Products	—	38	1	—	-1	-3	—	—	(s)	40
Total	4,569	6,904	4,117	184	-4,328	-17	0	6,536	473	4,456

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 13,899	—	1,519	1,788	-4,544	287	0	12,375	0	0	13,188
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,213	319	138	—	-2,182	-18	—	288	(s)	2,218	1,248
Pentanes Plus	806	—	57	—	-288	-1	—	107	0	469	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,407	319	81	—	-1,894	-17	—	181	(s)	1,749	1,119
Ethane/Ethylene	1,134	0	0	—	-833	-1	—	0	0	302	19
Propane/Propylene	1,280	215	66	—	-540	4	—	0	0	1,017	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	661	97	10	—	-320	-1	—	76	(s)	373	3
Isobutane	332	7	5	—	-201	-19	—	105	0	57	17
Other Liquids	12	—	0	—	0	-374	—	399	0	-13	4,218
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	12	—	0	—	0	-1	—	13	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-15	—	72	0	-57	2,418
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-358	—	314	0	44	1,618
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	13,040	251	—	110	-796	—	—	8	14,189	12,218
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	6,266	62	—	-47	-493	—	—	1	6,773	4,318
Leaded	—	1,041	0	—	-271	2	—	—	0	768	1,018
Unleaded	—	5,225	62	—	224	-495	—	—	1	6,005	3,318
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	0	—	29	-9	—	—	0	59	9
Jet Fuel	—	1,094	0	—	321	50	—	—	(s)	1,365	9
Naphtha-Type	—	342	0	—	-157	-6	—	—	(s)	191	2
Kerosene-Type	—	752	0	—	478	56	—	—	0	1,174	7
Kerosene	—	-13	0	—	0	-15	—	—	0	2	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,500	184	—	-193	-522	—	—	0	4,013	2,218
Residual Fuel Oil	—	379	5	—	0	82	—	—	0	302	8
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	31	0	—	0	17	—	—	0	14	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	6	-6	0
Waxes	—	27	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	29	1
Petroleum Coke	—	339	0	—	0	24	—	—	0	315	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	823	0	—	0	81	—	—	1	741	3,518
Still Gas	—	522	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	522	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	51	0	—	0	-9	—	—	0	60	0
Total	18,124	13,359	1,908	1,788	-6,616	-901	0	13,062	8	16,394	30,918

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 55,875	—	9,283	5,653	-19,028	1,227	0	50,556	0	0	13,199
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	16,301	898	1,010	—	-7,503	1	—	1,997	6	8,700	1,256
Pentanes Plus	3,250	—	342	—	-1,036	7	—	655	0	1,894	139
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13,051	896	668	—	-6,467	-6	—	1,342	6	6,806	1,117
Ethane/Ethylene	4,118	0	0	—	-3,025	5	—	0	0	1,088	191
Propane/Propylene	5,027	847	454	—	-1,632	-25	—	0	6	4,715	430
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,660	7	173	—	-1,055	-25	—	990	(s)	820	318
Isobutane	1,246	42	41	—	-755	39	—	352	0	183	178
Other Liquids	204	—	0	—	0	-98	—	227	0	75	4,222
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	204	—	0	—	0	-49	—	253	0	0	30
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	493	—	-395	0	-98	2,499
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-542	—	369	0	173	1,693
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	53,162	755	—	873	-465	—	—	25	55,230	12,262
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	26,240	165	—	365	-809	—	—	3	27,576	4,342
Leaded	—	3,929	2	—	-975	-141	—	—	1	3,096	1,026
Unleaded	—	22,311	163	—	1,340	-668	—	—	2	24,480	3,316
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	79	0	—	64	-4	—	—	0	147	39
Jet Fuel	—	4,130	0	—	1,496	5	—	—	2	5,619	959
Naphtha-Type	—	1,186	0	—	-666	-90	—	—	1	609	244
Kerosene-Type	—	2,944	0	—	2,162	95	—	—	1	5,010	715
Kerosene	—	36	0	—	0	-12	—	—	0	48	59
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	14,228	583	—	-1,052	-961	—	—	0	14,720	2,279
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,281	7	—	0	160	—	—	0	1,128	801
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	77	0	—	0	25	—	—	0	52	27
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	-9	—	—	17	-8	0
Waxes	—	107	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	101	29
Petroleum Coke	—	1,418	0	—	0	16	—	—	0	1,402	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,087	0	—	0	1,123	—	—	3	1,961	3,597
Still Gas	—	2,248	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,248	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	231	0	—	0	-5	—	—	0	236	7
Total	72,380	54,058	11,048	5,653	-25,658	665	0	52,780	31	64,005	30,939

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 463	—	51	60	-151	10	0	413	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	140	11	5	—	-73	-1	—	10	(s)	74
Pentanes Plus	27	—	2	—	-10	(s)	—	4	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114	11	3	—	-63	-1	—	6	(s)	58
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	—	-28	(s)	—	0	0	10
Propane/Propylene	43	7	2	—	-18	(s)	—	0	0	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	3	(s)	—	-11	(s)	—	3	(s)	12
Isobutane	11	(s)	(s)	—	-7	-1	—	4	0	2
Other Liquids	(s)	—	0	—	0	-12	—	13	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	(s)	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	2	0	-2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-12	—	10	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	435	8	—	4	-27	—	—	(s)	473
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	209	2	—	-2	-16	—	—	(s)	226
Leaded	—	35	0	—	-9	(s)	—	—	0	26
Unleaded	—	174	2	—	7	-17	—	—	(s)	200
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	36	0	—	11	2	—	—	(s)	45
Naphtha-Type	—	11	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	16	2	—	—	0	39
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	117	6	—	-6	-17	—	—	0	134
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13	(s)	—	0	3	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	11	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	27	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	25
Still Gas	—	17	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	604	445	64	60	-221	-30	0	435	(s)	546

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 462	—	77	47	-157	10	0	418	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	135	7	8	—	-62	(s)	—	17	(s)	72
Pentanes Plus	27	—	3	—	-9	(s)	—	5	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	108	7	6	—	-53	(s)	—	11	(s)	56
Ethane/Ethylene	34	0	0	—	-25	(s)	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	42	7	4	—	-13	(s)	—	0	(s)	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	(s)	1	—	-9	(s)	—	8	(s)	7
Isobutane	10	(s)	(s)	—	-6	(s)	—	3	0	2
Other Liquids	2	—	0	—	0	-1	—	2	0	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	4	—	-3	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	3	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	439	6	—	7	-4	—	—	(s)	456
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	217	1	—	3	-7	—	—	(s)	228
Leaded	—	32	(s)	—	-8	-1	—	—	(s)	26
Unleaded	—	184	1	—	11	-6	—	—	(s)	202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	34	0	—	12	(s)	—	—	(s)	46
Naphtha-Type	—	10	0	—	-6	-1	—	—	(s)	5
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	18	1	—	—	(s)	41
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	118	5	—	-9	-8	—	—	0	122
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	9
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Petroleum Coke	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	26	0	—	0	9	—	—	(s)	16
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	598	447	91	47	-212	5	0	436	(s)	529

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 81,450	—	3,880	627	-11,559	-1,678	0	75,139	619	318	71,09
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,926	3,118	22	—	0	248	—	2,438	423	2,957	2,28
Pentanes Plus	1,613	—	0	—	0	15	—	1,183	3	412	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,313	3,118	22	—	0	233	—	1,255	421	2,544	2,25
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	
Propane/Propylene	279	1,501	15	—	0	-31	—	0	185	1,641	65
Normal Butane/Butylene	641	1,523	0	—	0	278	—	705	236	945	1,26
Isobutane	391	94	7	—	0	-14	—	550	0	-44	33
Other Liquids	957	—	451	—	70	-1,145	—	2,725	0	-102	31,95
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	957	—	0	—	0	331	—	626	0	0	3,31
Unfinished Oils	—	—	95	—	0	-729	—	1,515	0	-691	22,27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	356	—	70	-750	—	587	0	589	6,36
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-3	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	—	81,995	2,326	—	3,485	-963	—	—	12,170	76,599	52,21
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	36,323	1,068	—	2,192	78	—	—	377	39,128	19,60
Leaded	—	1,618	0	—	596	106	—	—	5	2,103	2,04
Unleaded	—	34,705	1,068	—	1,596	-28	—	—	372	37,025	17,56
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	130	4	—	0	46	—	—	0	88	46
Jet Fuel	—	11,540	0	—	644	536	—	—	280	11,368	8,23
Naphtha-Type	—	1,179	0	—	262	-26	—	—	181	1,286	1,35
Kerosene-Type	—	10,361	0	—	382	562	—	—	98	10,083	6,83
Kerosene	—	92	0	—	0	15	—	—	1	76	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,831	170	—	703	-802	—	—	4,208	11,298	9,64
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,146	1,026	—	0	-1,018	—	—	3,812	7,378	6,79
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	139	37	—	0	-17	—	—	0	193	30
Special Naphthas	—	56	6	—	0	-1	—	—	1	62	5
Lubricants	—	744	0	—	-54	62	—	—	98	530	1,86
Waxes	—	64	0	—	0	-15	—	—	16	63	10
Petroleum Coke	—	4,443	9	—	0	109	—	—	3,351	992	2,15
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,429	5	—	0	39	—	—	26	1,369	2,80
Still Gas	—	3,841	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,841	
Miscellaneous Products	—	217	1	—	0	5	—	—	(s)	213	10
Total	85,333	85,113	6,679	627	-8,004	-3,538	0	80,302	13,213	79,771	157,55

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 333,217	—	16,174	1,302	-41,488	1,902	0	297,039	8,101	2,163	71,095
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	11,776	9,149	169	—	0	-525	—	9,792	1,477	10,350	2,289
Pentanes Plus	6,343	—	0	—	0	17	—	4,637	13	1,676	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,433	9,149	169	—	0	-542	—	5,155	1,464	8,674	2,253
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	7	0
Propane/Propylene	1,131	5,299	71	—	0	-822	—	0	925	6,398	654
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,774	3,701	41	—	0	256	—	3,071	539	2,650	1,262
Isobutane	1,521	149	57	—	0	24	—	2,084	0	-381	337
Other Liquids	3,667	—	928	—	318	908	—	4,661	0	-656	31,954
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	3,667	—	120	—	0	1,371	—	2,416	0	0	3,310
Unfinished Oils	—	—	452	—	215	1,113	—	1,739	0	-2,185	22,271
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	356	—	103	-1,574	—	504	0	1,529	6,369
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	2	0	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	—	319,611	4,361	—	14,298	-7,886	—	—	43,178	302,978	52,212
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	138,949	1,603	—	9,287	-5,386	—	—	1,887	153,338	19,607
Leaded	—	5,549	0	—	2,454	-839	—	—	284	8,558	2,041
Unleaded	—	133,400	1,603	—	6,833	-4,547	—	—	1,603	144,780	17,566
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	481	8	—	50	18	—	—	0	521	467
Jet Fuel	—	47,588	39	—	2,426	-92	—	—	2,575	47,570	8,234
Naphtha-Type	—	4,413	0	—	1,052	-181	—	—	183	5,463	1,396
Kerosene-Type	—	43,175	39	—	1,374	89	—	—	2,392	42,107	6,838
Kerosene	—	337	0	—	0	5	—	—	4	328	69
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	51,506	351	—	2,661	-2,486	—	—	13,620	43,384	9,644
Residual Fuel Oil	—	38,793	1,810	—	0	-778	—	—	12,272	29,109	6,794
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,131	110	—	0	112	—	—	0	1,129	303
Special Naphthas	—	174	16	—	0	13	—	—	509	-332	55
Lubricants	—	2,769	0	—	-126	170	—	—	369	2,104	1,869
Waxes	—	219	4	—	0	-24	—	—	79	168	107
Petroleum Coke	—	16,837	110	—	0	5	—	—	11,786	5,156	2,152
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,290	306	—	0	561	—	—	75	3,960	2,807
Still Gas	—	15,778	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	15,778	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	759	4	—	0	-4	—	—	1	766	104
total	348,660	328,760	21,632	1,302	-26,872	-5,601	0	311,492	52,756	314,835	157,550

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,715	—	129	21	-385	-56	0	2,505	21	11
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	98	104	1	—	0	8	—	81	14	99
Pentanes Plus	54	—	0	—	0	1	—	39	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	104	1	—	0	8	—	42	14	85
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	50	1	—	0	-1	—	0	6	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	51	0	—	0	9	—	24	8	32
Isobutane	13	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	18	0	-1
Other Liquids	32	—	15	—	2	-38	—	91	0	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	32	—	0	—	0	11	—	21	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	3	—	0	-24	—	51	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	12	—	2	-25	—	20	0	20
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,733	78	—	116	-32	—	—	406	2,553
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,211	36	—	73	3	—	—	13	1,304
Leaded	—	54	0	—	20	4	—	—	(s)	70
Unleaded	—	1,157	36	—	53	-1	—	—	12	1,234
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	385	0	—	21	18	—	—	9	379
Naphtha-Type	—	39	0	—	9	-1	—	—	6	43
Kerosene-Type	—	345	0	—	13	19	—	—	3	336
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	461	6	—	23	-27	—	—	140	377
Residual Fuel Oil	—	305	34	—	0	-34	—	—	127	246
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	5	1	—	0	-1	—	—	0	6
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	-2	2	—	—	3	18
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	-1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	148	(s)	—	0	4	—	—	112	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	48	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	46
Still Gas	—	128	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	128
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Total	2,844	2,837	223	21	-267	-118	0	2,677	440	2,659

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,754	—	134	11	-343	16	0	2,455	67	18
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	97	76	1	—	0	-4	—	81	12	86
Pentanes Plus	52	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	76	1	—	0	-4	—	43	12	72
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	44	1	—	0	-7	—	0	8	53
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	31	(s)	—	0	2	—	25	4	22
Isobutane	13	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	17	0	-3
Other Liquids	30	—	8	—	3	8	—	39	0	-5
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	30	—	1	—	0	11	—	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4	—	2	9	—	14	0	-18
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	3	—	1	-13	—	4	0	13
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	—	2,641	36	—	118	-65	—	—	357	2,504
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	1,148	13	—	77	-45	—	—	16	1,267
Leaded	—	46	0	—	20	-7	—	—	2	71
Unleaded	—	1,102	13	—	56	-38	—	—	13	1,197
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	393	(s)	—	20	-1	—	—	21	393
Naphtha-Type	—	36	0	—	9	-1	—	—	2	45
Kerosene-Type	—	357	(s)	—	11	1	—	—	20	348
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	426	3	—	22	-21	—	—	113	359
Residual Fuel Oil	—	321	15	—	0	-6	—	—	101	241
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	-3
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	-1	1	—	—	3	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	139	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	97	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35	3	—	0	5	—	—	1	33
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,881	2,717	179	11	-222	-46	0	2,574	436	2,602

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	February 1992		January-February 1992	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 800	E 28	E 1,673	E 28
Florida	444	15	927	15
New York	E 22	E 1	E 57	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 162	E 6	E 373	E 6
Virginia	1	(s)	2	(s)
West Virginia	168	6	327	5
Adjustment ^a	3	(s)	-13	(s)
PAD District II	E 20,012	E 690	E 41,746	E 696
Illinois	1,527	53	3,087	51
Indiana	234	8	485	8
Kansas	4,265	147	9,048	151
Kentucky	440	15	884	15
Michigan	E 1,305	E 45	E 2,709	E 45
Missouri	13	(s)	24	(s)
Nebraska	454	16	941	16
North Dakota	2,707	93	5,585	93
Ohio	E 719	E 25	E 1,469	E 24
Oklahoma	8,233	284	16,744	279
South Dakota	128	4	265	4
Tennessee	45	2	89	1
Adjustment ^a	-59	-2	414	7
PAD District III	E 98,684	E 3,403	E 204,174	E 3,403
Alabama	E 1,594	E 55	E 3,253	E 54
Arkansas	E 861	E 30	E 1,767	E 29
Louisiana ^b	E 11,527	E 397	E 24,201	E 403
Mississippi	2,003	69	4,176	70
New Mexico	5,719	197	11,622	194
Texas ^b	E 52,839	E 1,822	E 108,962	E 1,816
Federal Offshore PAD District III	24,140	832	50,419	840
Adjustment ^a	1	(s)	-225	-4
PAD District IV	E 13,504	E 466	E 27,919	E 465
Colorado	E 2,441	E 84	E 4,948	E 82
Montana	1,489	51	3,079	51
Utah	1,867	64	3,495	58
Wyoming	7,845	271	16,305	272
Adjustment ^a	-138	-5	92	2
PAD District V	E 80,813	E 2,787	E 166,554	E 2,776
Alaska ^b	E 52,428	E 1,808	E 107,882	E 1,798
South Alaska	1,237	43	2,556	43
North Slope	51,191	1,765	105,326	1,755
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Arizona	8	(s)	16	(s)
California ^b	24,397	841	50,607	843
Nevada	237	8	488	8
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,257	112	6,376	106
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	486	17	1,185	20
U.S. Total^b	E 213,813	E 7,373	E 442,066	E 7,368

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,330; California: State - 1,818; Louisiana: State - E1,895; Texas: State - 178; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E35,618.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	172	513	685	591	383	8,405	9,379
Pentanes Plus	37	75	112	108	92	1,116	1,316
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	135	438	573	483	291	7,289	8,063
Ethane	38	87	125	85	1	2,901	2,987
Propane	55	238	293	235	178	2,919	3,332
Normal Butane	35	79	114	91	112	813	1,016
Isobutane	7	34	41	72	0	656	728
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	101	58	159	108	45	2,030	2,183
Pentanes Plus	28	14	42	17	11	229	257
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	73	44	117	91	34	1,801	1,926
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	624	638
Propane	44	24	68	41	24	735	800
Normal Butane	28	6	34	21	10	347	378
Isobutane	1	14	15	15	0	95	110

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,456	2,848	7,509	637	4,455	33,905	4,213	2,926	51,108
Pentanes Plus	3,375	542	1,215	175	550	5,857	806	1,613	9,704
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,081	2,306	6,294	462	3,905	28,048	3,407	1,313	41,404
Ethane	6,296	1,253	2,829	93	1,856	12,327	1,134	2	16,575
Propane	5,510	655	2,101	194	1,285	9,745	1,280	279	14,929
Normal Butane	2,395	-1,291	616	127	485	2,332	661	641	4,764
Isobutane	880	1,689	748	48	279	3,644	332	391	5,136
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	426	2,357	1,093	119	144	4,139	210	113	6,804
Pentanes Plus	140	339	300	27	20	826	66	23	1,214
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	286	2,018	793	92	124	3,313	144	90	5,590
Ethane	54	648	6	54	16	778	5	0	1,421
Propane	139	646	457	18	86	1,346	68	67	2,349
Normal Butane	77	489	262	16	12	856	53	14	1,335
Isobutane	16	235	68	4	10	333	18	9	485

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 1992**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	36,423	2,780	39,203	59,864	10,078	17,577	87,519
Natural Gas Liquids	35	0	35	1,372	120	645	2,137
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	336	3	315	654
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	35	0	35	1,036	117	330	1,483
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	6	0	6	122	16	95	233
Isobutane	29	0	29	914	101	235	1,250
Other Liquids	5,724	388	6,112	2,036	121	-478	1,679
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	244	0	244	61	24	0	85
Unfinished Oils (net)	4,582	390	4,972	1,693	-1	-731	961
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	898	-2	896	281	98	251	630
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Total Input to Refineries	42,182	3,168	45,350	63,272	10,319	17,744	91,335
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,188	93	1,281	2,004	336	591	2,931
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	83.4	89.3	83.8	88.0	93.7	78.6	86.5
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	534	20	554	755	112	170	1,036
Catalytic Hydrocracking	71	4	74	123	0	6	128
Delayed and Fluid Coking	73	0	73	157	56	55	268
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.95	0.82	0.94	1.02	3.16	0.62	1.18
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.05	37.71	31.52	34.37	30.30	36.19	34.27
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operating	1,377	97	1,474	2,223	358	726	3,307
Idle	47	7	54	55	0	26	81
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	616	0	323	939

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	16,106	86,799	72,147	5,602	2,726	183,380	12,375	75,139	397,616
Natural Gas Liquids	1,198	2,828	2,127	172	240	6,565	288	2,438	11,463
Pentanes Plus	529	1,194	535	80	137	2,475	107	1,183	4,419
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	669	1,634	1,592	92	103	4,090	181	1,255	7,044
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	409	332	377	3	0	1,121	76	705	2,141
Isobutane	260	1,302	1,215	89	103	2,969	105	550	4,903
Other Liquids	-20	12,313	3,971	-247	64	16,081	399	2,725	26,996
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	165	625	532	13	17	1,352	13	626	2,320
Unfinished Oils (net)	-283	11,395	2,753	-298	-7	13,560	72	1,515	21,080
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	98	294	692	38	54	1,176	314	587	3,603
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-1	-6	0	0	-7	0	-3	-7
Total Input to Refineries	17,284	101,940	78,245	5,527	3,030	206,026	13,062	80,302	436,075
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	540	2,923	2,449	184	91	6,188	414	2,619	13,432
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,971	246	98	7,253	510	3,002	15,682
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	88.4	87.8	82.4	74.9	92.9	85.3	81.2	87.2	85.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	191	1,278	613	31	31	2,145	141	708	4,584
Catalytic Hydrocracking	24	186	225	0	0	435	6	441	1,085
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	224	384	11	0	626	21	477	1,465
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.99	1.19	1.45	1.37	0.95	1.28	1.00	1.25	1.21
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.05	32.13	30.48	34.03	36.44	32.11	35.64	24.94	31.30
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,971	246	98	7,253	510	3,002	15,682
Operating	598	3,301	2,639	246	94	6,877	500	2,764	14,922
Idle	13	28	332	0	4	376	10	239	760
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	5,657	0	158	0	5,815	0	40,514	47,268

^a Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

^b See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,902	16	1,918	3,231	351	556	4,138
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,355	37	1,392	2,262	256	426	2,944
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	518	-15	503	778	92	137	1,007
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	29	-6	23	191	3	-8	186
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,608	1,263	20,871	34,609	5,436	8,911	48,956
Leaded	0	4	4	100	0	47	147
Unleaded	19,608	1,259	20,867	34,509	5,436	8,864	48,809
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	21	42	21	22	85
Jet Fuel	2,004	0	2,004	3,615	648	1,283	5,546
Naphtha-Type	153	0	153	238	-10	202	430
Kerosene-Type	1,851	0	1,851	3,377	658	1,081	5,116
Kerosene	45	44	89	327	16	6	349
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,451	937	11,388	12,620	2,599	4,396	19,615
Residual Fuel Oil	3,615	61	3,676	1,955	256	245	2,456
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	712	20	732	47	0	36	83
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,230	41	2,271	373	0	76	449
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	673	0	673	1,535	256	133	1,924
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	737	0	737	444	0	27	471
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	7	0	7	560	0	83	643
Special Naphthas	135	13	148	168	0	255	423
Lubricants	250	260	510	545	0	241	786
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	250	260	510	545	0	241	786
Waxes	0	102	102	25	0	29	54
Petroleum Coke	1,282	27	1,309	2,342	582	621	3,545
Marketable	489	0	489	1,367	426	436	2,229
Catalyst	793	27	820	975	156	185	1,316
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,656	265	2,921	2,672	626	733	4,031
Still Gas	1,666	146	1,812	2,938	371	732	4,041
Miscellaneous Products	25	54	79	259	46	25	330
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	25	54	79	259	46	25	330
Total	44,404	3,188	47,592	66,352	10,952	18,165	95,469
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,222	-20	-2,242	-3,080	-633	-421	-4,134

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	752	7,782	3,727	148	113	12,522	319	3,118	22,015
Ethane/Ethylene	9	435	268	0	0	712	0	0	713
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	544
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	169
Propane/Propylene	559	4,766	2,382	95	63	7,865	215	1,501	13,917
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,666
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,251
Normal Butane/Butylene	133	2,495	1,008	40	41	3,717	97	1,523	6,847
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6,435
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	412
Isobutane	51	86	69	13	9	228	7	94	538
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,345	48,733	35,077	1,545	1,630	96,330	6,266	36,323	208,746
Leaded	336	0	0	0	331	667	1,041	1,618	3,477
Unleaded	9,009	48,733	35,077	1,545	1,299	95,663	5,225	34,705	205,269
Finished Aviation Gasoline	93	163	22	0	0	278	21	130	535
Jet Fuel	1,677	7,204	8,712	372	376	18,341	1,094	11,540	38,525
Naphtha-Type	462	654	749	259	366	2,490	342	1,179	4,594
Kerosene-Type	1,215	6,550	7,963	113	10	15,851	752	10,361	33,931
Kerosene	34	171	20	2	0	227	-13	92	744
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,400	18,049	16,699	1,472	670	40,290	3,500	13,831	88,624
Residual Fuel Oil	557	6,248	4,215	272	22	11,314	379	9,146	26,971
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	147	5	649	68	14	883	125	1,234	3,057
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	266	1,003	379	157	8	1,813	43	736	5,312
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	144	5,240	3,187	47	0	8,618	211	7,176	18,602
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	82	2,600	81	0	-5	2,758	5	-95	3,876
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	195	5,255	3,181	0	0	8,631	26	234	9,541
Special Naphthas	84	734	134	179	0	1,131	0	56	1,758
Lubricants	43	1,973	665	462	0	3,143	0	744	5,183
Naphthenic	43	469	0	336	0	848	0	373	1,221
Paraffinic	0	1,504	665	126	0	2,295	0	371	3,962
Waxes	6	186	39	68	0	299	27	64	546
Petroleum Coke	340	3,498	4,006	118	19	7,981	339	4,443	17,617
Marketable	47	1,700	3,085	87	0	4,919	178	3,385	11,200
Catalyst	293	1,798	921	31	19	3,062	161	1,058	6,417
Asphalt and Road Oil	315	983	1,051	799	153	3,301	823	1,429	12,505
Still Gas	661	4,965	3,415	150	89	9,280	522	3,841	19,496
Miscellaneous Products	32	403	697	0	0	1,132	51	217	1,809
Fuel Use	13	0	212	0	0	225	0	0	225
Nonfuel Use	19	403	485	0	0	907	51	217	1,584
Total	17,616	108,947	81,741	5,587	3,067	216,958	13,359	85,113	458,491
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-332	-7,007	-3,496	-60	-37	-10,932	-297	-4,811	-22,416

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wls., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	12,961	776	13,737	9,461	2,018	2,469	13,948
Petroleum Products	46,585	3,225	49,810	40,543	9,164	15,246	64,953
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	25	116	274	415
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,301	20	1,321	2,402	173	931	3,506
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Propane/Propylene	268	12	280	1,039	22	212	1,273
Normal Butane/Butylene	815	5	820	1,014	97	507	1,618
Isobutane	218	3	221	348	54	211	613
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,641	4	2,645	119	47	42	208
Unfinished Oils	12,635	771	13,406	10,914	425	5,575	16,914
Naphthas and Lighter	2,791	287	3,078	2,863	176	1,295	4,334
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,103	118	3,221	1,592	67	253	1,912
Heavy Gas Oils	5,529	245	5,774	4,189	159	2,953	7,301
Residuum	1,212	121	1,333	2,270	23	1,074	3,367
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,411	88	4,499	4,082	754	1,070	5,906
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	4	0	11	15
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,475	359	13,834	6,409	1,452	2,378	10,239
Leaded	0	10	10	40	0	82	122
Unleaded	13,475	349	13,824	6,369	1,452	2,296	10,117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	0	23	48	3	18	69
Jet Fuel	1,222	0	1,222	2,117	316	542	2,975
Naphtha-Type	76	0	76	262	30	154	446
Kerosene-Type	1,146	0	1,146	1,855	286	388	2,529
Kerosene	42	44	86	521	31	203	755
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,870	272	5,142	4,822	1,040	1,997	7,859
Residual Fuel Oil	2,066	83	2,149	1,901	127	118	2,146
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	629	58	687	38	0	9	47
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,169	25	1,194	232	0	35	267
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	268	0	268	1,631	127	74	1,832
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	277	0	277	130	0	157	287
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	3	0	1	4
Special Naphthas	56	29	85	202	0	145	347
Lubricants	492	531	1,023	764	0	1	765
Waxes	0	215	215	111	0	26	137
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,111	0	1,111	1,105	2,143	359	3,607
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,915	766	2,681	4,782	2,535	1,374	8,691
Miscellaneous Products	45	43	88	82	2	24	108
Total Stocks, All Oils	59,546	4,001	63,547	50,004	11,182	17,715	78,901

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,445	29,145	19,218	1,719	350	51,877	2,398	19,660	101,620
Petroleum Products	11,096	77,572	46,189	5,712	1,500	142,069	12,437	59,158	328,427
Pentanes Plus	107	75	57	17	21	277	5	13	710
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,883	3,913	5,131	46	35	11,008	418	1,262	17,515
Ethane/Ethylene	195	435	0	0	0	630	0	0	632
Propane/Propylene	967	2,041	1,111	11	2	4,132	113	80	5,878
Normal Butane/Butylene	431	826	3,017	19	21	4,314	185	911	7,848
Isobutane	290	611	1,003	16	12	1,932	120	271	3,157
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	176	938	287	0	21	1,422	30	3,310	7,615
Unfinished Oils	2,888	29,721	16,983	1,097	208	50,897	2,499	22,271	105,987
Naphthas and Lighter	946	7,739	4,458	362	30	13,535	860	3,668	25,475
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	455	4,521	2,571	190	4	7,741	332	3,744	16,950
Heavy Gas Oils	971	11,938	6,636	464	174	20,183	678	11,387	45,323
Residuum	516	5,523	3,318	81	0	9,438	629	3,472	18,239
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,276	7,774	4,300	239	177	13,766	1,688	5,770	31,629
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	4	59
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,698	10,850	4,919	648	138	18,253	1,638	6,820	50,784
Leaded	124	19	0	0	21	164	469	779	1,544
Unleaded	1,574	10,831	4,919	648	117	18,089	1,169	6,041	49,240
Finished Aviation Gasoline	55	205	139	0	0	399	34	141	666
Jet Fuel	685	3,863	2,691	251	241	7,731	460	4,191	16,579
Naphtha-Type	145	312	391	207	218	1,273	133	519	2,447
Kerosene-Type	540	3,551	2,300	44	23	6,458	327	3,672	14,132
Kerosene	69	417	143	16	0	645	39	41	1,566
Distillate Fuel Oil	890	7,891	3,157	677	118	12,733	1,142	4,546	31,422
Residual Fuel Oil	330	3,018	2,439	206	28	6,021	801	4,583	15,700
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	79	1	683	5	21	789	73	779	2,375
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	31	333	226	156	7	753	368	573	3,155
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	220	2,684	1,530	45	0	4,479	360	3,231	10,170
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	9	1,025	360	0	7	1,401	25	32	2,022
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	86	1,439	133	0	0	1,658	2	271	1,938
Special Naphthas	75	992	60	111	0	1,238	2	55	1,727
Lubricants	13	3,628	1,230	520	0	5,391	0	942	8,121
Waxes	5	311	160	19	0	495	29	107	983
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	375	3,150	476	0	4,001	121	2,152	10,992
Asphalt and Road Oil	825	996	579	1,389	506	4,295	3,497	2,566	21,730
Miscellaneous Products	26	141	231	0	0	398	7	81	682
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,541	106,717	65,407	7,431	1,850	193,946	14,835	78,818	430,047

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
April 1992**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.6	0.5	4.3	5.2	3.5	3.3	4.7
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	44.9	39.9	44.6	53.4	51.5	47.6	52.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.1	1.2	0.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.5	0.0	4.2	5.5	6.5	6.4	5.8
Kerosene	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.5	29.6	25.8	20.5	25.8	26.1	22.2
Residual Fuel Oil	8.8	1.9	8.3	3.2	2.5	1.5	2.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5
Lubricants	0.6	8.2	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.9
Waxes	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.9	3.0	3.8	5.8	3.7	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.5	8.4	6.6	4.3	6.2	4.4	4.6
Still Gas	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.8	3.7	4.3	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.4	-0.6	-5.1	-5.0	-6.3	-2.5	-4.7

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.8	7.9	5.0	2.8	4.2	6.4	2.6	4.1	5.3
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.8	45.8	42.4	24.9	48.5	44.3	45.4	42.6	45.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.9	0.7	1.0	4.9	13.5	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.7	6.7	10.6	2.1	0.4	8.0	6.0	13.5	8.1
Kerosene	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	21.5	18.4	22.3	27.8	24.6	20.5	28.1	18.0	21.2
Residual Fuel Oil	3.5	6.4	5.6	5.1	0.8	5.7	3.0	11.9	6.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	-0.2	1.4	0.0	-0.1	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.2	5.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.3	2.3
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.7	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.3	2.0	0.9	8.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.6	5.3	2.2	0.7	4.1	2.7	5.8	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.0	1.0	1.4	15.1	5.6	1.7	6.6	1.9	3.0
Still Gas	4.2	5.1	4.6	2.8	3.3	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.7
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-2.1	-7.1	-4.7	-1.1	-1.4	-5.6	-2.4	-6.3	-5.4

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	571	927	6,385	7,883
Delaware	0	0	200	200
Florida	0	98	980	1,078
Maine	62	192	702	956
Maryland	0	42	329	371
Massachusetts	0	0	891	891
New Hampshire	0	0	7	7
New Jersey	0	351	1,995	2,346
New York	221	244	706	1,171
North Carolina	0	0	262	262
Pennsylvania	288	0	0	288
Vermont	0	0	2	2
Virginia	0	0	311	311
PAD District II	24	1	3	28
Michigan	24	0	0	24
North Dakota	0	1	3	4
PAD District III	753	0	567	1,320
Texas	753	0	567	1,320
PAD District IV	0	5	0	5
Montana	0	5	0	5
PAD District V	232	0	794	1,026
California	81	0	429	510
Hawaii	151	0	0	151
Washington	0	0	365	365
U.S. Total	1,580	933	7,749	10,262

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	36,884	38,552	102,556	1,519	3,880	183,391	6,113
Natural Gas Liquids	444	1,794	2,193	138	22	4,591	153
Pentanes Plus	0	35	722	57	0	814	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	444	1,759	1,471	81	22	3,777	126
Ethane/Ethylene	0	300	0	0	0	300	10
Propane/Propylene	414	1,283	606	66	15	2,384	79
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	136	540	10	0	709	24
Isobutane	7	40	325	5	7	384	13
Other Liquids	4,088	75	12,722	0	451	17,336	578
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	7	0	0	7	(s)
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,451	0	12,478	0	95	16,024	534
Naphthas and Lighter	256	0	3,498	0	0	3,754	125
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,460	0	3,173	0	0	5,633	188
Residuum	735	0	5,807	0	95	6,637	221
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	637	75	237	0	356	1,305	44
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	27,093	858	6,151	251	2,326	36,679	1,223
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,811	265	625	62	1,068	12,831	428
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	10,811	265	625	62	1,068	12,831	428
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	6	4	0	4	14	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,671	109	0	0	0	1,780	59
Naphtha-Type	0	109	0	0	0	109	4
Kerosene-Type	1,671	0	0	0	0	1,671	56
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,026	0	0	0	0	1,026	34
Other	645	0	0	0	0	645	22
Kerosene	42	0	0	0	0	42	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,378	316	0	184	170	6,048	202
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,378	316	0	184	170	6,048	202
Residual Fuel Oil	7,883	28	1,320	5	1,026	10,262	342
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,883	28	1,320	5	1,026	10,262	342
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	571	24	753	0	232	1,580	53
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	927	1	0	5	0	933	31
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	6,385	3	567	0	794	7,749	258
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	206	43	983	0	37	1,269	42
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,030	0	0	3,030	101
Special Naphthas	289	37	32	0	6	364	12
Lubricants	182	26	0	0	0	208	7
Waxes	49	21	6	0	0	76	3
Petroleum Coke	0	0	76	0	9	85	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	523	1	75	0	5	604	20
Miscellaneous Products	59	6	0	0	1	66	2
Total	68,509	41,279	123,622	1,908	6,679	241,997	8,067

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	135,677	142,611	373,255	8,940	16,174	676,657	5,592
Natural Gas Liquids	2,900	9,693	4,396	1,010	169	18,168	150
Pentanes Plus	242	160	2,677	342	0	3,421	28
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,658	9,533	1,719	668	169	14,747	122
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,285	172	0	0	1,457	12
Propane/Propylene	2,478	6,169	606	454	71	9,778	81
Normal Butane/Butylene	160	1,752	616	173	41	2,742	23
Isobutane	20	327	325	41	57	770	6
Other Liquids	19,385	1,056	37,196	0	928	58,565	484
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	0	0	7	0	120	127	1
Unfinished Oils ^a	16,752	316	36,226	0	452	53,746	444
Naphthas and Lighter	1,398	0	8,302	0	357	10,057	83
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	12,443	316	9,910	0	0	22,669	187
Residuum	2,911	0	18,014	0	95	21,020	174
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,633	740	963	0	356	4,692	39
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	105,977	3,406	23,468	755	4,361	137,967	1,140
Finished Motor Gasoline	31,973	942	953	165	1,603	35,636	295
Leaded	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Unleaded	31,973	942	953	163	1,603	35,634	294
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	10	9	0	8	27	(s)
Jet Fuel	5,911	387	0	0	39	6,337	52
Naphtha-Type	529	387	0	0	0	916	8
Kerosene-Type	5,382	0	0	0	39	5,421	45
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	4,300	0	0	0	0	4,300	36
Other	1,082	0	0	0	39	1,121	9
Kerosene	2,754	0	124	0	0	2,878	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,581	1,328	0	583	351	25,843	214
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	23,581	1,328	0	583	351	25,843	214
Residual Fuel Oil	37,670	183	7,790	7	1,810	47,460	392
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	37,670	183	7,790	7	1,810	47,460	392
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	4,183	123	1,949	0	495	6,750	56
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	7,870	11	537	7	0	8,425	70
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	25,617	49	5,304	0	1,315	32,285	267
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	793	89	2,331	0	110	3,323	27
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	11,315	0	0	11,315	94
Special Naphthas	385	337	217	0	16	955	8
Lubricants	784	76	38	0	0	898	7
Waxes	137	32	16	0	4	189	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	179	0	110	289	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,924	1	387	0	306	2,618	22
Miscellaneous Products	65	21	109	0	4	199	2
Total	263,939	156,766	438,315	10,705	21,632	891,357	7,367

^aCrude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^bIncludes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	46,284	0	4,807	0	1,698	152	0	1,041	0	0
Algeria	572	0	344	0	0	0	0	1,041	0	0
Saudi Arabia	45,712	0	4,463	0	1,698	152	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	53,368	197	1,910	237	1,917	1,026	2,212	3,134	0	5
Ecuador	1,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0
Gabon	5,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	5
Nigeria	23,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0
Venezuela	21,297	197	1,910	237	1,917	1,026	2,212	2,511	0	0
Non OPEC	83,739	3,580	9,307	1,068	9,216	602	3,836	6,087	42	359
Angola	11,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,368	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	659	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,024	0	0
Belgium	0	0	347	0	578	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25,003	2,109	513	75	2,364	109	2,215	494	12	74
China, People's Republic of	2,068	0	0	356	129	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	0	0
Congo	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,193	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	311	279	1,666	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
Italy	0	0	602	277	1,081	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	273	0	0
Mexico	23,846	970	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	968	0	287	0	0	756	0	0
Norway	4,403	0	213	0	256	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	502	0	0	0	0	237	0	0
Spain	0	0	421	0	473	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0
Tunisia	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,838	0	328	0	550	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,538	81	998	493	1,537	1,362	0	0
Zaire	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	183,391	3,777	16,024	1,305	12,831	1,780	6,048	10,262	42	364

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,030	0	0	481	11,209	57,493	1,543	374	1,916
Algeria	0	3,030	0	0	481	4,896	5,468	19	163	182
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	6,313	52,025	1,524	210	1,734
Other OPEC	0	0	0	425	0	11,063	64,431	1,779	369	2,148
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	191	1,579	46	6	53
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,575	186	0	186
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	156	1,618	49	5	54
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	281	23,927	788	9	798
Venezuela	0	0	0	425	0	10,435	31,732	710	348	1,058
Non OPEC	1,269	0	208	179	581	36,334	120,073	2,791	1,211	4,002
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,428	381	0	381
Argentina	0	0	0	0	76	80	1,448	46	3	48
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	497	1,156	22	17	39
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,024	2,024	0	67	67
Belgium	155	0	0	0	0	1,080	1,080	0	36	36
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	17	17
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	26	0	26
Canada	106	0	62	19	160	8,312	33,315	833	277	1,111
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	500	2,568	69	17	86
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	625	4,507	129	21	150
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	29	0	29
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	493	1,686	40	16	56
France	9	0	0	0	0	2,265	2,265	0	76	76
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	7	0	7
India	563	0	0	0	0	1,104	1,104	0	37	37
Italy	0	0	0	0	6	2,251	2,251	0	75	75
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	245	1,877	25,723	795	63	857
Netherlands	9	0	0	0	7	229	229	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	162	0	0	0	0	2,203	2,203	0	73	73
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	469	4,872	147	16	162
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	478	478	0	16	16
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	6	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	224	224	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	213	0	146	0	57	416	416	0	14	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	739	739	0	25	25
Spain	0	0	0	160	0	1,054	1,054	0	35	35
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	239	239	0	8	8
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	18	0	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	124	2,382	75	4	79
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	20	0	20
Turkey	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	878	4,716	128	29	157
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,009	7,009	0	234	234
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	26	0	26
Other	0	0	0	0	7	302	302	0	10	10
Total	1,269	3,030	208	604	1,062	58,606	241,997	6,113	1,954	8,067

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	1,945	0	0	0	1,389	152	0	288	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,945	0	0	0	1,389	152	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	20,919	197	0	0	1,782	1,026	2,212	2,220	0	0
Ecuador	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0
Gabon	2,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	0
Venezuela	5,778	197	0	0	1,782	1,026	2,212	1,748	0	0
Non OPEC	14,020	247	3,451	637	7,640	493	3,166	5,375	42	289
Angola	4,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,024	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	578	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,932	247	250	0	1,656	0	1,629	416	12	4
China, Taiwan	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	0	0
Egypt	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	279	1,666	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	224	277	1,081	0	0	0	0	285
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,430	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	287	0	0	756	30	0
Norway	2,620	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	220	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	328	0	550	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,494	81	749	493	1,537	1,362	0	0
Zaire	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36,884	444	3,451	637	10,811	1,671	5,378	7,883	42	289

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	1,829	3,774	65	61	126
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	288	288	0	10	10
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,541	3,486	65	51	116
Other OPEC	0	0	0	350	0	7,787	28,706	697	260	957
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	191	569	13	6	19
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,831	94	0	94
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	281	12,213	398	9	407
Venezuela	0	0	0	350	0	7,315	13,093	193	244	436
Non OPEC	206	0	182	173	108	22,009	36,029	467	734	1,201
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,083	136	0	136
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,024	2,024	0	67	67
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	578	578	0	19	19
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	8	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	26	0	26
Canada	4	0	36	13	21	4,288	6,220	64	143	207
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	15	15	682	22	1	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	625	625	0	21	21
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	722	24	0	24
France	9	0	0	0	0	1,954	1,954	0	65	65
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	6	1,873	1,873	0	62	62
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	272	2,702	81	9	90
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	1,073	0	36	36
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	256	2,876	87	9	96
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	6	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	224	224	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	193	0	146	0	57	396	396	0	13	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	407	407	0	14	14
Spain	0	0	0	160	0	622	622	0	21	21
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	108	108	0	4	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	878	878	0	29	29
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,716	5,716	0	191	191
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	26	0	26
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	206	0	182	523	108	31,625	68,509	1,229	1,054	2,284

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	27,604	1,759	0	75	265	109	316	28	0	37
Canada	20,276	1,759	0	75	265	109	316	28	0	37
Colombia	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38,552	1,759	0	75	265	109	316	28	0	37

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,719	157	0	157
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,719	157	0	157
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,229	208	0	208
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	13	0	13
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,281	76	0	76
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,570	119	0	119
Non OPEC	43	0	26	1	68	2,727	30,331	920	91	1,011
Canada	43	0	26	1	68	2,727	23,003	676	91	767
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	751	25	0	25
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,007	134	0	134
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,573	52	0	52
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	997	33	0	33
Total	43	0	26	1	68	2,727	41,279	1,285	91	1,376

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	39,620	0	4,807	0	0	0	0	753	0	0
Algeria	572	0	344	0	0	0	0	753	0	0
Saudi Arabia	39,048	0	4,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	23,980	0	1,910	237	135	0	0	443	0	5
Gabon	2,744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nigeria	9,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	11,803	0	1,910	237	135	0	0	443	0	0
Non OPEC	38,956	1,471	5,761	0	490	0	0	124	0	27
Angola	7,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,368	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	841	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
China, People's Republic of	1,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	471	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17,409	970	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	210	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	201	0	231	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0
Tunisia	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	102,556	1,471	12,478	237	625	0	0	1,320	0	32

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,030	0	0	481	9,071	48,691	1,321	302	1,623
Algeria	0	3,030	0	0	481	4,608	5,180	19	154	173
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,463	43,511	1,302	149	1,450
Other OPEC	0	0	0	75	0	2,805	26,785	799	94	893
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,744	91	0	91
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,433	314	0	314
Venezuela	0	0	0	75	0	2,800	14,603	393	93	487
Non OPEC	983	0	0	0	334	9,190	48,146	1,299	306	1,605
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,345	245	0	245
Argentina	0	0	0	0	76	80	1,448	46	3	48
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	497	497	0	17	17
Belgium	155	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	17	17
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	259	259	0	9	9
Canada	59	0	0	0	0	349	1,190	28	12	40
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,401	47	0	47
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,131	104	0	104
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	29	0	29
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	493	964	16	16	32
France	0	0	0	0	0	311	311	0	10	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	7	0	7
India	563	0	0	0	0	848	848	0	28	28
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	378	378	0	13	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	245	1,248	18,657	580	42	622
Netherlands	9	0	0	0	7	229	229	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	162	0	0	0	0	1,130	1,130	0	38	38
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	213	423	7	7	14
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	478	478	0	16	16
Puerto Rico	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	14	14
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	239	239	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	124	2,382	75	4	79
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	20	0	20
Turkey	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,841	95	0	95
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,044	1,044	0	35	35
Other	0	0	0	0	6	301	301	0	10	10
Total	983	3,030	0	75	815	21,066	123,622	3,419	702	4,121

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	1,519	81	0	0	62	0	184	5	0	0
Canada	1,519	81	0	0	62	0	184	5	0	0
Total	1,519	81	0	0	62	0	184	5	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	0	0
Ecuador	632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	0	0
Venezuela	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0
Non OPEC	1,640	22	95	356	759	0	170	555	0	6
Australia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	435	22	0	0	381	0	86	45	0	6
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	356	129	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	273	0	0
Singapore	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	237	0	0
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,880	22	95	356	1,068	0	170	1,026	0	6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	57	389	1,908	51	13	64
Canada	0	0	0	0	57	389	1,908	51	13	64
Total	0	0	0	0	57	389	1,908	51	13	64
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	309	309	0	10	10
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	309	309	0	10	10
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	471	2,711	75	16	90
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	21	0	21
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	151	1,613	49	5	54
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	320	466	5	11	16
Non OPEC	37	0	0	5	14	2,019	3,659	55	67	122
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	22	0	22
Canada	0	0	0	5	14	559	994	15	19	33
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	485	485	0	16	16
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	357	357	0	12	12
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	332	332	0	11	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	18	0	18
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	8	8
Total	37	0	0	5	14	2,799	6,679	129	93	223

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	205,600	345	15,284	0	4,362	557	0	3,588	0	0
Algeria	4,523	345	3,179	0	0	0	0	3,588	0	0
Saudi Arabia	201,077	0	11,561	0	4,362	557	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	176,521	993	5,094	1,167	7,503	4,025	11,816	11,526	0	5
Ecuador	3,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	0	0
Gabon	12,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	8,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	5
Nigeria	62,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	0	0
Venezuela	89,274	993	5,094	1,167	7,503	4,025	11,816	7,876	0	0
Non OPEC	294,536	13,409	33,368	3,525	23,771	1,755	14,027	32,346	2,878	950
Angola	40,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,301	7	0	0	0	0	419	1,019	0	71
Australia	1,283	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,718	0	0
Belgium	0	4	1,492	0	760	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	1,044	0	0	351	0	0
Cameroon	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	99,106	11,690	849	740	7,651	426	7,517	1,842	199	519
China, People's Republic of	10,872	0	0	356	284	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	12,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,544	0	0
Congo	2,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	2,603	0	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	457	279	3,951	0	0	105	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	27	3,069	767	2,077	0	0	5	0	295
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	94,155	1,142	1,310	491	0	63	84	1,371	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,123	53	287	244	0	2,716	178	0
Norway	4,926	0	873	0	496	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,485	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	135	0	529	0	185	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,206	0	0	0	0	424	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,129	0	723	0	0	439	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	108	0	0	224	0	0
Syria	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	9,538	0	162	0	219	0	430	1,818	0	0
Tunisia	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,996	0	1,991	0	1,263	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	8,157	699	4,399	493	5,577	5,653	2,501	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Zaire	2,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	799	0	0	0	0	182	0	5
Total	676,657	14,747	53,746	4,692	35,636	6,337	25,843	47,460	2,878	955

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	11,121	0	0	2,436	37,693	243,293	1,699	312	2,011
Algeria	0	11,121	0	0	2,436	20,669	25,192	37	171	208
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	16,480	217,557	1,662	136	1,798
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	4	4
Other OPEC	0	0	38	1,362	153	43,682	220,203	1,459	361	1,820
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	564	4,156	30	5	34
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,211	101	0	101
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	452	9,255	73	4	76
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	65,313	518	22	540
Venezuela	0	0	38	1,362	120	39,994	129,268	738	331	1,068
Non OPEC	3,323	194	860	1,256	1,663	133,325	427,861	2,434	1,102	3,536
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,208	332	0	332
Argentina	173	0	0	0	136	1,825	5,126	27	15	42
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	497	1,780	11	4	15
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,718	7,718	0	64	64
Belgium	155	0	0	0	0	2,411	2,411	0	20	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	1,400	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	1,052	6	2	9
Canada	190	0	219	322	809	32,973	132,079	819	273	1,092
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	655	11,527	90	5	95
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,544	15,828	102	29	131
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	2,840	22	1	23
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	3	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	734	3,337	22	6	28
France	19	0	0	0	0	4,913	4,913	0	41	41
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	31	74	74	0	1	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	5	0	5
India	1,186	0	0	0	0	1,727	1,727	0	14	14
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	2	2
Italy	9	0	0	0	6	6,255	6,255	0	52	52
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	1	1
Japan	25	0	0	0	26	51	51	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	142	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0	278	491	5,230	99,385	778	43	821
Netherlands	14	0	0	0	25	2,502	2,502	0	21	21
Netherlands Antilles	282	194	0	258	0	7,335	7,335	0	61	61
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,369	6,295	41	11	52
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,840	1,840	0	15	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,485	2,485	0	21	21
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	423	423	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	1,091	0	641	0	57	2,638	2,638	0	22	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,630	1,630	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	398	50	3,739	3,739	0	31	31
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	737	737	0	6	6
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,629	12,167	79	22	101
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	5	0	5
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	244	244	0	2	2
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	3,969	12,965	74	33	107
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	5	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	27,479	27,479	0	227	227
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,059	17	0	17
Other	0	0	0	0	17	1,003	1,003	0	8	8
Total	3,323	11,315	898	2,618	4,252	214,700	891,357	5,592	1,774	7,367

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	23,898	345	1,011	0	4,053	557	0	1,521	0	0
Algeria	0	345	1,011	0	0	0	0	1,521	0	0
Saudi Arabia	23,898	0	0	0	4,053	557	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	61,713	993	329	730	7,368	4,025	11,816	8,746	0	0
Ecuador	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	0	0
Gabon	5,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	36,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	0	0
Venezuela	18,717	993	329	730	7,368	4,025	11,816	5,510	0	0
Non OPEC	50,066	1,320	15,412	1,903	20,552	1,329	11,765	27,403	2,754	385
Angola	18,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	1,019	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,718	0	0
Belgium	0	0	277	0	760	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	785	0	0	351	0	0
Cameroon	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	7,041	1,320	250	0	5,783	0	5,339	1,584	199	40
China, People's Republic of	4,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,544	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	2,132	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	146	279	3,951	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	779	767	2,077	0	0	5	0	285
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	9,454	0	272	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,400	53	287	244	0	2,676	178	0
Norway	2,620	0	0	0	496	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,454	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	135	0	529	0	185	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,111	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,096	0	492	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	224	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	219	0	430	962	0	0
Turkey	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1,212	0	1,263	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,113	669	3,822	493	5,577	5,653	2,377	0
Zaire	2,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Total	135,677	2,658	16,752	2,633	31,973	5,911	23,581	37,670	2,754	385

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	7,487	31,385	198	62	259
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,877	2,877	0	24	24
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	4,610	28,508	198	38	236
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,233	0	35,240	96,953	510	291	801
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	564	942	3	5	8
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,874	49	0	49
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	6	0	6
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	38,687	298	22	320
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,233	0	32,004	50,721	155	264	419
Non OPEC	793	0	784	691	444	85,535	135,601	414	707	1,121
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,963	157	0	157
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	1,836	3	12	15
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,718	7,718	0	64	64
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	1,037	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,136	1,136	0	9	9
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	6	0	6
Canada	16	0	143	293	66	15,033	22,074	58	124	182
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	4,760	39	(s)	39
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,544	5,415	15	29	45
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	0	1	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	3	3
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	241	2,373	18	2	20
France	9	0	0	0	0	4,445	4,445	0	37	37
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	28	71	71	0	1	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	2	2
Italy	0	0	0	0	6	3,919	3,919	0	32	32
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	161	161	0	1	1
Japan	6	0	0	0	26	32	32	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	242	577	10,031	78	5	83
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	4,838	4,838	0	40	40
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	496	3,116	22	4	26
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,454	2,454	0	20	20
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	224	224	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	762	0	641	0	57	2,309	2,309	0	19	19
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	1,298	0	11	11
Spain	0	0	0	398	0	1,986	1,986	0	16	16
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	332	332	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,611	1,611	0	13	13
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,475	2,475	0	20	20
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	25,704	25,704	0	212	212
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,059	17	0	17
Other	0	0	0	0	4	433	433	0	4	4
Total	793	0	784	1,924	444	128,262	263,939	1,121	1,060	2,181

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	17,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	17,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	24,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	16,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	101,483	9,533	316	740	942	387	1,328	183	0	337
Belgium	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	80,586	9,533	0	740	942	387	1,328	183	0	337
Colombia	1,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	142,611	9,533	316	740	942	387	1,328	183	0	337

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,045	141	0	141
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,045	141	0	141
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,083	199	0	199
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,812	56	0	56
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,893	140	0	140
Non OPEC	89	0	76	1	223	14,155	115,638	839	117	956
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	2	2
Canada	89	0	76	1	223	13,839	94,425	666	114	780
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,794	15	0	15
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,889	123	0	123
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,573	13	0	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,120	9	0	9
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,521	13	0	13
Total	89	0	76	1	223	14,155	156,766	1,179	117	1,296

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	163,408	0	14,273	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0
Algeria	4,523	0	2,168	0	0	0	0	2,067	0	0
Saudi Arabia	158,885	0	11,561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	79,874	0	4,765	437	135	0	0	1,896	0	5
Ecuador	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	6,337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nigeria	19,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	53,010	0	4,765	437	135	0	0	1,896	0	0
Non OPEC	129,973	1,719	17,188	526	818	0	0	3,827	124	212
Angola	21,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,903	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Australia	0	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	4	959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	259	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	891	0	599	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
China, People's Republic of	5,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	2,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	471	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	311	0	0	0	0	105	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	27	1,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	69,812	1,142	1,038	491	0	0	0	924	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,723	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Norway	733	0	873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	973	0	231	0	0	439	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	8,418	0	162	0	0	0	0	682	0	0
Tunisia	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,475	0	779	0	0	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,044	30	328	0	0	0	124	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Other	0	0	552	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	373,255	1,719	36,226	963	953	0	0	7,790	124	217

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	11,121	0	0	2,436	29,897	193,305	1,350	247	1,598
Algeria	0	11,121	0	0	2,436	17,792	22,315	37	147	184
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	11,561	170,446	1,313	96	1,409
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	4	4
Other OPEC	0	0	38	129	33	7,438	87,312	660	61	722
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	6	0	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,337	52	0	52
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	38	38	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,814	164	0	164
Venezuela	0	0	38	129	0	7,400	60,410	438	61	499
Non OPEC	2,331	194	0	258	528	27,725	157,698	1,074	229	1,303
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,245	176	0	176
Argentina	173	0	0	0	136	387	3,290	24	3	27
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	497	497	0	4	4
Belgium	155	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,118	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	0	2	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	0	2	2
Canada	85	0	0	0	56	866	1,757	7	7	15
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,530	46	0	46
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,619	71	0	71
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,660	22	0	22
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	493	964	4	4	8
France	10	0	0	0	0	468	468	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	5	0	5
India	1,186	0	0	0	0	1,471	1,471	0	12	12
Italy	9	0	0	0	0	1,979	1,979	0	16	16
Japan	19	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	32	0	0	0	0	389	389	0	3	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	245	3,840	73,652	577	32	609
Netherlands	14	0	0	0	25	1,946	1,946	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	282	194	0	258	0	2,497	2,497	0	21	21
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	873	1,606	6	7	13
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,840	1,840	0	15	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	329	0	0	0	0	329	329	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	50	1,693	1,693	0	14	14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	158	158	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	737	737	0	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	844	9,262	70	7	77
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	5	0	5
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	1,494	8,969	62	12	74
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	5	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,526	1,526	0	13	13
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	13	570	570	0	5	5
Total	2,331	11,315	38	387	2,997	65,060	438,315	3,085	538	3,622

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	8,940	668	0	0	165	0	583	7	0	0
Canada	8,940	668	0	0	165	0	583	7	0	0
Total	8,940	668	0	0	165	0	583	7	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,249	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,249	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	10,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	0	0
Ecuador	2,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	8,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	0
Venezuela	654	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	0	0
Non OPEC	4,074	169	452	356	1,294	39	351	926	0	16
Australia	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,648	169	0	0	761	39	267	68	0	16
China, People's Republic of	597	0	0	356	284	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	447	0	0
Singapore	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	237	0	0
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,174	169	452	356	1,603	39	351	1,810	0	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	342	1,765	10,705	74	15	88
Canada	0	0	0	0	342	1,765	10,705	74	15	88
Total	0	0	0	0	342	1,765	10,705	74	15	88

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	71	0	0	619	690	23
Natural Gas Liquids	143	234	563	(s)	423	1,364	45
Pentanes Plus	1	(s)	0	0	3	4	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	141	234	563	(s)	421	1,360	45
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	102	170	257	0	185	715	24
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	64	306	(s)	236	645	21
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	822	473	12,587	8	12,170	26,060	869
Finished Motor Gasoline	57	7	2,254	1	377	2,697	90
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	2	0	(s)	181	185	6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	25	244	0	98	368	12
Kerosene	131	(s)	0	0	1	132	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	45	19	4,072	0	4,208	8,344	278
Residual Fuel Oil	273	0	3,873	0	3,812	7,958	265
Special Naphthas	3	5	241	0	1	250	8
Lubricants	147	36	211	6	98	497	17
Waxes	7	3	39	0	16	65	2
Petroleum Coke	105	305	1,649	0	3,351	5,411	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	46	70	3	1	26	147	5
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	1	0	(s)	6	(s)
Total	965	778	13,149	8	13,213	28,113	937

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	147	0	0	8,101	8,248	68
Natural Gas Liquids	286	674	3,716	5	1,477	6,160	51
Pentanes Plus	15	5	16	0	13	49	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	272	669	3,700	6	1,464	6,111	51
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	223	474	2,912	6	925	4,540	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	48	195	788	(s)	539	1,571	13
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4,377	1,037	53,512	25	43,178	102,129	844
Finished Motor Gasoline	158	68	7,185	3	1,887	9,301	77
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6	7	69	1	183	265	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	107	605	1	2,392	3,106	26
Kerosene	160	6	642	0	4	812	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	765	92	17,366	0	13,620	31,844	263
Residual Fuel Oil	2,077	1	14,009	0	12,272	28,358	234
Special Naphthas	11	21	809	(s)	509	1,350	11
Lubricants	536	135	984	17	369	2,042	17
Waxes	32	10	158	0	79	279	2
Petroleum Coke	551	462	11,620	0	11,786	24,419	202
Asphalt and Road Oil	56	128	63	3	75	326	3
Miscellaneous Products	23	(s)	1	0	1	26	(s)
Total	4,664	1,858	57,228	31	52,756	116,537	963

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	23	136	50	0	257	65
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	473	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	71	1	265	75	90	129	82	273
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,150	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	455	913
Colombia	0	0	26	0	0	(s)	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	81	44	25	0	42	(s)
Ecuador	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	223	16	0	528	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	2	255	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	74	587
Jamaica	0	0	6	0	0	0	36	904
Japan	0	3	3	0	350	(s)	1,116	129
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	21	0	1,102	907
Malaysia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	505	1,915	0	0	30	1,023
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	70
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	315
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	50	0	0	464	203
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	250	0	0	248	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,047	1,674
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	260
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	219	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	197	0	0	0	233	0
Virgin Islands	619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	25	1	0	0	3	190
Total	690	4	1,360	2,697	553	132	8,344	7,958

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	8	(s)
Australia	0	6	5	242	(s)	(s)	254	8
Bahama Islands	(s)	2	0	0	1	0	534	18
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	(s)	1	333	1	(s)	336	11
Brazil	0	1	(s)	50	0	0	523	17
Cameroon	0	1	0	40	0	0	41	1
Canada	6	109	7	695	120	2	1,925	64
Chile	0	14	(s)	0	0	(s)	15	1
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1,151	38
China, Taiwan	(s)	19	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,390	46
Colombia	0	3	3	1	0	(s)	34	1
Costa Rica	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	0	0	7	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	1	3	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	198	7
Ecuador	0	1	1	0	0	0	226	8
Egypt	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	92	3
Finland	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	5	2	2	21	1	(s)	169	6
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	3	2	2	13	5	(s)	26	1
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	4	9	1	0	0	(s)	781	26
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	131	4
Honduras	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
India	0	13	0	0	(s)	0	13	(s)
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	13	0	0	188	6
Israel	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	0	263	9
Italy	(s)	1	1	378	(s)	0	1,043	35
Jamaica	(s)	(s)	(s)	8	(s)	(s)	955	32
Japan	4	21	4	2,395	1	1	4,029	134
Korea, Republic of	0	4	2	66	(s)	0	2,103	70
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Mexico	9	113	13	51	9	1	3,668	122
Netherlands	211	9	15	297	3	(s)	604	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	4	0	0	0	0	319	11
New Zealand	0	1	1	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Nigeria	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Panama	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	721	24
Peru	3	23	(s)	0	0	(s)	212	7
Philippines	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	5
Puerto Rico	1	27	2	0	0	(s)	528	18
Saudi Arabia	0	4	0	32	(s)	(s)	37	1
Singapore	0	35	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2,756	92
South Africa	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	1	(s)	237	(s)	0	608	20
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	281	0	0	282	9
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	3	(s)	58	(s)	0	61	2
United Kingdom	(s)	1	1	82	1	0	306	10
U.S.S.R., Former	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	1	0	1	(s)	432	14
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	619	21
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	55	0	0	55	2
Other	(s)	14	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	234	8
Total	250	497	65	5,411	147	6	28,113	937

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	77	230	95	0	567	1,178
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	16	50	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	147	19	799	320	361	162	280	1,221
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	0	32	0	4,260	204
China, Taiwan	0	0	3	255	0	1	479	1,849
Colombia	0	0	52	0	0	(s)	2	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	152	10	0	295	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	134	246	51	0	209	(s)
Ecuador	0	0	469	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
El Salvador	0	0	31	0	0	0	410	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	278	0	0	0	944	156
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	189	99
Germany, FR	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Guatemala	0	0	45	520	53	0	1,135	100
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	358
Honduras	0	0	57	60	135	0	303	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	229	542	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	326
Israel	0	(s)	0	26	0	2	256	290
Italy	0	0	487	0	0	0	747	2,070
Jamaica	0	0	38	0	0	0	92	2,433
Japan	0	12	6	1	1,554	1	1,746	1,879
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	901	(s)	4,773	3,371
Malaysia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	2,757	6,674	0	2	186	3,163
Netherlands	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	5,821	2,206
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	0	0	950	340
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	271	0	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	0	25	59	0	0	747	556
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	730	509
Philippines	0	0	0	13	0	0	225	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
Puerto Rico	0	0	6	454	55	0	266	140
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,006	3,509
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Spain	0	0	101	0	(s)	0	187	476
Suriname	0	0	16	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	129	0	0	0	(s)	128
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	94	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	6	0	0	889	493
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	(s)	392	0	(s)	0	697	0
Virgin Islands	8,101	0	0	0	0	0	318	45
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	47	1	122	412	193	1,119
Total	8,248	49	6,111	9,301	3,371	812	31,844	28,358

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-April 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	12	1	0	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Australia	(s)	16	7	1,004	1	(s)	1,033	9
Bahama Islands	(s)	9	(s)	0	1	0	2,157	18
Bahrain	(s)	(s)	(s)	191	0	0	191	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	9	19	2	1,815	3	(s)	1,914	16
Brazil	(s)	8	(s)	157	(s)	0	880	7
Cameroon	0	2	0	40	(s)	0	42	(s)
Canada	24	378	30	1,535	182	5	5,465	45
Chile	1	35	2	11	(s)	1	432	4
China, People's Republic of	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	4,500	37
China, Taiwan	2	93	2	61	(s)	(s)	2,746	23
Colombia	(s)	27	11	1	(s)	1	95	1
Costa Rica	6	40	1	(s)	0	(s)	506	4
Denmark	0	(s)	1	83	(s)	(s)	84	1
Dominican Republic	2	17	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	660	5
Ecuador	2	4	2	(s)	1	(s)	479	4
Egypt	0	2	0	144	(s)	0	155	1
El Salvador	1	11	1	0	(s)	(s)	454	4
Finland	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
France	5	7	9	379	5	(s)	1,782	15
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	289	2
Germany, FR	6	39	21	410	19	1	502	4
Ghana	(s)	(s)	0	100	0	0	101	1
Greece	0	3	(s)	380	0	(s)	389	3
Guatemala	12	42	6	0	5	(s)	1,919	16
Guinea	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	360	3
Honduras	4	8	1	0	0	(s)	568	5
Hong Kong	(s)	7	4	0	0	(s)	115	1
India	0	137	28	58	1	1	996	8
Indonesia	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	0	10	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	1	26	0	0	352	3
Israel	12	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	595	5
Italy	(s)	3	3	3,071	1	0	6,383	53
Jamaica	1	4	1	8	(s)	1	2,576	21
Japan	513	101	15	6,445	8	6	12,287	102
Korea, Republic of	1	31	9	104	1	(s)	9,192	76
Malaysia	0	3	2	(s)	0	(s)	5	(s)
Mexico	24	468	76	185	21	1	13,557	112
Netherlands	306	15	16	2,000	7	(s)	10,377	86
Netherlands Antilles	0	9	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,309	11
New Zealand	0	2	6	132	(s)	(s)	412	3
Nigeria	(s)	4	(s)	0	1	1	6	(s)
Norway	(s)	3	(s)	181	0	0	186	2
Panama	(s)	12	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,399	12
Peru	3	25	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,269	10
Philippines	0	15	1	0	(s)	1	256	2
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	112	0	0	252	2
Puerto Rico	141	64	5	0	0	1	1,132	9
Saudi Arabia	(s)	12	0	32	(s)	1	52	(s)
Singapore	(s)	67	1	23	3	(s)	5,610	46
South Africa	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)	166	1
Spain	0	7	1	2,383	(s)	0	3,155	26
Suriname	0	2	0	0	0	0	18	(s)
Sweden	(s)	7	(s)	418	(s)	(s)	426	4
Switzerland	(s)	1	0	(s)	(s)	0	2	(s)
Thailand	(s)	28	1	(s)	(s)	1	288	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	25	15	0	1,273	0	0	1,408	12
United Arab Emirates	(s)	17	(s)	173	1	0	192	2
United Kingdom	243	8	5	715	51	(s)	2,412	20
U.S.S.R., Former	0	4	0	0	0	0	17	(s)
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	3	4	2	350	3	(s)	1,451	12
Virgin Islands	0	50	0	0	(s)	0	8,515	70
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	173	0	0	174	1
Other	1	117	1	245	5	(s)	2,264	19
Total	1,350	2,042	279	24,419	326	26	116,537	963

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
April 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,543	0	57	5	(s)	35	-3	(s)	277	370	1,913
Algeria	19	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	129	163	182
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,524	0	57	5	(s)	0	-1	(s)	149	209	1,733
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,779	-7	64	34	66	104	0	(s)	86	347	2,126
Ecuador	46	-7	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	(s)	-1	45
Gabon	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186
Indonesia	49	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	(s)	5	54
Nigeria	788	0	0	0	0	9	0	(s)	(s)	9	798
Venezuela	710	(s)	64	34	66	84	0	(s)	86	333	1,043
Non OPEC	2,768	88	217	2	-142	-62	-175	-9	404	322	3,091
Angola	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381
Argentina	46	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	2	48
Australia	22	17	0	0	0	0	-8	(s)	(s)	8	30
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-5	-2	-9	65	0	(s)	(s)	50	50
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	19	0	0	0	-11	(s)	17	25	25
Brazil	0	0	17	0	-16	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	26	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	25
Canada	831	61	76	1	71	7	-23	-2	23	215	1,046
China, People's Republic of	69	0	4	0	-38	0	0	(s)	12	-22	47
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	0	0	-15	-30	0	-1	(s)	-46	-46
Colombia	129	-1	0	0	(s)	21	(s)	(s)	(s)	20	149
Congo	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	29
Egypt	40	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	16	56
France	0	0	56	0	-5	0	-1	(s)	20	70	70
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	7	(s)	-7	-1	-18	0	0	(s)	(s)	-26	-19
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	37	36	36
Italy	0	(s)	36	0	-2	-20	-13	(s)	39	40	40
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-1	-30	(s)	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
Japan	0	(s)	0	-12	-37	-4	-80	-1	(s)	-134	-134
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	-1	-37	-30	-2	(s)	1	-69	-69
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	795	16	-64	0	2	-25	-2	-4	17	-60	735
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-10	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10	0	(s)	15	0	(s)	39	63	63
Norway	147	0	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	16	162
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16
Panama	0	0	-2	0	-15	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Peru	0	0	0	0	-6	6	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-8	0	-8	0	0	4	9	-4	-4
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	16	0	-4	-9	-8	(s)	19	15	15
Sweden	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Thailand	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	18
Trinidad and Tobago	75	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	(s)	4	79
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	128	(s)	18	0	-7	0	-3	(s)	11	19	147
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Virgin Islands	-21	0	33	16	51	45	0	(s)	87	234	213
Zaire	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Other	20	-4	6	-1	-48	-69	-5	-3	26	-97	-78
Total	6,090	81	338	41	-77	77	-178	-10	767	1,039	7,129

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
January-April 1992**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,699	3	36	5	(s)	30	-2	(s)	238	309	2,009
Algeria	37	3	0	0	0	30	0	(s)	138	171	208
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,662	(s)	36	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	96	136	1,798
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	4	3	3
Other OPEC	1,459	1	62	32	92	95	-3	(s)	60	341	1,799
Ecuador	30	-4	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	30
Gabon	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	101
Indonesia	73	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	76
Iran	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4
Nigeria	518	0	0	0	0	22	0	(s)	(s)	22	540
Venezuela	738	5	62	33	92	65	-3	(s)	64	319	1,056
Non OPEC	2,366	67	120	-12	-141	33	-195	-9	368	229	2,595
Angola	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332
Argentina	27	(s)	0	0	3	8	1	(s)	2	15	42
Australia	11	4	0	0	(s)	0	-8	(s)	(s)	-4	6
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-5	54	0	(s)	(s)	46	46
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	0	-15	(s)	13	4	4
Brazil	0	0	9	0	-6	3	-1	(s)	(s)	4	4
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	6	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	8
Canada	818	90	61	1	60	5	-12	-1	26	229	1,046
China, People's Republic of	90	(s)	2	(s)	-35	-2	0	(s)	3	-32	58
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	-2	0	-4	-15	-1	-1	(s)	-23	-23
Colombia	102	(s)	0	0	(s)	29	(s)	(s)	(s)	29	130
Congo	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	1	23
Egypt	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	6	5	26
France	0	-2	33	0	-8	(s)	-3	(s)	7	26	26
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	2	-1	-1
Guatemala	5	(s)	-4	(s)	-9	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-11
India	0	0	0	0	-4	0	(s)	-1	12	6	6
Italy	0	-4	17	0	-6	-17	-25	(s)	34	-1	-1
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-1	-20	(s)	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-14	-16	-53	-1	-4	-101	-101
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	-7	-39	-28	-1	(s)	4	-72	-72
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	778	-13	-55	1	-1	-15	-2	-4	20	-69	709
Netherlands	0	(s)	(s)	0	-48	-18	-16	(s)	18	-65	-65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2	2	-8	20	0	(s)	34	50	50
Norway	41	0	4	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	7	10	50
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	15	15
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	0	-6	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Peru	0	0	0	0	-6	16	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	10
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-4	4	-2	(s)	0	5	9	12	12
Romania	0	0	2	0	-2	-6	0	(s)	0	-5	-5
Spain	0	-1	6	(s)	-2	(s)	-20	(s)	21	5	5
Sweden	0	0	1	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	1	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	0	3	6	6
Thailand	5	-1	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	79	0	2	0	4	15	0	(s)	1	22	101
Turkey	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	2	-10	-10
United Kingdom	74	(s)	10	0	-7	2	-6	(s)	14	13	87
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	5	5
Virgin Islands	-67	0	36	4	43	46	0	(s)	94	224	157
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	1
Zaire	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Other	5	-2	-5	-2	-38	-32	-12	-3	18	-76	-71
Total	5,524	71	218	25	-50	158	-199	-9	667	879	6,403

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,041	81,071	736,018	13,199	71,095	916,424
Refinery	13,737	13,948	51,877	2,398	19,660	101,620
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,286	65,858	100,124	9,877	31,538	208,683
Leases	18	1,265	15,506	924	1,059	18,772
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,511	0	0	568,511
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	18,838	18,838
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	150,362	166,808	243,028	17,740	86,455	664,393
Refinery	49,810	64,953	142,069	12,437	59,158	328,427
Bulk Terminal	73,973	63,133	55,953	2,524	21,797	217,380
Pipeline	26,420	36,539	40,867	2,569	5,387	111,782
Natural Gas Processing Plant	159	2,183	4,139	210	113	6,804
Pentanes Plus	74	2,937	4,569	139	36	7,755
Refinery	0	415	277	5	13	710
Bulk Terminal	32	1,391	2,344	0	0	3,767
Pipeline	0	874	1,122	68	0	2,064
Natural Gas Processing Plant	42	257	826	66	23	1,214
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,810	29,258	48,114	1,117	2,253	84,552
Refinery	1,321	3,506	11,008	418	1,262	17,515
Bulk Terminal	1,098	16,900	27,314	95	901	46,308
Pipeline	1,274	6,926	6,479	460	0	15,139
Natural Gas Processing Plant	117	1,926	3,313	144	90	5,590
Ethane/Ethylene	0	4,808	12,089	191	0	17,088
Refinery	0	2	630	0	0	632
Bulk Terminal	0	2,621	7,996	0	0	10,617
Pipeline	0	1,547	2,685	186	0	4,418
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	638	778	5	0	1,421
Propane/Propylene	2,377	15,324	17,372	430	654	36,157
Refinery	280	1,273	4,132	113	80	5,878
Bulk Terminal	828	9,494	9,331	93	507	20,253
Pipeline	1,201	3,757	2,563	156	0	7,677
Natural Gas Processing Plant	68	800	1,346	68	67	2,349
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,123	6,331	13,311	318	1,262	22,345
Refinery	820	1,618	4,314	185	911	7,848
Bulk Terminal	269	3,330	7,349	2	337	11,287
Pipeline	0	1,005	792	78	0	1,875
Natural Gas Processing Plant	34	378	856	53	14	1,335
Isobutane	310	2,795	5,342	178	337	8,962
Refinery	221	613	1,932	120	271	3,157
Bulk Terminal	1	1,455	2,638	0	57	4,151
Pipeline	73	617	439	40	0	1,169
Natural Gas Processing Plant	15	110	333	18	9	485
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,645	208	1,422	30	3,310	7,615
Refinery	2,645	208	1,422	30	3,310	7,615
Unfinished Oils	13,406	16,914	50,897	2,499	22,271	105,987
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	3,078	4,334	13,535	860	3,668	25,475
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,221	1,912	7,741	332	3,744	16,950
Heavy Gas Oils	5,774	7,301	20,183	678	11,387	45,323
Residuum	1,333	3,367	9,438	629	3,472	18,239
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,737	6,898	14,344	1,693	6,369	34,041
Refinery	4,499	5,906	13,766	1,688	5,770	31,629
Bulk Terminal	163	546	568	5	41	1,323
Pipeline	75	446	10	0	558	1,089

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
April 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	15	40	0	4	59
Refinery	0	15	40	0	4	59
Finished Motor Gasoline	61,524	48,055	49,015	4,342	19,607	182,543
Refinery	13,834	10,239	18,253	1,638	6,820	50,784
Bulk Terminal	32,524	21,399	10,294	1,498	10,369	76,084
Pipeline	15,166	16,417	20,468	1,206	2,418	55,675
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	51	430	339	1,026	2,041	3,887
Refinery	10	122	164	469	779	1,544
Bulk Terminal	41	281	119	317	1,168	1,926
Pipeline	0	27	56	240	94	417
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	61,473	47,625	48,676	3,316	17,566	178,656
Refinery	13,824	10,117	18,089	1,169	6,041	49,240
Bulk Terminal	32,483	21,118	10,175	1,181	9,201	74,158
Pipeline	15,166	16,390	20,412	966	2,324	55,258
Finished Aviation Gasoline	196	386	439	39	467	1,527
Refinery	23	69	399	34	141	666
Bulk Terminal	173	280	23	5	318	799
Pipeline	0	37	17	0	8	62
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	525	961	1,835	244	1,396	4,961
Refinery	76	446	1,273	133	519	2,447
Bulk Terminal	380	306	229	0	473	1,388
Pipeline	69	209	333	111	404	1,126
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,603	7,835	12,690	715	6,838	36,681
Refinery	1,146	2,529	6,458	327	3,672	14,132
Bulk Terminal	3,542	2,353	1,192	181	2,284	9,552
Pipeline	3,915	2,953	5,040	207	882	12,997
Kerosene	1,207	1,464	1,004	59	59	3,803
Refinery	86	755	645	39	41	1,566
Bulk Terminal	1,080	544	150	20	7	1,801
Pipeline	41	165	209	0	21	436
Distillate Fuel Oil	28,456	27,679	23,970	2,279	9,644	92,028
Refinery	5,142	7,859	12,733	1,142	4,546	31,422
Bulk Terminal	17,434	11,381	4,096	620	4,007	37,538
Pipeline	5,880	8,439	7,141	517	1,091	23,068
Residual Fuel Oil^a	14,159	3,232	13,285	801	6,794	38,271
Refinery	2,149	2,146	6,021	801	4,583	15,700
Bulk Terminal	12,010	1,086	7,264	0	2,206	22,566
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	5	5
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,481	206	803	73	855	5,418
Refinery	687	47	789	73	779	2,375
Bulk Terminal	2,794	159	14	0	76	3,043
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	3,815	607	4,308	368	864	9,962
Refinery	1,194	267	753	368	573	3,155
Bulk Terminal	2,621	340	3,555	0	291	6,807
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,863	2,419	8,174	360	5,070	22,886
Refinery	268	1,832	4,479	360	3,231	10,170
Bulk Terminal	6,595	587	3,695	0	1,839	12,716
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	277	287	1,401	25	32	2,022
Refinery	277	287	1,401	25	32	2,022

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
April 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	4	1,658	2	271	1,938
Refinery	3	4	1,658	2	271	1,938
Special Naphthas	252	485	1,282	2	55	2,076
Refinery	85	347	1,238	2	55	1,727
Bulk Terminal	167	138	44	0	0	349
Lubricants	2,772	1,625	6,130	0	1,869	12,396
Refinery	1,023	765	5,391	0	942	8,121
Bulk Terminal	1,749	860	739	0	927	4,275
Waxes	215	137	495	29	107	983
Refinery	215	137	495	29	107	983
Petroleum Coke	1,111	3,607	4,001	121	2,152	10,992
Refinery	1,111	3,607	4,001	121	2,152	10,992
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,612	14,615	5,428	3,597	2,807	32,059
Refinery	2,681	8,691	4,295	3,497	2,566	21,730
Bulk Terminal	2,931	5,924	1,133	100	241	10,329
Miscellaneous Products	778	206	1,009	7	104	2,104
Refinery	88	108	398	7	81	682
Bulk Terminal	690	25	563	0	23	1,301
Pipeline	0	73	48	0	0	121
Total Stocks, All Oils	165,403	247,879	979,046	30,939	157,550	1,580,817

^a Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
PAD District I	51	46,307	1,166	22,576	14,159	1,176
Connecticut	0	1,910	9	741	49	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	23	3,005	63	1,770	2,696	W
Florida	0	4,990	84	1,591	1,466	112
Georgia	0	2,424	50	793	170	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	947	68	889	662	W
Massachusetts	0	1,510	83	1,250	650	W
New Jersey	3	14,406	52	5,465	3,678	W
New York	1	5,770	196	2,906	2,735	W
North Carolina	2	2,089	109	1,220	219	W
Pennsylvania	3	4,708	257	3,203	997	W
Rhode Island	0	818	W	438	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,117	98	483	W	W
Virginia	9	2,484	67	1,739	577	W
West Virginia	10	129	W	88	W	W
PAD District II	403	31,235	1,299	19,240	3,232	11,567
Illinois	71	6,616	158	3,801	1,135	1,026
Indiana	121	4,103	82	2,423	601	W
Iowa	0	1,142	W	1,258	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	24	2,453	9	1,403	34	7,851
Kentucky	8	1,205	95	517	W	W
Michigan	46	3,214	145	1,686	112	482
Minnesota	1	1,572	W	1,451	173	W
Missouri	4	1,125	W	614	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	32	886	W	659	W	W
Ohio	4	3,733	537	1,893	277	W
Oklahoma	92	1,526	W	1,247	391	795
Tennessee	0	1,801	39	835	194	W
Wisconsin	0	1,859	W	1,453	23	W
PAD District III	283	28,264	795	16,829	13,285	14,809
Alabama	0	1,190	33	569	373	48
Arkansas	0	597	W	397	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,369	179	3,023	5,773	2,006
Mississippi	0	1,993	10	1,271	W	672
New Mexico	67	337	W	199	28	W
Texas	216	18,778	565	11,370	6,828	11,975
PAD District IV	786	2,350	59	1,762	801	274
Colorado	128	835	W	329	W	W
Idaho	106	220	W	167	W	W
Montana	257	638	W	537	113	24
Utah	157	339	W	357	162	161
Wyoming	138	318	W	372	W	42
PAD District V	1,947	15,242	48	8,553	6,789	654
Alaska	38	593	W	782	W	W
Arizona	194	718	W	148	W	W
California	363	10,281	41	5,269	4,121	118
Hawaii	19	689	W	352	W	W
Nevada	9	155	W	147	W	W
Oregon	340	639	W	496	94	W
Washington	984	2,167	W	1,359	1,196	19
U.S. Total	3,470	123,398	3,367	68,960	38,266	28,480

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	55	0	0	112	1,923	313	0	0	48,707
Petroleum Products	7,488	296	0	3,428	5,803	2,409	0	78,324	22,675
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	92	1	0	0	698
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	850	3,840	50	0	1,617	2,320
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	187	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	22	0	57	0	0	0	258	241
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,123	0	0	1,619	866	1,211	0	47,330	12,307
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	5,123	0	0	1,619	866	1,211	0	47,330	12,304
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	76	69
Jet Fuel	365	0	0	146	277	673	0	9,877	2,871
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	404	9
Kerosene-Type	365	0	0	146	192	673	0	9,473	2,862
Kerosene	10	0	0	14	0	0	0	78	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,929	241	0	510	162	445	0	16,718	3,636
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	80	544	0	0	1,274	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Special Naphthas	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	69	15
Lubricants	0	27	0	101	11	0	0	404	451
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	385	58
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	51	0
Total	7,543	296	0	3,540	7,726	2,722	0	78,324	71,382

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,352	1,505	0	0	0	11,559	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,298	1,658	1,512	1,311	0	0	54	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	88	201	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	633	1,311	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,483	549	0	709	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	377	52	0	219	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,106	497	0	490	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	384	92	0	260	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	197	92	0	65	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	187	0	0	195	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	361	296	0	342	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,298	5,010	3,017	1,311	0	0	11,613	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	55	0	0	1,923	313	0	48,707
Petroleum Products	7,401	0	2,051	5,248	2,409	61,288	19,338
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	92	1	0	698
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	850	3,840	50	1,384	2,320
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	57	0	0	73	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,101	0	861	866	1,211	38,311	10,885
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unleaded	5,101	0	861	866	1,211	38,311	10,882
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	29	0	69
Jet Fuel	365	0	97	277	673	8,000	2,571
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	85	0	221	9
Kerosene-Type	365	0	97	192	673	7,779	2,562
Kerosene	10	0	12	0	0	70	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,925	0	174	162	445	13,450	2,795
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	7,456	0	2,051	7,171	2,722	61,288	68,045

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,352	1,505	0	3,860	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,228	1,658	1,512	1,311	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	88	201	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	633	1,311	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,483	549	0	709	0	0
Leaded	0	377	52	0	219	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,106	497	0	490	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	384	92	0	260	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	197	92	0	65	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	187	0	0	195	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	361	296	0	342	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,228	5,010	3,017	1,311	3,860	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

**Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts,
April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	87	296	0	1,377	555	0	17,036	529
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	9	0	0	187	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15	22	0	0	0	0	185	65
Finished Motor Gasoline	22	0	0	758	0	0	9,019	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	22	0	0	758	0	0	9,019	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	49	0	0	1,877	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	49	0	0	1,694	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	4	241	0	336	0	0	3,268	241
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	80	544	0	1,274	223
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	80	544	0	1,061	223
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	6	0	0	0	0	69	0
Lubricants	0	27	0	101	11	0	404	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	42	0	0	385	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
Total	87	296	0	1,489	555	0	17,036	529

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,699
Petroleum Products	1,610	14,897	3,337	70	0	0	54
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	233	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	27	160	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	120	0	241	70	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	9,019	1,422	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	9,019	1,422	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	66	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	49	1,828	300	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	183	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	49	1,645	300	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,031	1,996	841	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,051	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	213	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	838	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	69	15	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	322	82	451	0	0	0	54
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	385	58	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,610	14,897	3,337	70	0	0	7,753

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, April 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	112	55	57	52,114	2,348	49,766
Petroleum Products	31,752	7,784	73,968	31,821	11,640	20,181
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	786	93	693
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,467	0	2,467	2,953	4,740	-1,787
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	312	2,306	-1,994
Propane/Propylene	2,467	0	2,467	1,939	2,101	-162
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	292	247	45
Isobutane	0	0	0	410	86	324
Unfinished Oils	196	0	196	0	9	-9
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	315	37	278	256	57	199
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,949	5,123	43,826	17,979	3,696	14,283
Leaded	0	0	0	55	0	55
Unleaded	48,949	5,123	43,826	17,924	3,696	14,228
Finished Aviation Gasoline	76	0	76	69	29	40
Jet Fuel	10,023	365	9,658	3,328	1,096	2,232
Naphtha-Type	404	0	404	101	85	16
Kerosene-Type	9,619	365	9,254	3,227	1,011	2,216
Kerosene	92	10	82	10	14	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,228	2,170	15,058	5,861	1,117	4,744
Residual Fuel Oil	1,354	0	1,354	0	624	-624
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	46	-46	55	0	55
Special Naphthas	69	6	63	15	0	15
Lubricants	505	27	478	451	112	339
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	427	0	427	58	42	16
Miscellaneous Products	51	0	51	0	11	-11
Total	81,864	7,839	74,025	83,935	13,988	69,947

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	14,987	48,707	-33,720	313	4,857	-4,544	0	11,559	-11,559
Petroleum Products	7,665	103,297	-95,632	2,409	4,481	-2,072	3,609	54	3,555
Pentanes Plus	293	698	-405	1	289	-288	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,151	3,937	1,214	50	1,944	-1,894	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,948	121	2,827	0	833	-833	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,527	3,292	-1,765	48	588	-540	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	449	174	275	2	322	-320	0	0	0
Isobutane	227	350	-123	0	201	-201	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	187	-187	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	22	569	-547	0	0	0	70	0	70
Finished Motor Gasoline	866	61,120	-60,254	1,211	1,258	-47	2,192	0	2,192
Leaded	0	380	-380	0	271	-271	596	0	596
Unleaded	866	60,740	-59,874	1,211	987	224	1,596	0	1,596
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	145	-145	29	0	29	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	277	13,132	-12,855	673	352	321	644	0	644
Naphtha-Type	85	610	-525	0	157	-157	262	0	262
Kerosene-Type	192	12,522	-12,330	673	195	478	382	0	382
Kerosene	0	78	-78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	403	20,715	-20,312	445	638	-193	703	0	703
Residual Fuel Oil	544	1,274	-730	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	6	84	-78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	92	855	-763	0	0	0	0	54	-54
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	443	-443	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	51	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22,652	152,004	-129,352	2,722	9,338	-6,616	3,609	11,613	-8,004

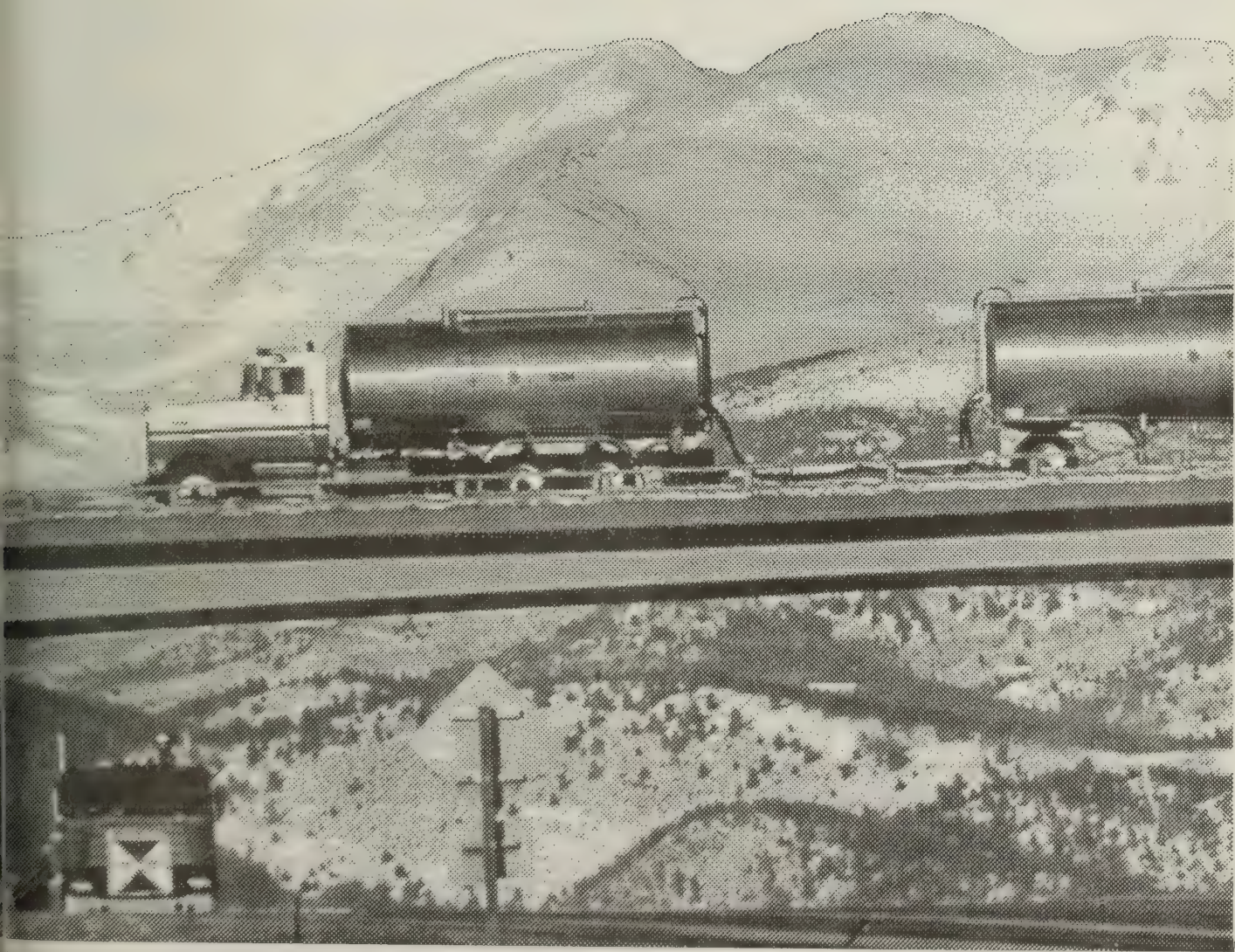
^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

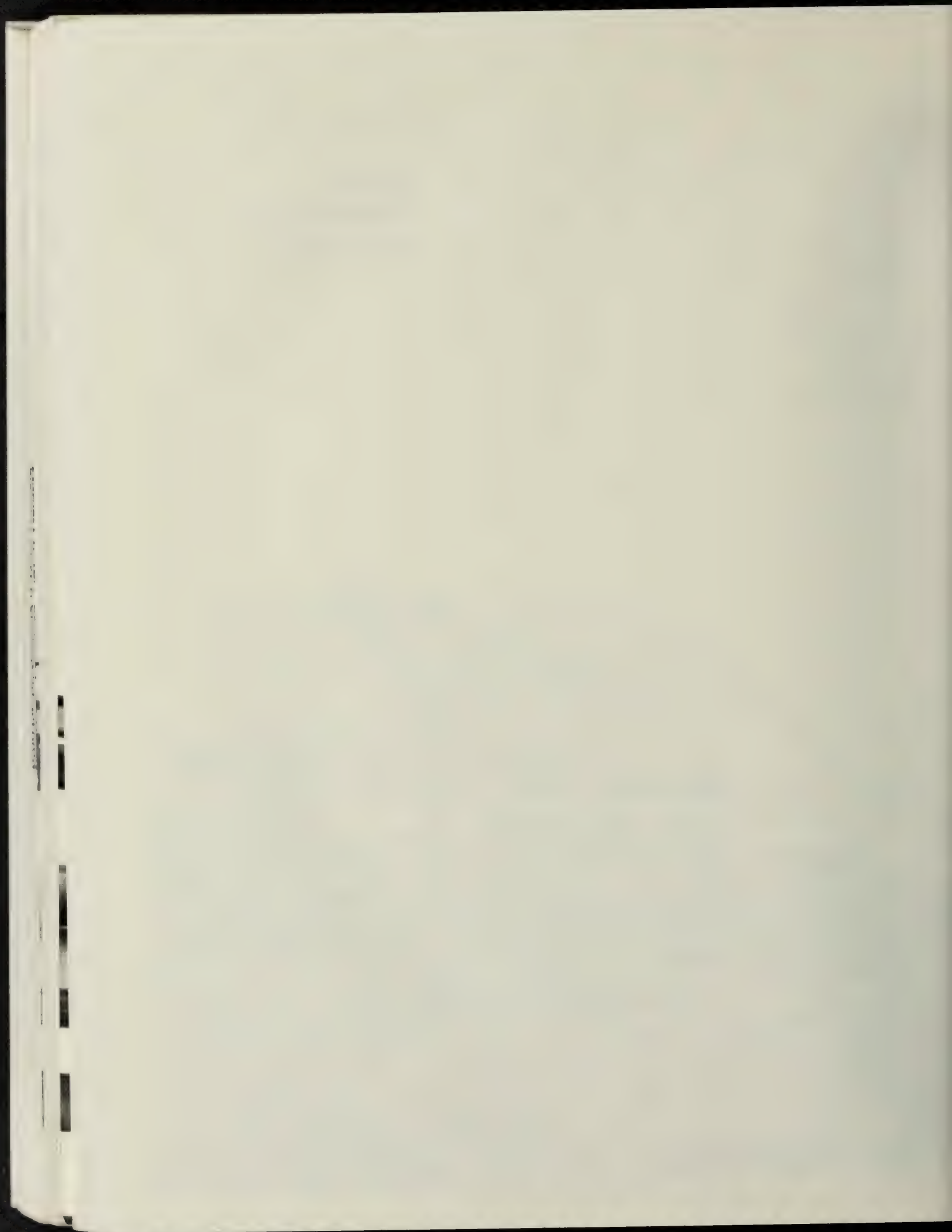


Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Oil trucks are used to pick up crude oil gathered at leases in remote areas.



The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

Imports

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form EIA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

• "Monthly Refinery Report" EIA-810

• "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" EIA-811

• "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" EIA-812

• "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" EIA-816

• "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" EIA-816

• "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" EIA-816

• "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" EIA-816

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• "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" EIA-816

• "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" EIA-816

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1984 Component Basis	Product Basis				
	Ethane	Ethane-Propane Mixtures	Propane	Butane-Propane Mixtures	Butane
Ethane	•	•	•	•	•
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•	•	•	•
Propane	•	•	•	•	•
Butane-Propane Mixtures	•	•	•	•	•
Butane	•	•	•	•	•
Isobutane	•	•	•	•	•
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	•	•	•	•	•
Plant Condensate	•	•	•	•	•

keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADDD) I was divided into three sub-districts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)				
Unadjusted Product	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Supplied	
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Motor Gasoline

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

[illegible]

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ^a
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

^a FHWAs gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A (published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWAs product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHW motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

Resubmissions

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e.,

documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

timates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.
- The final estimate is published in the PSA.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data **Month of Production** **Reported State Data^c**

12-90 1-91 2-91 3-91 4-91 5-91 6-91 7-91 8-91 9-91 10-91 11-91 12-91 1-92 2-92 3-92 4-92 5-92

2-14-91	1919	0															
3-14-91	4648	1935	0														
4-14-91	6880	4642	1930	0													
5-14-91	7311	6848	2379	1961	0												
6-14-91	7352	6926	6712	4400	1823	0											
7-14-91	7351	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0										
8-14-91	7397	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0									
9-14-91	7398	7365	7496	7493	6947	6826	2693	1848	0								
10-14-91	7398	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0							
11-14-91	7400	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853	0						
12-14-91	7400	7371	7501	7424	7374	7283	7198	7221	6779	4851	2672	1786	0				
1-14-92	7400	7370	7501	7424	7374	7285	7198	7224	7187	6832	4985	2589	1788	0			
2-14-92	7400	7372	7502	7425	7374	7285	7198	7224	7187	6832	4985	2589	1788	0			
3-14-92	7400	7370	7502	7425	7375	7285	7201	7226	7192	7249	6913	4892	2674	1854	0		
4-14-92	7400	7467	7602	7513	7472	7377	7290	7317	7282	7336	7402	6898	6766	2634	1875	0	
5-14-92	7400	7471	7607	7516	7481	7374	7287	7313	7282	7333	7409	7331	7277	4860	2434	1849	0
6-14-92	7400	7501	7638	7553	7517	7415	7321	7347	7316	7368	7445	7368	7320	6767	4898	2665	1828
6-14-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6-14-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12-90	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92	3-92	4-92	5-92
Month of Production																	
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																	
Original ^e	7375	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302	7270	7344	7360	7324	7279 7212
Interim ^f	7282	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	7307	7281	7363	7373	7315	7291
Form EIA-182	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	7357	7171	7219	7168	7161
Initial.....	7227	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	7357	7171	7219	7168	7161
Revised.....	7210	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265	7362	7242	7156	7176	7231	7065	
Final ^g	7338	7500	7637	7546	7509	7409	7320	7347	7316	7368	7437	7328	7299				

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADDD III) and Pacific (PADDD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 (annual average of 90 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1990 after their annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-91. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1990 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-91. Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are counted as having monthly reported production in 1991 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-92.

^e Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1990, DOE/EIA 0340(90)/2.

Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1991, DOE/EIA 0340(91)/2.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA es-

were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net). Finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are unaccounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) were misreported or reported late; (2) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of inter-district movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refiners from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel

by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is

submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on PSM Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding PSA table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the PSM (and corresponding PSA tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided

Response Rate

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Collection Methods

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipment, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

Description of Survey Forms

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the June 1991 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1990 compared with previous years.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the PSA, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipelines companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S.

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

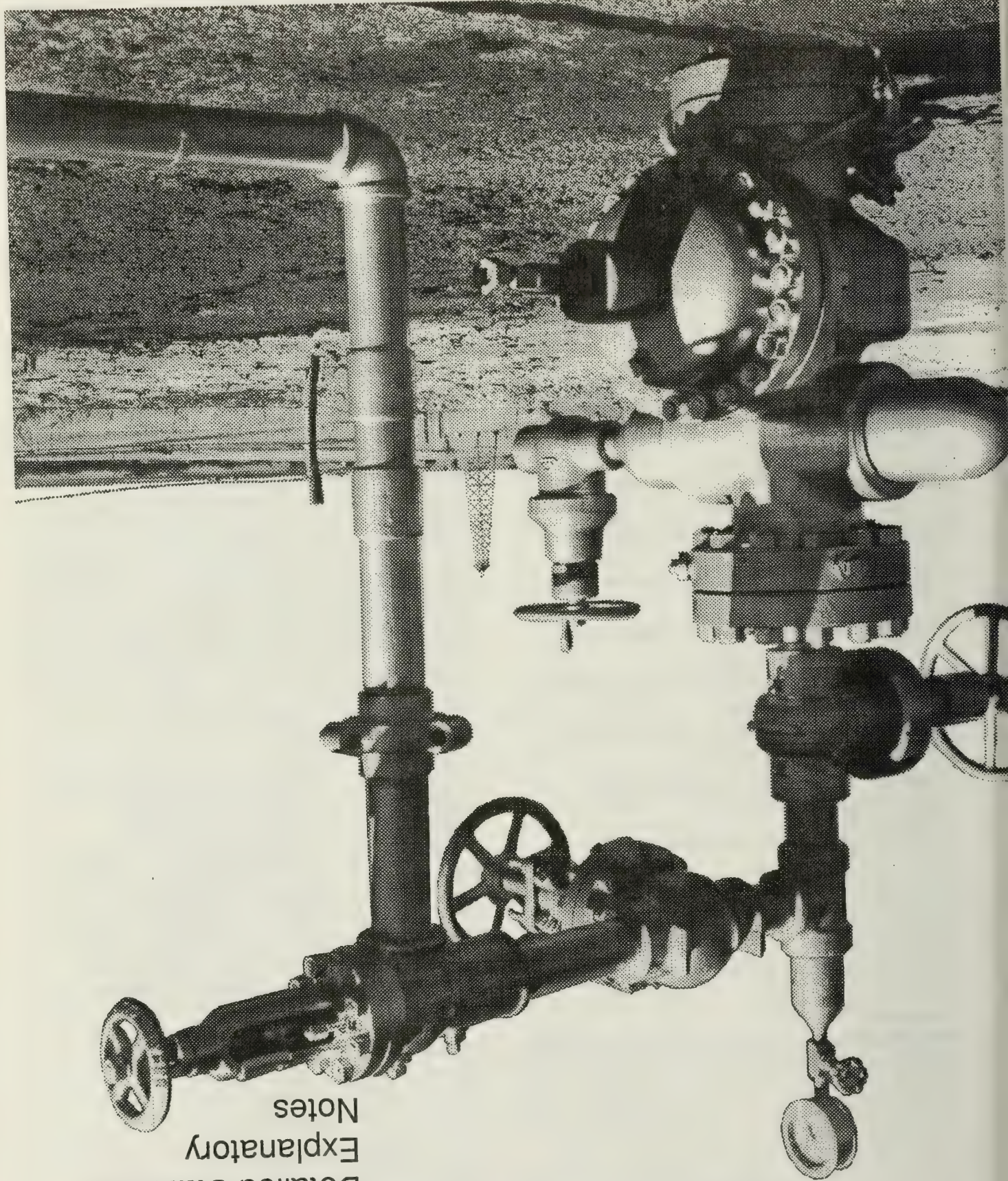
Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Form	Number	Name
EIA-800	EIA-801	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-802	EIA-802	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-803	EIA-803	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-804	EIA-804	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-810	EIA-810	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-811	EIA-811	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-812	EIA-812	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-813	EIA-813	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-814	EIA-814	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-816	EIA-816	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-817	EIA-817	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-820	EIA-820	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
		"Annual Refinery Report"

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the PSM. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics
Explanatory
Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

A map of the United States divided into five regions, each labeled with a Roman numeral. The regions are defined by thick black lines. The states within each region are labeled with their abbreviations.

- Region I (Northeast):** ME, N.H., MASS., R.I., CONN., N.J., DEL., MD., N.Y., PA., VA., W.VA., N.C., S.C., GA., FLA.
- Region II (Midwest):** MICH., OHIO, IND., KY., TENN., MO., ILL., WIS., MINN., N. DAK., S. DAK., NEBR., KANS., OKLA., ARK., MISS., ALA., TEX.
- Region III (South):** (This region is empty in the map).
- Region IV (West):** MONT., IDAHO, UTAH, WYO., COLO.
- Region V (Northwest):** WASH., OREG., NEV., CALIF., ARIZ., N. MEX.

Alaska and Hawaii are shown separately at the bottom and top right of the map, respectively.

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Matagorda, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Harris, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kennedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

**Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)**

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
 - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
 - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:
 - Naphthas and lighter
 - Kerosene and light gas oils
 - Heavy gas oils
 - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks ^a (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

^a Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
 - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL

inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.
- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
 - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
- Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
- Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
- Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
- Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
- Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

- Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
- Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"

- A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

• PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables

- A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

• Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

• Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.

- Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

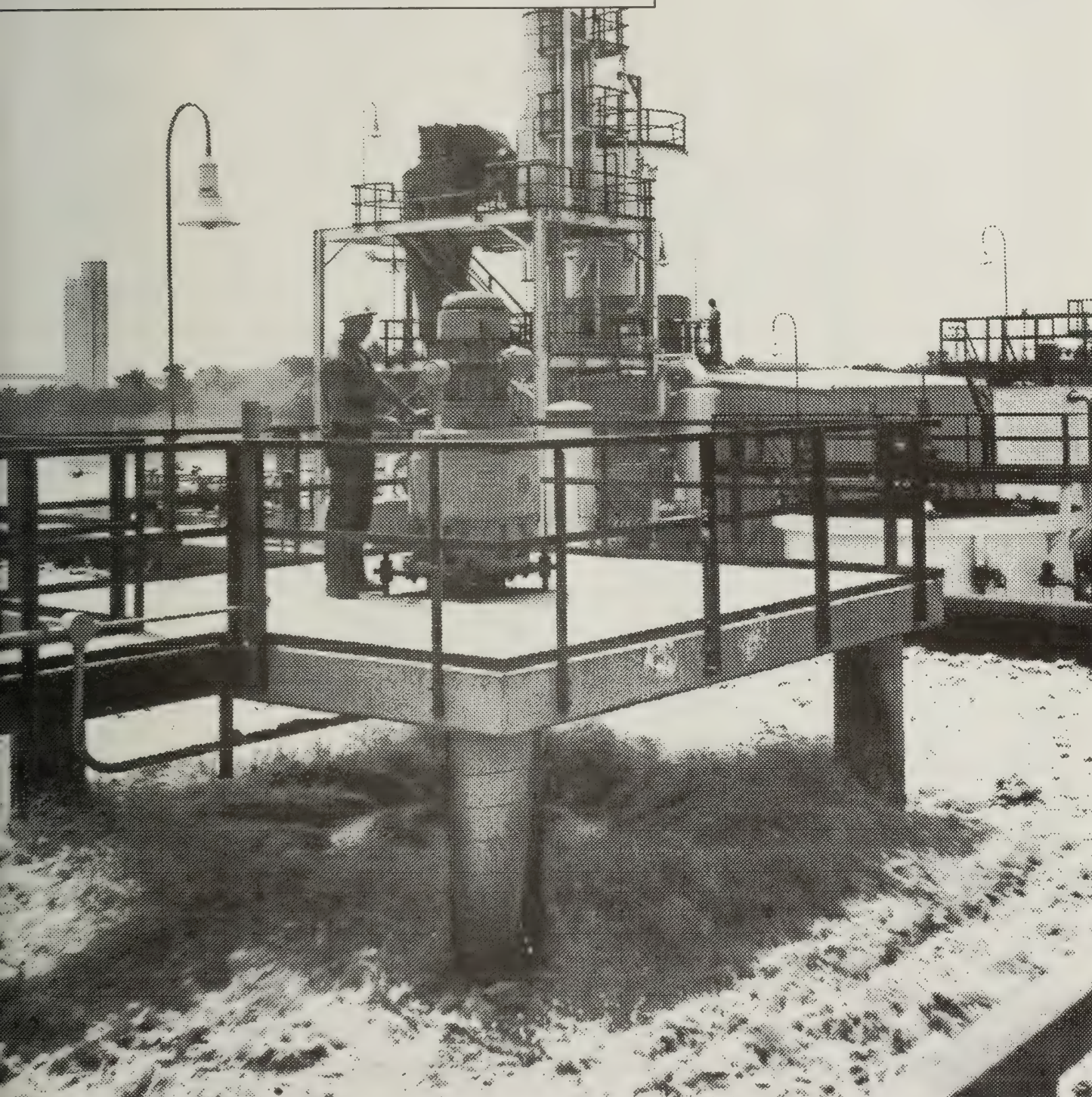
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1991

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the *PSA*.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	14,116	-25	13,728	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-21
Crude Oil	12,923	(s)	12,488	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Pentanes Plus	166	2	152	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
LPGs	378	0	312	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	246	0	173	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane	132	0	139	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Hydrocarbons	104	4	96	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Unfinished Oils	525	-1	652	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-26
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	19	-28	28	-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	1	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Production	16,694	-4	16,249	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-8
Pentanes Plus	309	3	316	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
LPGs	1,814	3	1,901	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ethane/Ethylene	573	-3	578	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Propane/Propylene	946	1	948	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	123	1	195	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Isobutane	172	3	179	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hydrocarbons	135	21	103	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,043	-30	6,753	-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-27
Leaded	133	-28	123	-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-26
Unleaded	6,911	-2	6,629	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	17	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,350	3	1,313	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	152	0	148	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,199	3	1,166	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kerosene	67	0	46	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,818	0	2,681	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Residual Fuel Oil	964	0	956	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	120	0	136	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	281	0	267	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	45	6	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lubricants	155	0	156	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes	19	0	20	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	598	0	563	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	281	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Still Gas	642	0	633	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	61	-9	59	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-6
Imports	7,593	70	6,754	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Crude Oil	5,885	36	5,033	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Pentanes Plus	28	0	20	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs	139	2	126	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ethane/Ethylene	16	0	12	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene	90	(s)	88	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	2	23	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Isobutane	4	(s)	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	4	(s)	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils	461	5	312	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	18	0	53	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	237	9	270	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Leaded	(s)	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Unleaded	237	9	270	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	39	0	56	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	8	0	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	31	0	47	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene	33	(s)	30	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	227	4	207	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	352	11	487	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	13	0	32	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	114	0	87	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	8	1	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lubricants	10	0	6	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	22	0	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

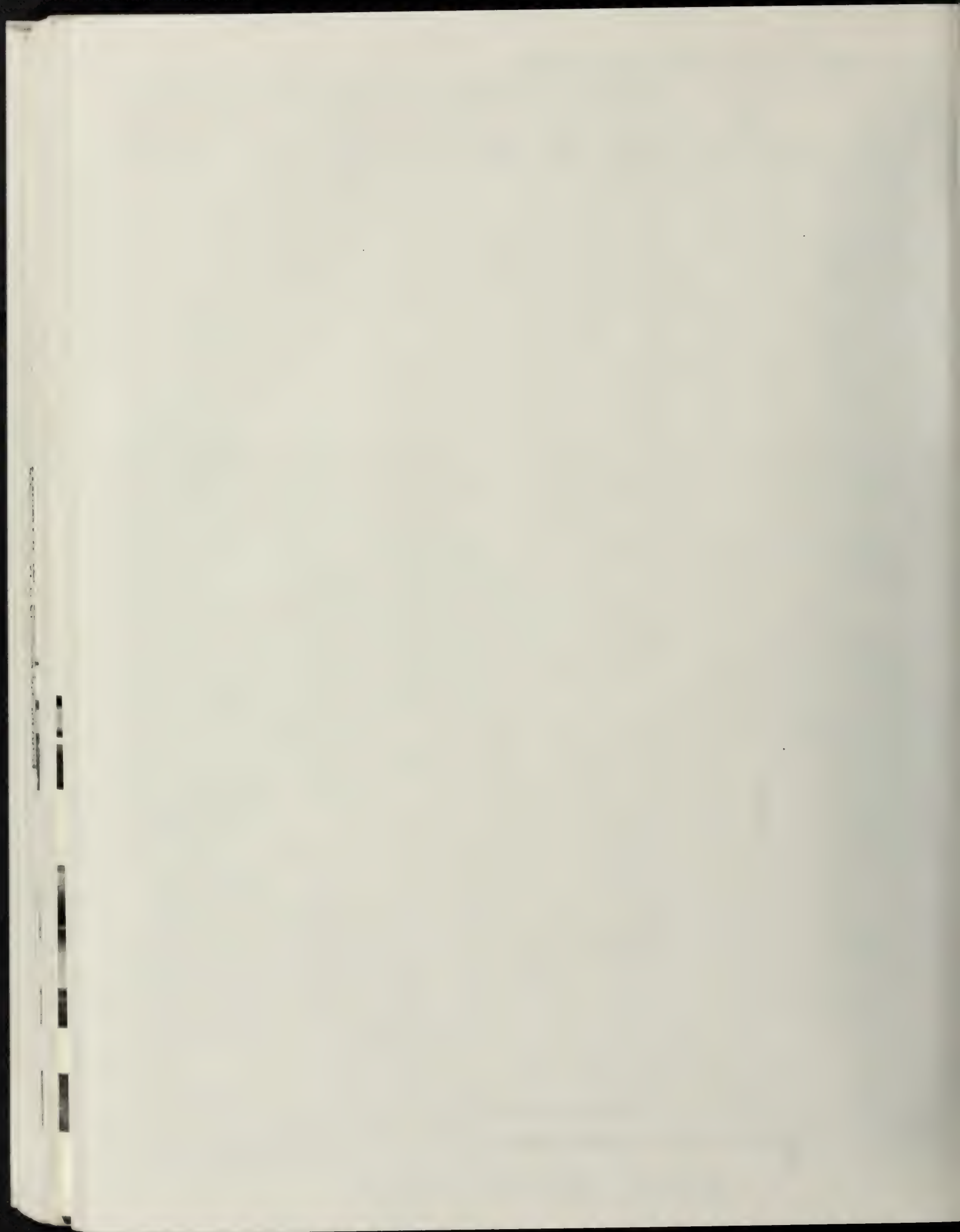
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)...	1,039,844	702	1,016,892	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	341,164	143	346,264	-224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-41
Pentanes Plus.....	6,358	-115	5,840	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-60
LPGs.....	78,212	-37	67,607	-84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-61
Ethane/Ethylene.....	16,607	-19	15,278	-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-37
Propane/Propylene.....	38,880	-27	33,057	-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-36
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	12,369	8	10,916	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Isobutane.....	10,356	1	8,356	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hydrocarbons	5,440	841	5,655	821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	831
Unfinished Oils.....	101,770	-356	102,515	-414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-385
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	38,278	-71	39,501	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	55	0	57	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	191,007	-181	189,824	-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-115
Leaded.....	4,936	-98	4,707	-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-86
Unleaded.....	186,071	-83	185,117	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-30
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,779	0	1,619	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	44,690	325	42,876	-26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
Naphtha-Type Jet	4,836	74	5,091	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Kerosene-Type Jet	39,854	251	37,785	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
Kerosene	4,720	-41	4,810	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-21
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	126,719	-211	108,473	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-86
Residual Fuel Oil.....	44,327	209	42,986	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,639	0	1,759	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,509	0	1,612	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,186	64	2,094	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Lubricants	12,279	13	12,174	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Waxes.....	1,004	0	1,015	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	9,887	0	10,420	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Asphalt and Road Oil	24,819	195	27,694	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,002	-76	2,097	-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-77
Product Supplied.....	16,982	75	16,885	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Crude Oil.....	26	0	17	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus.....	200	5	202	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
LPGs.....	1,912	45	2,048	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Ethane/Ethylene.....	612	11	635	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Propane/Propylene.....	1,223	25	1,208	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	109	6	89	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Isobutane.....	-32	3	115	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-191	15	-366	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-27	26	-17	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,893	-15	7,004	-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-22
Leaded.....	133	-25	129	-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-25
Unleaded.....	6,761	10	6,875	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	16	(s)	22	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,477	-7	1,390	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	156	-2	146	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,321	-5	1,243	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kerosene	113	1	73	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,226	12	3,238	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,313	5	1,314	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	128	0	163	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	402	0	351	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas.....	38	4	55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lubricants	151	(s)	148	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes.....	18	0	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Petroleum Coke	383	0	331	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	188	-6	205	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4
Still Gas.....	642	0	633	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	72	-11	56	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-6

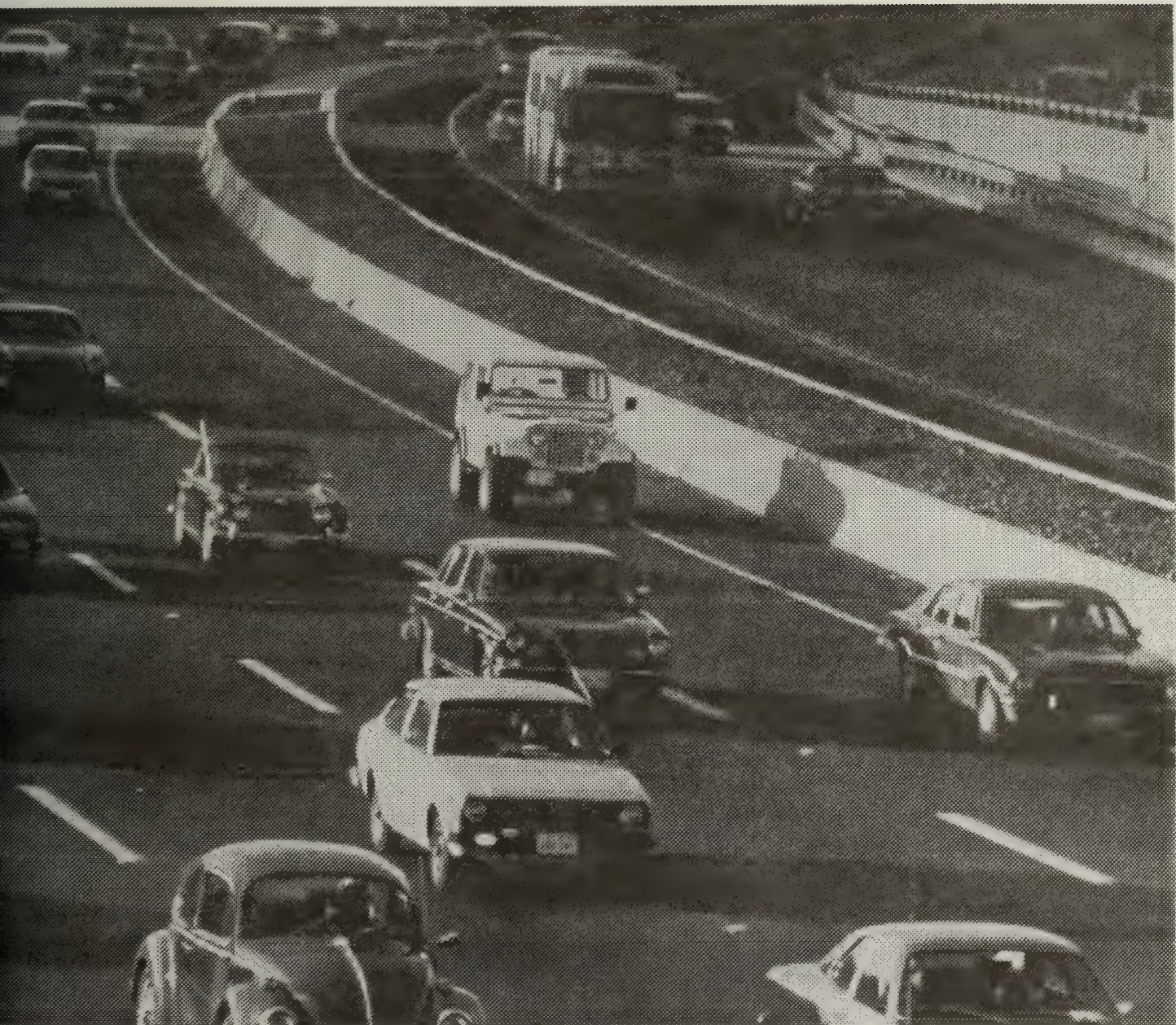
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

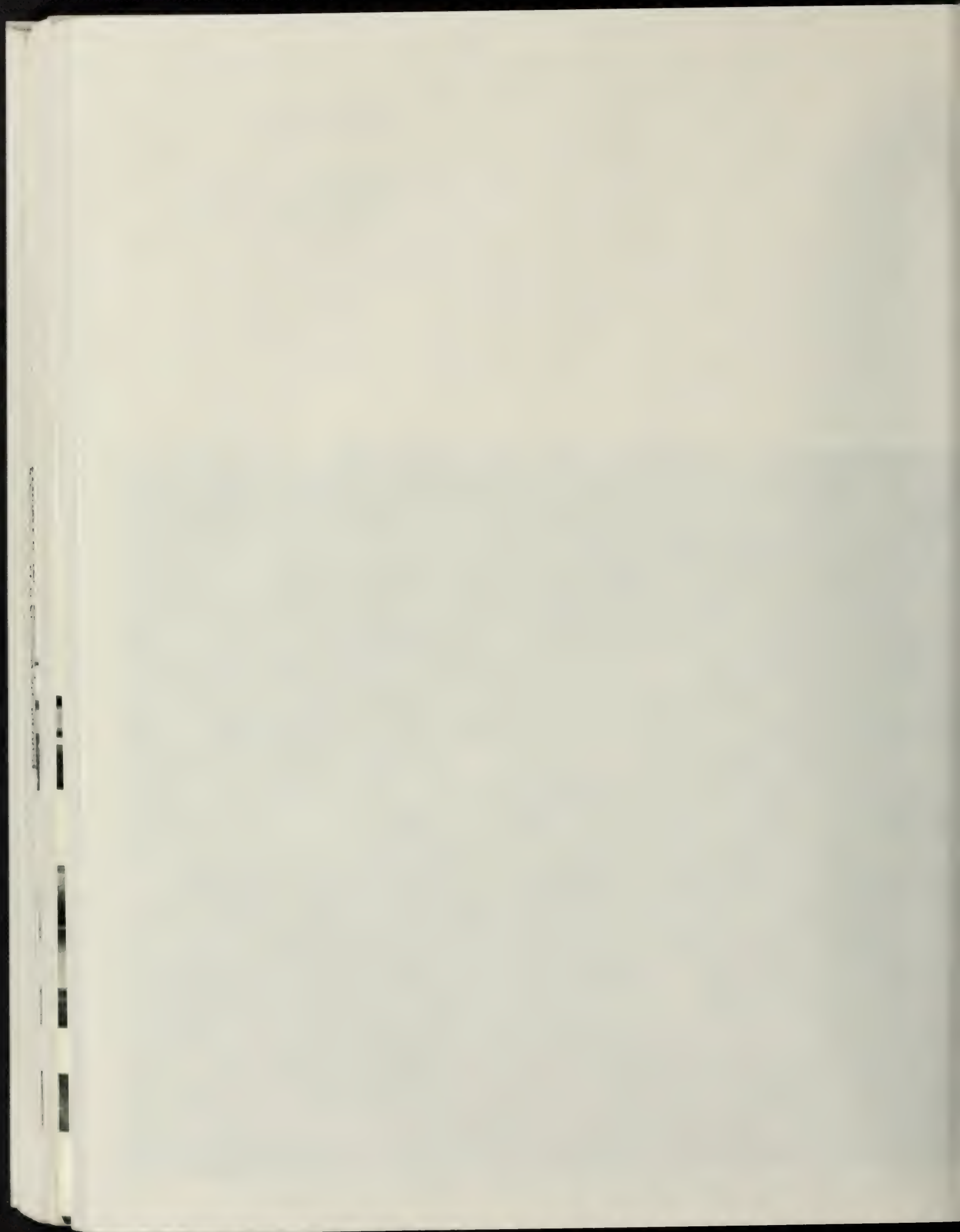


Appendix D

EIA 819 Monthly Oxygenate Report



The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 include provisions intended to reduce toxic vehicle emissions.



Oxygenate Summary

Beginning with the March 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, results of the Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" are presented. Information regarding this survey is provided in the "Explanatory Notes" which follow the detailed tables in Appendix D. These data are also published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* starting with the week ending March 20, 1992.

The monthly oxygenate report monitors the activity of the industry in responding to the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The industry is growing and has never before been surveyed about oxygenate production, storage, imports and exports. The data presented here are the most accurate data available. However, they may still contain inaccuracies due to respondent misunderstanding or frames deficiencies. We are working with the industry to improve the data.

Highlights

- As of May 31, 1992, U.S. stocks of MTBE were 15.8 million barrels, representing a 0.9 million barrel increase compared to the previous month.
- The May stockbuild continued the 1992 trend of adding about 1 million barrels of MTBE to inventories each month.

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, May 1992

Products	May 1992		April 1992		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,118	68	2,047	68	10,726	71
Stocks	1,858	—	1,457	—	—	—
Blended Into Motor Gasoline ^a	1,717	55	2,053	68	9,773	64
MTBE						
Production	2,838	92	2,488	83	14,154	93
Stocks	15,840	—	14,943	—	—	—
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	1,524	49	1,316	44	7,102	47

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	78	71	68	68	68							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	1,076	1,287	1,462	1,457	1,858							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline ^a	68	68	62	68	55							
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	85	93	100	82	88							
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	73	66	63	64	64							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	532	662	791	794	1,010							
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	248	344	394	452	530							
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	27	11	20	14	15							
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	184	177	156	114	214							

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	101	99	92	83	92							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	11,986	12,621	13,958	14,943	15,840							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	53	50	37	44	49							
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,086	2,944	3,551	3,929	4,453							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	7	6	10	9	8							
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W							
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	88	82	77	69	77							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	5,104	5,711	6,058	6,707	6,870							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	24	24	11	20	22							
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W							
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,405	3,612	4,004	4,067	4,188							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	13	14	13	13	16							

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	93	82	90	98	92							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,436	3,017	3,371	3,878	3,854							
Imports	17	16	20	26	22							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	1	1	1	1	1							
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	439	406	580	640	560							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W							
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	340	342	345	281	329							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W							
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	85	75	86	94	86							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	2,556	2,189	2,345	2,895	2,826							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W							
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W							
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W							
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W							
Imports	W	W	W	W	W							
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W							

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 21, 1992.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun a new oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, stocks and blending into motor gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables D1-D4 of this appendix as follows:

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819 survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819 was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A-D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819 is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1990. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as

the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819 focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables D1-D4 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819 has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, stocks, and blending by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1990 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance

with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819 Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$. An oxygenate blend stock. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})$. An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH) . A light volatile alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Motor Gasoline Blending of Oxygenates. Blending of gasoline and oxygenates under the Environmental Protection Agency's "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rule (56 FR (February 11, 1991)).

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as

well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

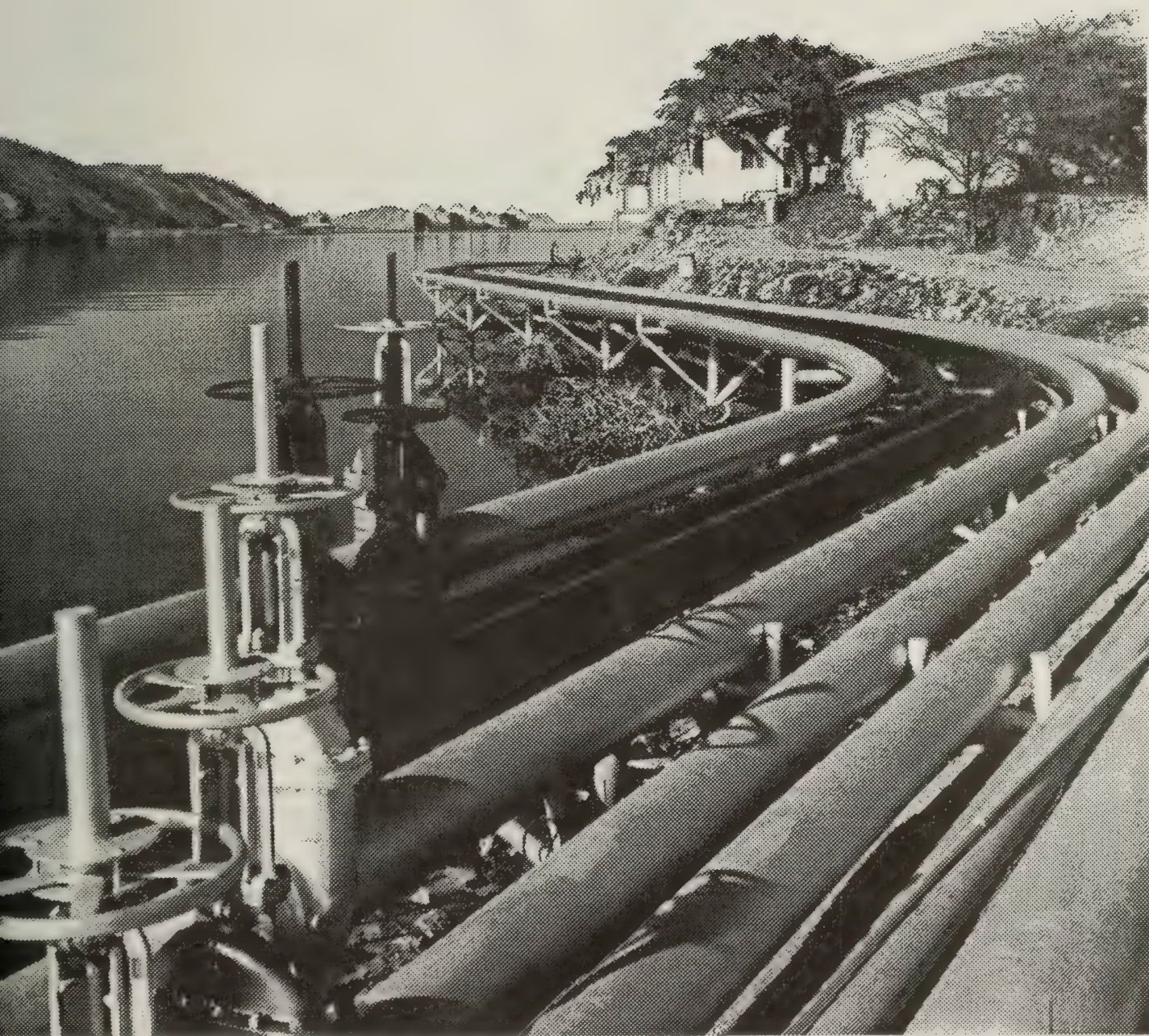
Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils,

natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock with an octane number of 104.5 (R+M)/2. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Glossary



elines carry natural gas across geographic regions.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr. } 60^\circ \text{F}/60^\circ \text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of

the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip

gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid

hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing

plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor

gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous

phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67°F . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids,

other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000°F .

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6,000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month.

A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

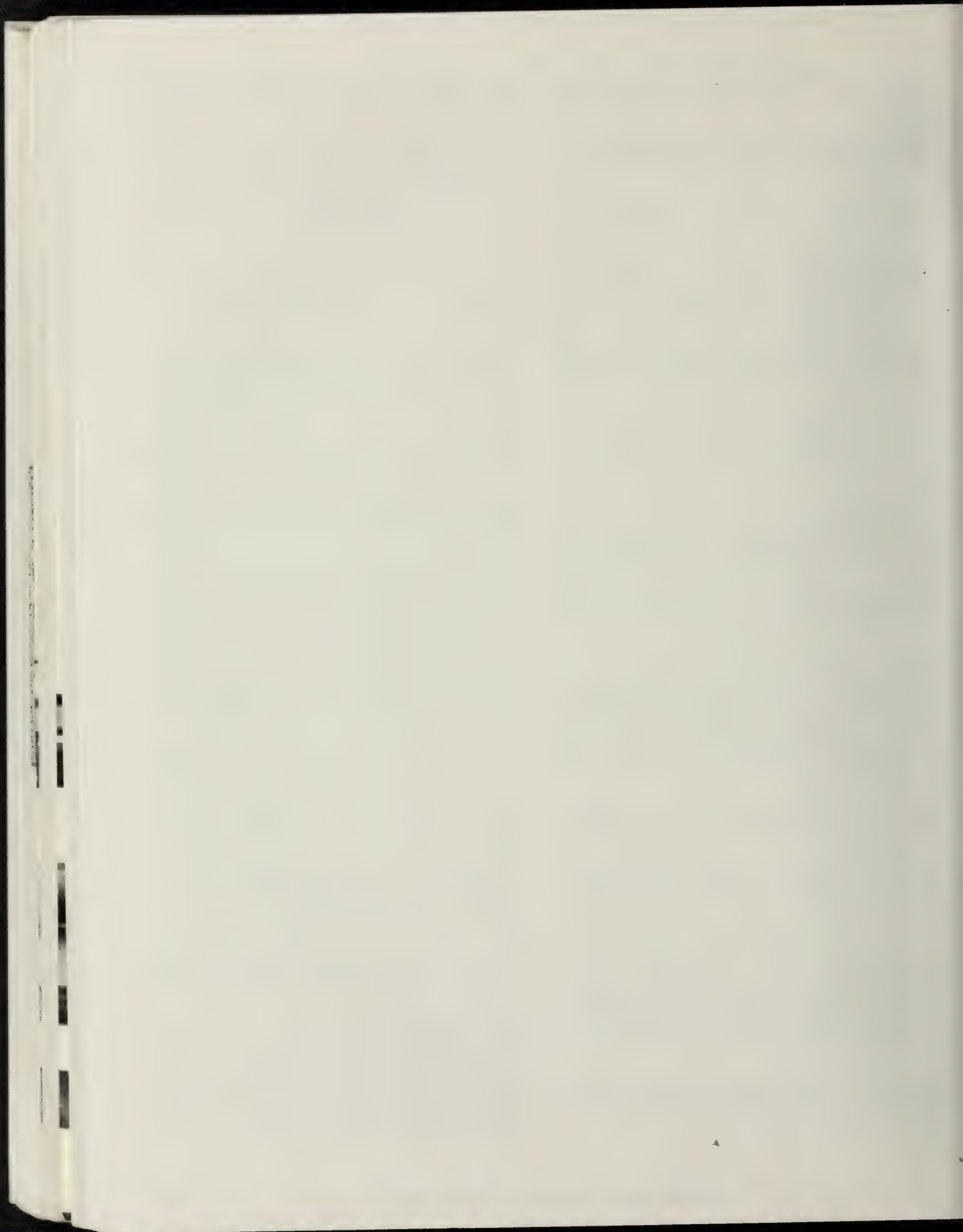
Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.



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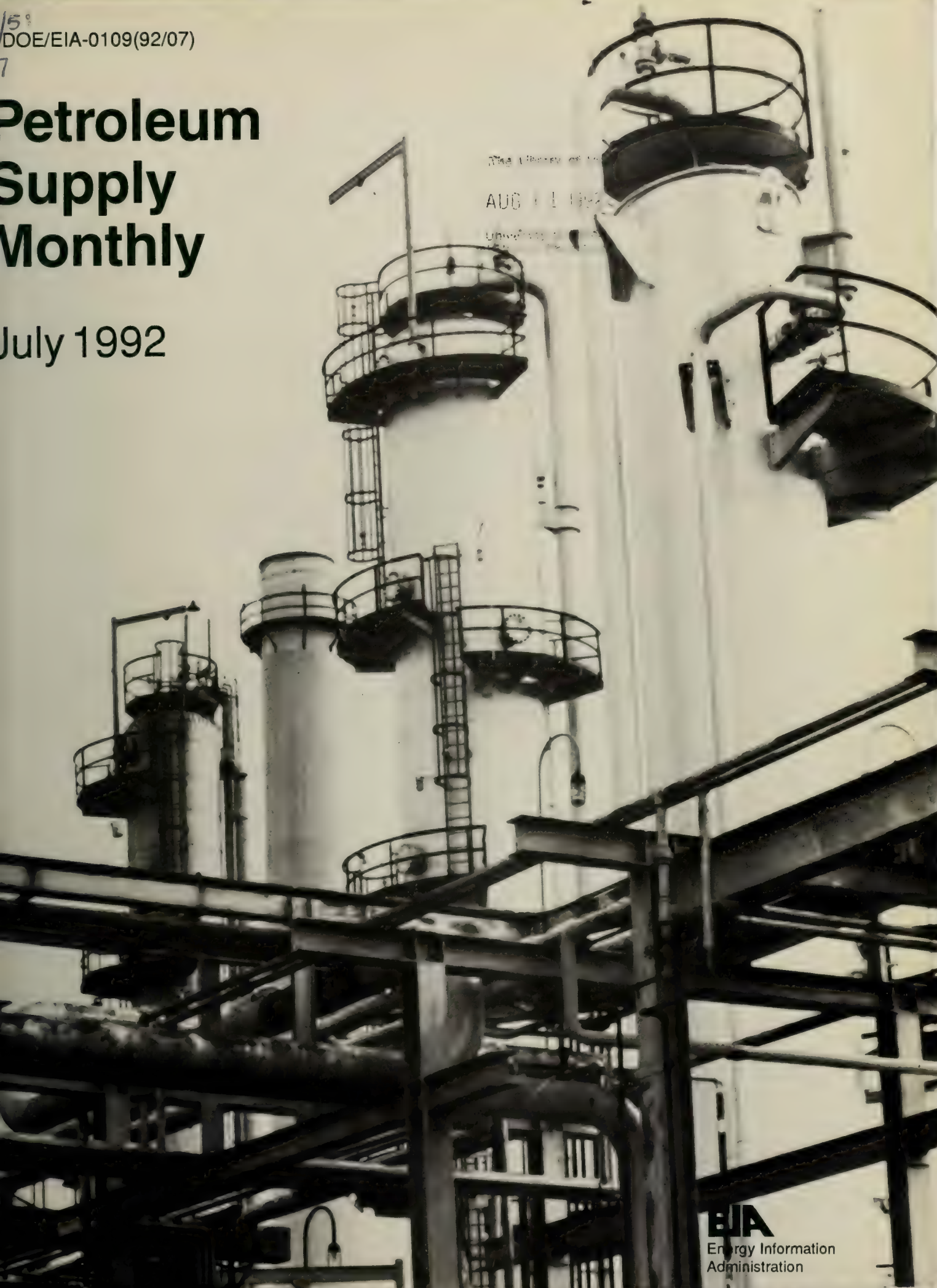
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Petroleum Supply Monthly

July 1992



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Released for Printing: July 30, 1992

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$78.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

Cover: Desulfurizers at the Star Enterprise, Delaware City Refinery (Courtesy of the National Petroleum Council)

Petroleum Supply Monthly

July 1992

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Heating fuel data
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Updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly
Updated on the 20th of the month.

Petroleum Marketing Monthly
Updated on the 20th of the month.

Natural Gas Monthly
Updated on the 20th of the month.

Weekly Coal Production
Updated on Fridays at 5 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report
Updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Electric Power Monthly
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Monthly Energy Review
Updated the last week of the month.

Short-Term Energy Outlook
Updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Winter Fuels Report (October through April)
Updated every Thursday at 5 p.m.

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Petroleum supply statistics are available on five magnetic tapes. One tape contains final 1983 through 1991 petroleum supply statistics by month, taken from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*; the second contains preliminary 1992 statistics to date by month, from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Three additional tapes contain current and historical statistics on imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The current import tape contains preliminary 1992 statistics to date by month. The two historical import tapes contain final statistics by month. One tape contains statistics for the years 1977 through 1985; the second contains 1986 through 1991 statistics. The current tapes are updated each month. All tapes are fully documented.

Tapes should be referenced by the titles listed below:

Petroleum Supply Annual -- 1983-1991

Petroleum Supply Monthly -- Preliminary (1992)

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual -- 1977-1985

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Annual -- 1986-1991

Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, Monthly -- Preliminary (1992)

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC), telephone (202) 586-8800. The current tapes are also available on a subscription basis. Ordering information may be obtained by calling (703) 487-4807.

Contacts

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is prepared by the Petroleum Supply Division of the Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration, under the direction of Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860.

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of three publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other two publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in Primary Supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections (1) the Summary Statistics and (2) the Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS); statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Explanatory Notes present information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from an annual refinery survey are published in the *PSA*. During the processing year, a summary of the impact of resubmissions (corrections) on major series is provided in Appendix C. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year. Data on oxygenate supply (i.e., production, stocks, imports, and the amount blended into motor gasoline) are provided in Appendix D.



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Articles

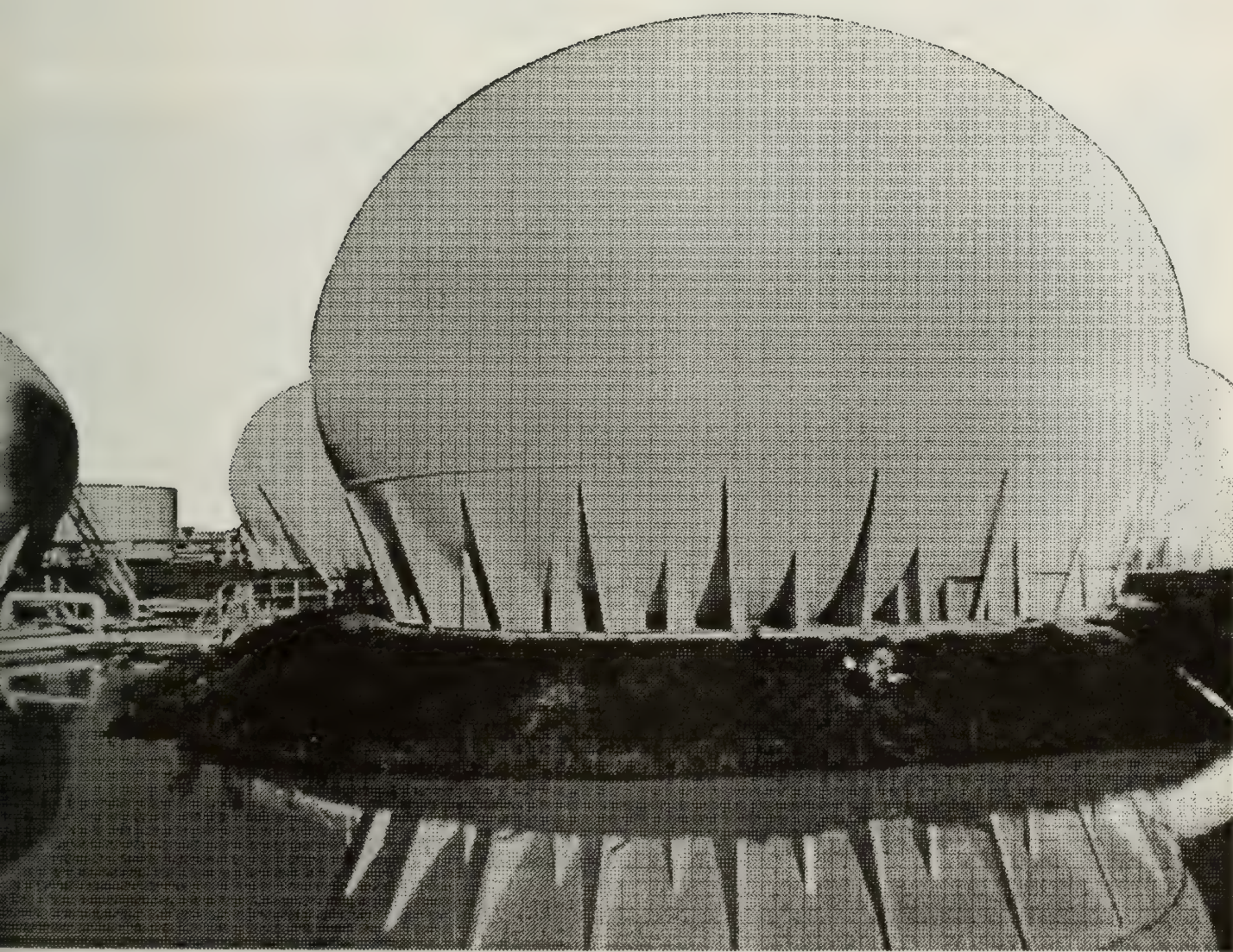
Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	January 1986
Western Countries Lead U.S. Petroleum Import Sources	January 1986
U.S. Petroleum Exports Show Slight Upturn	January 1986
Motor Gasoline Trends	February 1986
Oil Imports from Saudi Arabia	February 1986
Refinery Capacity Trends and Outlook	March 1986
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1986
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1986
Winter 1986-1987 Distillate Fuel Outlook	July 1986
Recent Trends for Middle Distillates	July 1986
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1986
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1986	November 1986
U.S. Petroleum Imports, 1986 Regional Highlights	December 1986
Leading Petroleum Importers, 1986	December 1986
U.S. Exports of Petroleum Products Reach Record High	December 1986
Trends in Petroleum Product Consumption	February 1987
Refinery Capacity: 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1987	March 1987
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1986	March 1987
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1987
Midyear Petroleum Review	May 1987
Petroleum Heating Fuels	July 1987
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1987/1988	July 1987
Petroleum Exports	August 1987
EIA Releases Annual Reserves Summary	August 1987
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1987
The Northeast-Distillate Fuel Oil Supply	November 1987
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1987	December 1987
U.S. Petroleum Import/Export Trends Through 1987	January 1988
Motor Gasoline Trends Through 1987	February 1988
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1988/1989	July 1988
Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1988
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1988	December 1988
U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1988	January 1989
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	July 1989
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1989/1990	July 1989
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1989
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1989	December 1989
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Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992

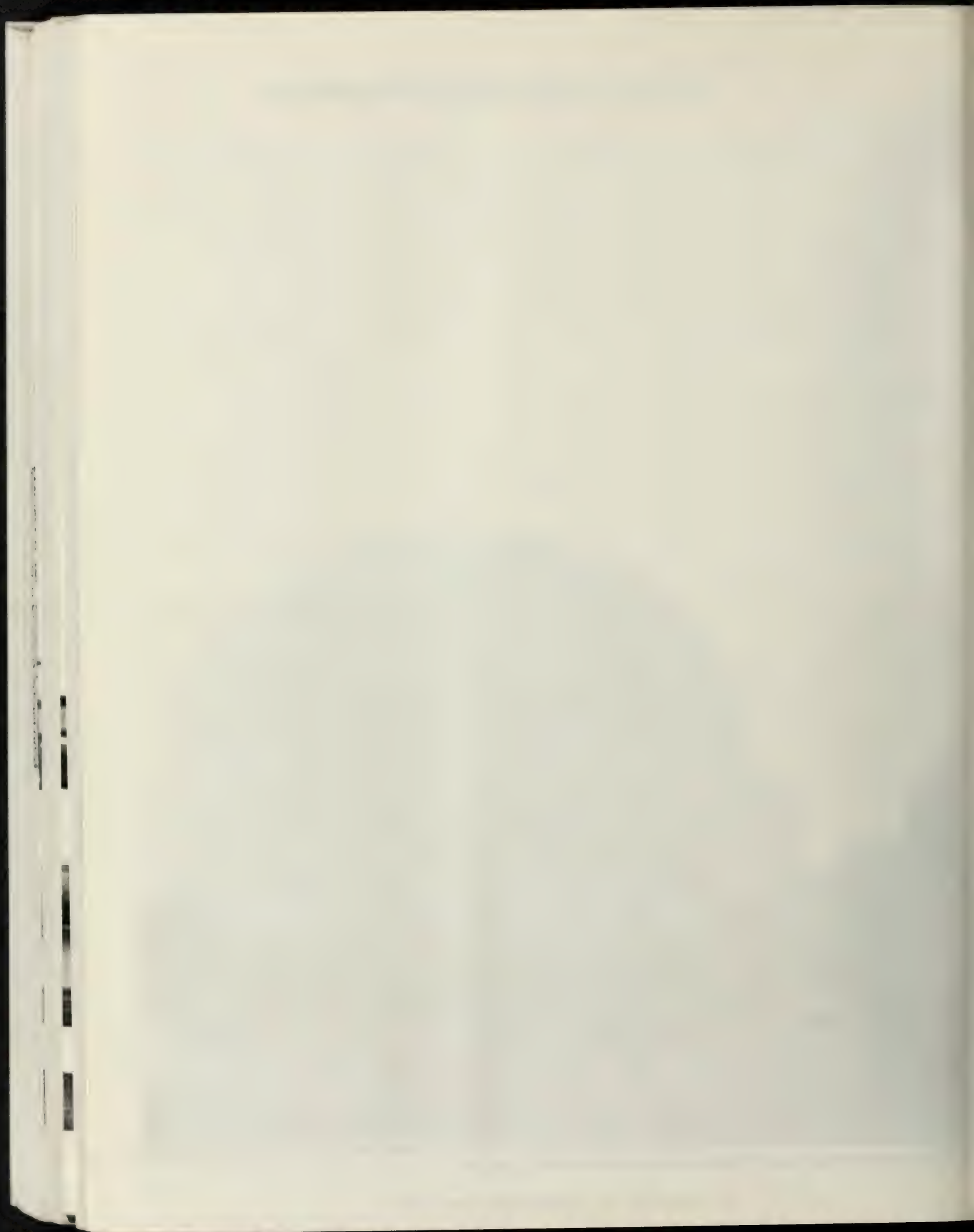
Articles (Continued)

U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991 April 1992

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.



Highlights

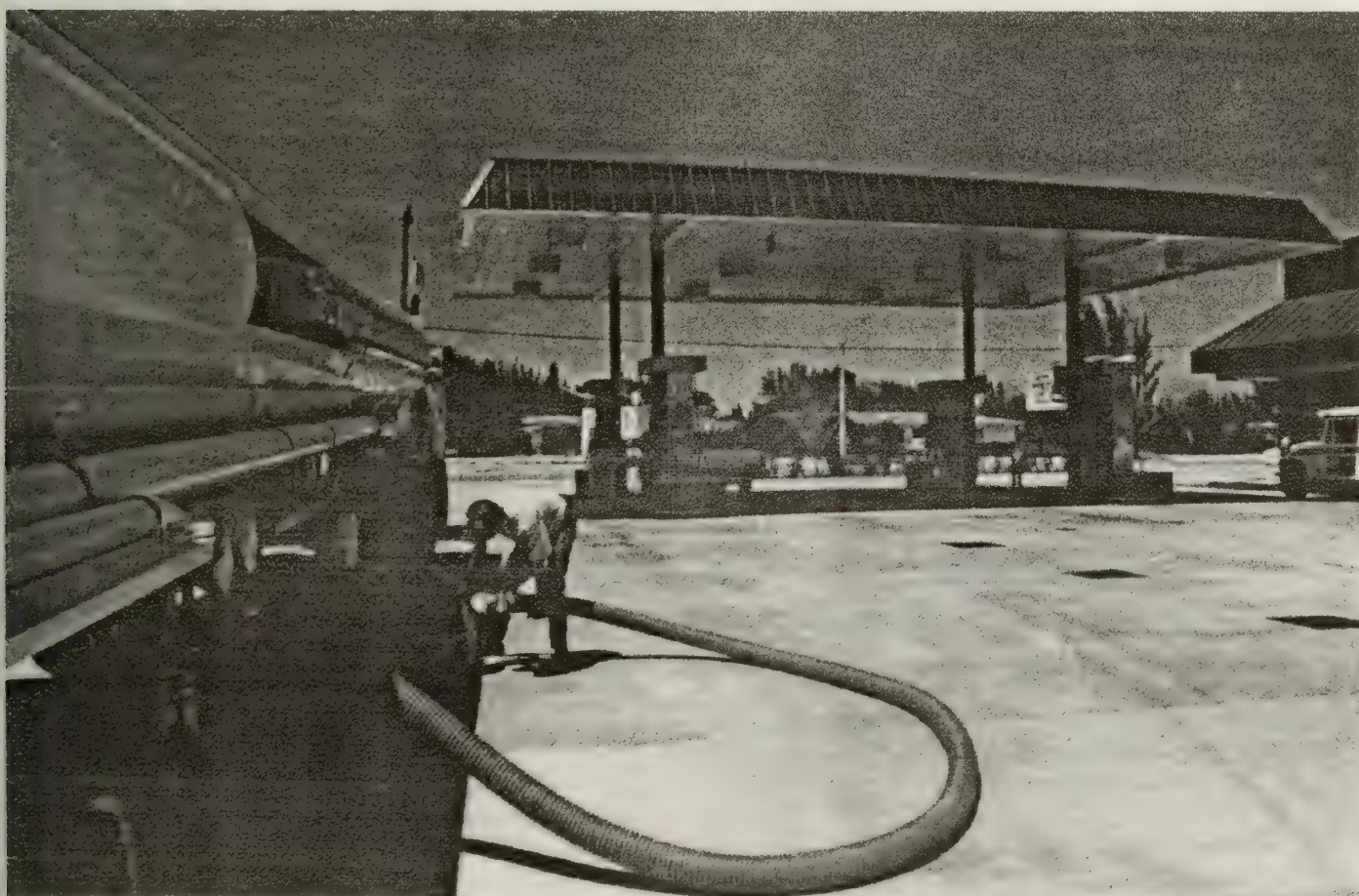
Total demand for petroleum (measured as product supplied) declined slightly in May 1992 to 16.4 million barrels per day (Table H1). Continued growth in industrial production partially offset the slow gasoline market at the start of the summer driving season and cool spring temperatures in the Southeast. The cool weather lowered air conditioning use, which in turn restrained fuel use at electric utilities. For the year to date, petroleum demand was 3 percent higher than a year earlier, primarily because industrial production slowly increased each month since February.

In May, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announced that 20,000 barrels per day of crude oil it produces at the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve near Bakersfield, California, will be moved into SPR storage along the Gulf of Mexico. The 20,000 barrels per day is the maximum volume that currently can be shipped from the West Coast given available pipeline capacities. Pipeline shipments began June 1 and will continue through September. The first shipment is expected to arrive at the Sun terminal in Nederland, Texas, in mid-August for transfer to a DOE storage site in Louisiana.

The cost of shipping Elk Hills crude oil to the SPR will be about \$2.00 per barrel less than the price of comparable crude oil delivered to the Gulf Coast. The 20,000 barrels per day of Elk Hills crude oil will add about 2.4 million barrels to the SPR.

Other May 1992 highlights include:

- Relatively low motor gasoline demand at the start of the summer driving season contributed to a slight increase in U.S. stocks. West Coast stocks returned to normal. Year-to-date demand was slightly higher than a year earlier.
- Continued growth in industrial production offset the seasonal decline in heating needs to keep demand for distillate fuel oil about the same as a year earlier. Stocks increased moderately, and exports remained high.
- Cool spring weather held air conditioning use to a minimum in the Southeast, dampening electric utility use of residual fuel oil.



Though motor gasoline demand was relatively low in May, renewed strength in highway travel this year boosted year-to-date demand from the depressed level of a year earlier.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1992			1991	January—May	
	May	April	Difference ^a	May	1992	1991
Products Supplied	16.4	16.8	-0.4	16.2	16.8	16.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.3	7.3	(s)	7.4	7.1	7.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	3.1	-0.3	2.8	3.1	3.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	(s)	1.0	1.2	1.1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1.5	1.6	-0.1	1.4	1.7	1.7
Other Petroleum Products ^b	3.9	3.8	(s)	3.6	3.6	3.5
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Crude Oil Inputs	13.7	13.3	0.4	13.5	13.1	13.0
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)	92.5	90.0	2.5	90.7	89.1	87.9
Imports	7.8	8.1	-0.3	8.5	7.4	7.3
Crude Oil	6.0	6.1	-0.1	6.4	5.7	5.6
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6.0	6.1	-0.1	6.4	5.7	5.6
Products	1.7	2.0	-0.2	2.2	1.8	1.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.4	0.4	0.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^b	0.7	0.9	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Exports	0.9	0.9	-0.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
Crude Oil	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total Net Imports	6.9	7.1	-0.3	7.4	6.5	6.2
Stock Change^c	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.6	-0.1	(s)
Crude Oil	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.0	-0.2	-0.1
Total Stocks at End of Period (million barrels)	1,601	1,581	20	1,626	--	--
Crude Oil	912	916	-5	924	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	569	569	(s)	568	--	--
Other	343	348	-5	356	--	--
Products	590	664	25	702	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	186	183	3	172	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	92	5	107	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	40	38	2	47	--	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99	85	15	97	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^b	268	267	1	279	--	--

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, see Explanatory Note 5.

- Price wars among major airlines continued, but did not yet stimulate demand for kerosene-type jet fuel, which declined to the lowest level this year.
- Demand for liquefied petroleum gases (LPG's) declined seasonally and was about normal, and stocks reached the highest level for May since 1984. Propane stocks were the highest for May since 1989.
- Crude oil imports declined slightly, but remained more in line with levels imported before the Persian Gulf crisis, despite an increase in the world price. Stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), were drawn down slightly.
- Favorable refinery margins helped to keep refinery utilization rates high.

Motor Gasoline

Motor gasoline demand of 7.3 million barrels per day in May was about the same as in April. The unusually strong gasoline market in April gave way to steady demand in May as the summer driving season got underway. For the year to date, demand was slightly higher than the depressed level during the same period last year, and about the same as for the comparable period of 1990. As of May, highway travel this year grew about 4 percent from the same period of 1991.¹ The growth in highway travel resulted from better economic conditions and lower retail gasoline prices this year.

The relatively low May demand contributed to a moderate increase in stocks of finished motor gasoline. Stocks of 186 million barrels were the highest for the end of May since 1988. West Coast stocks recovered from the unusually low April level, but the recent refinery shutdowns in the Rocky Mountain area helped to keep stocks low in PAD District IV. Despite low stocks, no shortages were reported in the Rocky Mountain area.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil declined moderately in May to 2.8 million barrels per day, as heating needs diminished. Demand was about the same as a year earlier. This year, the spring planting season began in April and slowed in May, whereas in 1991 heavy rains pushed the major planting into May. Offsetting this in May 1992 was the fourth consecutive month of industrial production growth, which was related to an increase in transportation use of diesel fuel.

Stocks increased moderately from the low April level, reaching 97 million barrels at the end of May. Strong demand this spring combined with high exports kept stocks lower than in recent years in April and May.

Exports to the Far East remained high in May, as supplies remained tight in the Far East, and U.S. prices remained favorable.

Residual Fuel Oil

In contrast to last May's exceedingly hot weather, this May was unusually cool in the Southeast, limiting the need for air conditioning. As a result, electric utilities' use of fuels, including residual fuel oil, declined. Although residual fuel oil prices were more competitive with those for natural gas in May, the cool weather served to keep demand flat, at 1.0 million barrels per day.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

The price war which began in early April, after major airlines introduced a simplified fare structure, culminated in a 10-day half-price ticket sale that ended June 5, 1992. Tickets sold during the price war will keep planes full through the summer. The ticket sales had no discernible effect on demand for kerosene-type jet fuel in May, which declined to its lowest level this year at 1.2 million barrels per day.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Demand for LPG's in May declined seasonally to 1.5 million barrels per day because of reduced heating needs. Ethane, propane, and butane were well-priced for petrochemical feedstock use, and propane consumption for spring planting continued, but at a slower pace than in April. As a result, total LPG demand was about normal for May.

Total LPG stocks increased substantially to 99 million barrels, the highest end-of-May level since 1984. Propane stocks increased to the highest level for May since 1989, and were well within the normal range for this time of year. Butane stocks also increased, with refiners storing much of the excess that was removed from the gasoline pool to meet summer-grade motor gasoline specifications.

Crude Oil

Imports of crude oil in May were slightly lower than the high April level, at 6.0 million barrels per day. In April and May, imports were more in line with levels received prior to the 1990 Persian Gulf crisis. Imports were higher even though the world price of crude oil in both months was on an upward trend after the first quarter, when the world price was low.

The world price increased about 15 percent from the end of the first quarter, rising from \$16.55 to \$18.96 per barrel by the end

¹U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, preliminary estimates of traffic volume trends for May 1992.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1991-1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1991												
Gross Refinery Inputs	12,931	13,224	13,051	13,283	13,748	14,128	13,941	14,005	13,883	13,118	13,156	13,614
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,959	15,022	15,117	15,127	15,159	15,209	15,186	15,230	15,204	15,177	15,144	15,097
Idle Capacity ²	717	655	569	570	550	518	508	494	520	545	578	625
Idle Three Months or Less	168	134	177	118	97	55	43	11	34	59	95	149
Idle More than Three Months	549	521	392	452	453	463	465	483	486	486	483	476
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,676	15,677	15,686	15,698	15,709	15,726	15,694	15,724	15,724	15,722	15,722	15,722
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	86.4	88.0	86.3	87.8	90.7	92.9	91.8	92.0	91.3	86.4	86.9	90.2
Operable Capacity	82.5	84.4	83.2	84.6	87.5	89.8	88.8	89.1	88.3	83.4	83.7	86.6
1992												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,130	12,746	13,290	13,432	13,849	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,942	14,919	14,891	14,922	14,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity ²	620	737	785	760	709	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	168	297	315	264	79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	452	440	470	496	630	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,561	15,657	15,676	15,682	15,682	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	87.9	85.4	89.3	90.0	92.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	84.4	81.4	84.8	85.7	88.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

² Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1992 data issues, Table 28; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, 1991, Table 16; Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

of May. The price rise resulted from the possibility of a third-quarter shortfall in supply if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) holds crude oil production close to 23.5 million barrels per day. That would accommodate expected third-quarter world demand, but would not be enough to build up stocks for the winter.² An additional impetus to the price rise was the apparent change in Saudi Arabia's oil policy to support higher prices.

Crude oil stocks (excluding the SPR) were drawn slightly down to accommodate an increase in crude oil inputs to refineries in May. Stocks of 343 million barrels were within the normal range.

²*Pace Petrochemical Service*, June 1992, p. 79.

Refinery Utilization

Favorable refinery margins and summertime gasoline production kept the refinery utilization rate high in May. The operating utilization rate increased for the third consecutive month, reaching 92.5 percent. Gross inputs (crude and other oils) to atmospheric crude oil distillation units increased to 13.8 million barrels per day. The operable utilization rate, which reflects refinery utilization if all idle capacity is included, was 88.3 percent in May (Table H2).

Changing Requirements for Motor Gasoline Volatility: Production and Market Responses

Introduction

Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP), measured in pounds per square inch (psi) is a measure of the volatility of gasoline. A high RVP in gasoline increases evaporative emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC's) into the atmosphere and contributes significantly to the nation's ozone pollution problem, more commonly known as smog. In 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published findings that human exposure to high ozone concentrations caused tissue damage to the respiratory system, reduced a person's immunity to disease, and led to other severe effects for people with pre-existing respiratory diseases. As a result of these findings, ozone pollution was considered a serious public health concern and hearings were held to determine how to reduce evaporative emissions caused by gasoline volatility. RVP regulations on gasoline volatility were enforced beginning in 1989 as one mechanism for reducing hydrocarbon emissions and controlling ozone pollution in urban areas.

Regulations were implemented this summer which set new RVP standards for gasoline. The petroleum industry adjusted to these new regulations with a minimal impact to gasoline markets. Two months after the regulations were implemented, gasoline stocks were 7 percent above last year's level¹ and the spread between RVP grades of gasoline was less than one cent.² The sections below will discuss how RVP regulations evolved, their impact on the compositional requirements of gasoline, and the adjustments within the petroleum industry to comply with these environmental mandates.

Gasoline Volatility

A fuel's volatility is the tendency of the fuel to vaporize under prescribed conditions of temperature and pressure. Refiners need to produce gasoline that vaporizes in the combustion chamber during cold engine starts but is not so volatile that it vaporizes in the fuel system when the engine is warm. The RVP of a fuel is the measure of the surface pressure at which liquid gasoline turns to a vapor at 60 degrees Fahrenheit under atmospheric pressure which is 15 psi. Safe gasoline RVP levels normally fall between 9.0 and 15.0 psi.

The appropriate RVP for a motor fuel differs by geographic location, altitude, and season. Gasolines sold in the northern regions of the United States tend to have higher RVPs than

gasolines sold in the southern portion of the country. To compensate for the lower air pressures in mountainous regions, refiners will blend gasolines with comparatively low RVPs for these areas. During the summer months when vapor lock is more of a problem, RVPs are generally lower than during the winter months when cold starting is more of a consideration.

About the Rules

In 1987, EPA proposed controls on gasoline volatility and evaporative emissions based on its finding that approximately 90 percent of all refueling emissions consist of vapors displaced from the vehicle fuel tank when the tank is filled with gasoline. The evaporative emissions are hydrocarbons and, in the presence of sunlight, these volatile organic compounds combine with other pollutants to produce ozone (and other photochemical oxidants) in the atmosphere. EPA documented the various health effects which result from exposure to ozone to show the environmental need for evaporative emission controls.

RVP regulations were issued as a two-phase program to reduce gasoline volatility during the summer. Phase I regulations, effective April 21, 1989, marked a significant shift in environmental policy to reduce gasoline vapors. During the 1970s and 1980s, the environmental policy emphasized reducing evaporative emissions by requiring changes in automotive technology. The 1989 RVP regulations (Phase I) targeted further reductions in evaporative emissions by changing fuel composition.

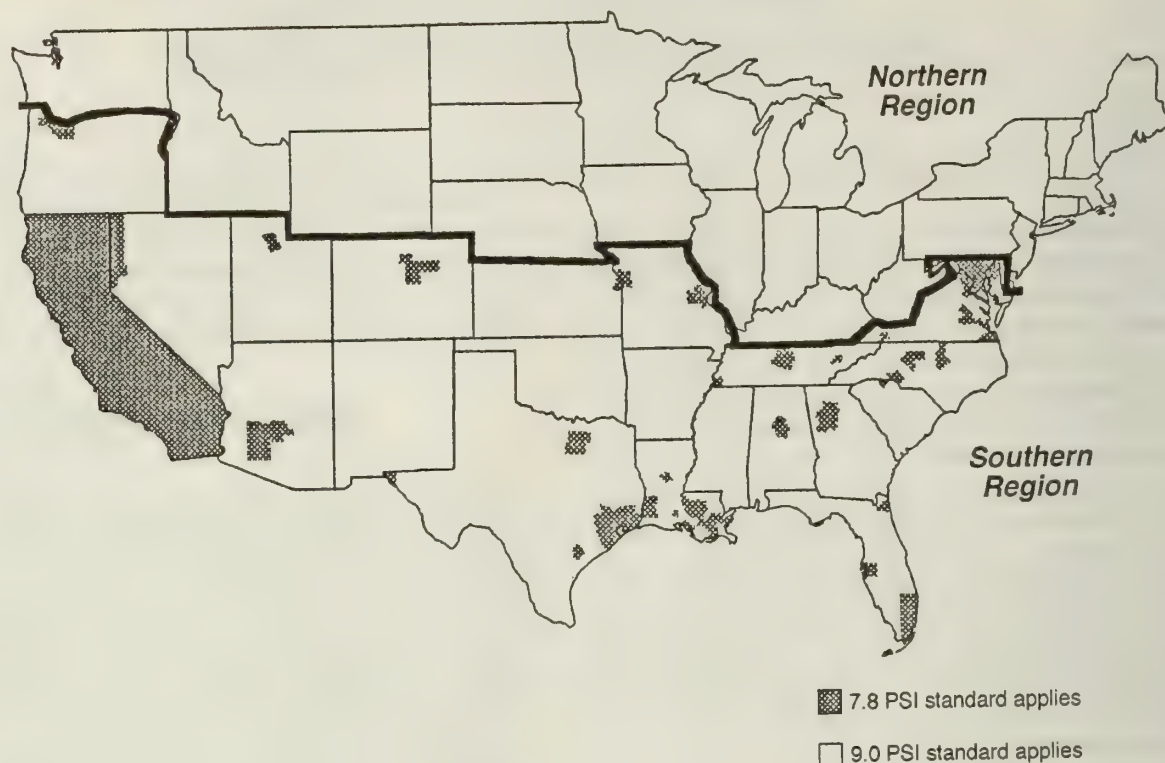
Phase I RVP regulations restricted summertime gasoline volatility and specified lower RVP levels for the warmer climate States. Depending upon the state and month, Phase I restricted RVP levels to 10.5 psi, 9.5 psi, or 9.0 psi, beginning June 1 for retail outlets, and on May 1 for all other points in the distribution system, including refineries, importer facilities, pipelines, and terminals. The RVP restrictions apply only during summer months and end at all points in the distribution system on September 16.

This year, EPA implemented Phase II of the RVP restrictions. These new regulations divide the United States into a northern and southern region. The regulations set a nationwide standard of 9.0 psi except in ozone non-attainment areas in the southern region where a lower 7.8 psi standard applies. The time periods

¹ Energy Information Administration, "Weekly Petroleum Status Report", June 26, 1992.

² Platt's Oilgram Price Report, "U.S. Gulf Coast: Spread Narrows," p. 3, July 2, 1992.

Figure H1. Regional Retail RVP Requirements for Gasoline June 1 - September 15, 1992



Source: Federal Register Vol. 55, No. 112 Page 23659, June 11, 1990, Federal Register Vol. 56, No. 239 Page 64704, December 12, 1991.

in which RVP restrictions apply remain the same as Phase I for retail and wholesale gasoline markets. The temporary 1.0 psi RVP allowance provided in Phase I for gasoline containing 9 to 10 percent ethanol also became permanent under Phase II regulations. The map (Figure H1) shows where 7.8 psi gasoline is required. The bold line running through the United States delineates the northern and southern regions. Oregon is classified in the southern region because it requested the tougher RVP standard and unique distribution conditions exist on the West Coast. Most gasoline distributed in Oregon is produced in California where 7.8 psi gasoline is required. The existing supply system permits distribution of 7.8 psi gasoline to the Portland, Oregon-Vancouver, Washington non-attainment area.

California adopted more restrictive regulations on RVP levels than EPA's program because of the severe ozone pollution problems in southern California. California is not pre-empted from requiring tougher standards because the State began regulating gasoline volatility before federal regulations were issued. Although federal regulations requiring 7.8 psi apply only to ozone non-attainment areas, the regulations issued by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) restrict RVP levels to 7.8 psi throughout the entire State. In southern California the RVP restrictions begin April 1 for retail outlets, and March 1 for all other points in the distribution system,

including refineries, importer facilities, pipelines, and terminals. The restrictions end on October 31. Shorter time periods apply in other areas of the state. Beginning January 1, 1996 RVP levels will be lowered even further in California (to 7.0 psi), however the time period when RVP restrictions apply will remain the same.

The intent of the RVP regulations issued by EPA and CARB is to cover all gasoline distributed in the marketplace. For purposes of liability and enforcement, gasoline is deemed in the marketplace once the product leaves a refinery or importer facility. The broad scope of liability arising out of RVP regulations applies to refiners, pipeline companies, terminal operators, traders, wholesalers, and retailers who supply or distribute gasoline.

What Had to be Done to Gasoline

Adjusting the volatility of a gasoline can be accomplished in many ways, but varying the content of normal butane, which has a RVP of about 52 psi, is the most effective way. However, normal butane, with an octane number of about 92, is relatively high in octane so reducing its content can result in a lower

gasoline octane rating. Other blendstocks, including reformates, hydrocrackates, alkylates, straight-run naphthas, blending components from catalytic crackers, and coker gasoline, have RVP's of less than 5 psi, while the RVP of straight-run gasoline is 11 psi. Clearly, any reduction in the volume of normal butane blending results in substantial reductions in motor gasoline RVP.

The major impact of the regulations on gasoline was to limit blending of normal butane into gasoline. This led to a loss of volume and octane to the motor gasoline pool. Refiners increased requirements for downstream processing and made large capital investments to produce high-octane, lower RVP blending components such as methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) to maintain octane levels in the gasoline pool.

Transportation and Storage

In complying with the RVP regulations, the petroleum industry had to resolve several distribution and marketing issues. One major concern of pipeline operators was the impact on fungible product specifications for unleaded gasoline. Another concern was that pipeline operators had to announce shipping schedules in advance of May 1 to insure that the required RVP gasoline would be shipped to non-attainment areas during their designated control period. Pipeline companies made creative adjustments to their shipping schedules to meet the various needs of shippers and to permit the distribution system to be in full compliance by May 1. One way the distribution system responded was by increasing shipments of lower RVP product and blending additives at terminals to adjust for grades of gasoline. Expanding the use of downstream blending facilities provided marketing flexibility to suppliers and met pipeline operators' needs to maintain fungible product specifications.

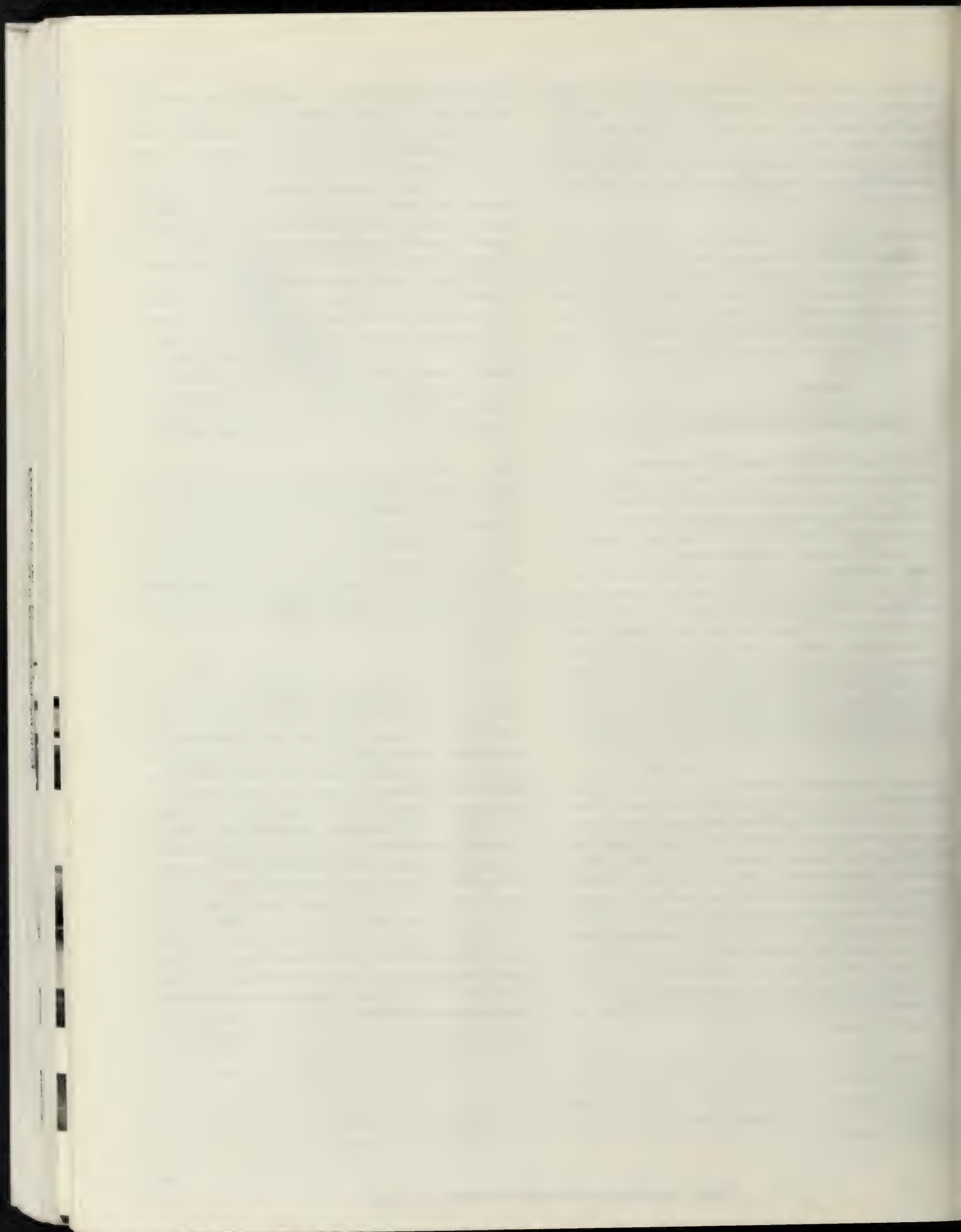
Currently, most pipeline companies require shippers to send lower RVP product than what is required by law to ensure compliance with the regulations and to simplify shipping schedules. For example, a shipper of 9.0 psi gasoline will ship 8.7 psi gasoline while a shipper of 7.8 psi will ship 7.5 psi gasoline. Several major pipeline operators have shipping schedules which specify that only gasoline with RVP levels lower than those required by federal regulations may be moved at certain times of the year. The rationale behind these shipping rules is that higher RVP gasoline existing in the pipeline mixes with lower RVP gasoline and thereby alters the product specifications. A small cushion below the required RVP specification is needed to avoid this unintended blending and to ensure compliance.

EPA permits terminals to store two RVP grades, but the gasoline must clearly be segregated and documented as to which product is designated for particular markets. Some pipelines permit shippers to move two RVP specifications for all grades of gasoline. Others permit shippers to move two RVP specifications for unleaded regular but restrict shippers of midgrade and premium to one RVP specification in order to reduce scheduling and storage constraints. Although shipping regulations provide some flexibility to suppliers who need to sell both a low and a high RVP set of grades, this does not completely solve the problems confronting gasoline suppliers and marketers. Some refiners do not produce 7.8 psi gasoline and are unable to market gasoline in certain non-attainment areas until after September 15th. Others offer dual grades of gasoline at both RVP levels in the same or nearby terminal facilities. Some terminals located in southern non-attainment areas which supply both a 7.8 psi non-attainment area and a 9.0 psi attainment area require only 7.8 psi gasoline to simplify distribution needs, compliance efforts and storage problems.

The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) New York Harbor Unleaded Regular Gasoline futures contract was modified to reflect summertime RVP restrictions and changes in pipeline shipping specifications. Numerous changes in the summer shipping schedules implemented by pipeline operators during the initial years of RVP regulations caused NYMEX to adopt a uniform 9.0 psi specification in the gasoline futures contract from April 1 through September 15. The RVP specification for gasoline futures contracts increases to 13.5 psi after September 15.

Down the Road

In the past, compositional changes to gasoline have been in response to technological advancements and changes in demand for refined petroleum products. The recent compositional changes in gasoline arising from RVP regulations is a signal that future changes in motor fuels will be driven by environmental considerations. Various adjustments throughout the petroleum industry were required to comply with this summer's Phase II RVP regulations. However, RVP requirements will change again when the reformulated gasoline program begins January 1, 1995. The RVP level of reformulated gasoline sold in ozone non-attainment areas will be lowered to 8.1 psi in the northern VOC control region and to 7.2 psi in the southern VOC control region. The incremental reductions in RVP levels mandated by the reformulated gasoline program will require additional changes in fuel composition and even more adjustments to the distribution system.



Summary Statistics



Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Field Production			Stock Change ^b			Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Domestic ^d	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ^e and Petroleum Products
								Million Barrels
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	-11	146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	62	117	16,653	^h 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	^h 17	^h 15	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	39	-96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	170	378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	78	-172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	148	25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	98	42	17,056	^h 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^h 290	^h -130	16,058	1,484
1982	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^h 1,430
1983	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^h 214	^h -234	15,231	1,454
1984	Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985	Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986	Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987	Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988	Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989	Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990	January	9,178	7,546	1,541	273	1,284	16,964	1,630
	February	9,147	7,497	1,570	-330	507	17,175	1,635
	March	9,034	7,433	1,526	1,057	-823	17,087	1,642
	April	8,979	7,407	1,493	26	-83	16,778	1,640
	May	8,923	7,328	1,502	479	532	16,915	1,672
	June	8,645	7,106	1,458	72	378	17,165	1,685
	July	8,735	7,173	1,484	-154	929	17,084	1,709
	August	8,931	7,287	1,575	-227	-113	18,050	1,699
	September	8,891	7,224	1,597	-896	887	16,512	1,698
	October	9,301	7,542	1,667	111	-879	16,934	1,674
	November	9,155	7,387	1,690	-364	-322	16,695	1,654
	December	9,019	7,338	1,604	-528	-544	16,494	1,621
	Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	--
1991	January	9,255	7,500	1,647	-71	-1,027	16,893	1,587
	February	9,424	7,637	1,695	231	-704	16,339	1,573
	March	9,301	7,546	1,683	-239	-268	16,212	1,558
	April	9,262	7,509	1,665	50	628	16,139	1,578
	May	9,157	7,409	1,657	566	988	16,189	1,626
	June	9,032	7,320	1,627	-299	546	16,878	1,634
	July	9,056	7,347	1,622	-153	199	16,971	1,635
	August	9,027	7,316	1,627	103	316	17,183	1,648
	September	9,088	7,368	1,623	-156	653	16,848	1,663
	October	9,212	7,437	1,686	51	-659	16,996	1,644
	November	9,129	7,328	1,697	43	62	16,730	1,647
	December	9,089	7,299	1,686	-611	-365	17,145	1,617
	Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	--
1992	January	^E 9,184	^E 7,363	1,686	534	-773	16,982	1,608
	February	^E 9,170	^E 7,373	1,694	176	-967	16,885	1,585
	March	^E 9,119	^E 7,315	1,695	-247	-273	16,789	1,569
	April	^E 9,086	^E 7,291	1,704	310	75	16,772	1,581
	May	^{RE} 8,902	^{RE} 7,110	^R 1,701	^R -150	^R 811	^R 16,412	^R 1,601
	June*	^{PE} 9,018	^{PE} 7,217	^E 1,699	^E -532	^E 1,236	^E 16,210	^E 1,615
	6-Mo. Average	^{PE} 9,079	^{PE} 7,277	^E 1,696	^E 15	^E 22	^E 16,674	--
1991	6-Mo. Average	9,237	7,485	1,662	38	33	16,443	--
1990	6-Mo. Average	8,983	7,386	1,515	275	298	17,012	--

^a Includes lease condensate.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.^e Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^f Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.^g Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.^h In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil^a and Petroleum Products Overview, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports			Exports			Net Imports ⁹
		Total	Crude Oil ^f	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984	Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985	Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986	Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987	Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988	Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989	Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990	January	9,197	6,212	2,985	709	132	578	8,488
	February	8,399	5,895	2,505	822	102	720	7,577
	March	7,965	6,117	1,848	880	132	748	7,084
	April	7,858	5,813	2,045	761	111	649	7,097
	May	8,834	6,454	2,380	690	112	578	8,144
	June	8,747	6,423	2,323	803	88	715	7,944
	July	9,048	6,855	2,193	696	89	606	8,353
	August	8,644	6,452	2,192	850	64	785	7,794
	September	7,361	5,664	1,698	847	68	779	6,514
	October	6,717	5,132	1,585	949	104	844	5,768
	November	7,003	5,085	1,918	1,085	137	948	5,918
	December	6,439	4,611	1,828	1,187	162	1,026	5,252
	Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991	January	7,103	5,296	1,808	1,199	50	1,149	5,904
	February	6,865	5,485	1,380	1,441	152	1,288	5,424
	March	6,646	5,166	1,480	944	137	807	5,702
	April	7,418	5,529	1,888	737	162	575	6,680
	May	8,518	6,363	2,155	1,149	165	984	7,369
	June	8,245	6,334	1,911	921	78	843	7,323
	July	7,755	5,955	1,801	963	139	824	6,793
	August	8,670	6,645	2,025	837	55	783	7,832
	September	7,826	5,812	2,015	785	109	676	7,042
	October	7,467	5,683	1,784	918	92	826	6,550
	November	7,615	5,528	2,087	926	126	800	6,690
	December	7,337	5,565	1,772	1,213	133	1,081	6,124
	Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992	January	7,593	5,885	1,708	1,144	118	1,026	6,449
	February	6,754	5,033	1,721	852	22	829	5,902
	March	7,036	5,319	1,718	912	105	807	6,124
	April	8,067	6,113	1,954	937	23	914	7,129
	May	R 7,754	R 6,025	R 1,729	R 885	R 106	R 779	R 6,869
	June*	E 7,539	E 5,872	E 1,667	E 842	E 110	E 732	E 6,697
	6-Mo. Average	E 7,461	E 5,712	E 1,749	E 930	E 81	E 848	E 6,531
1991	6-Mo. Average	7,472	5,696	1,775	1,062	124	938	6,410
1990	6-Mo. Average	8,504	6,157	2,347	777	113	664	7,727

Footnotes continued.

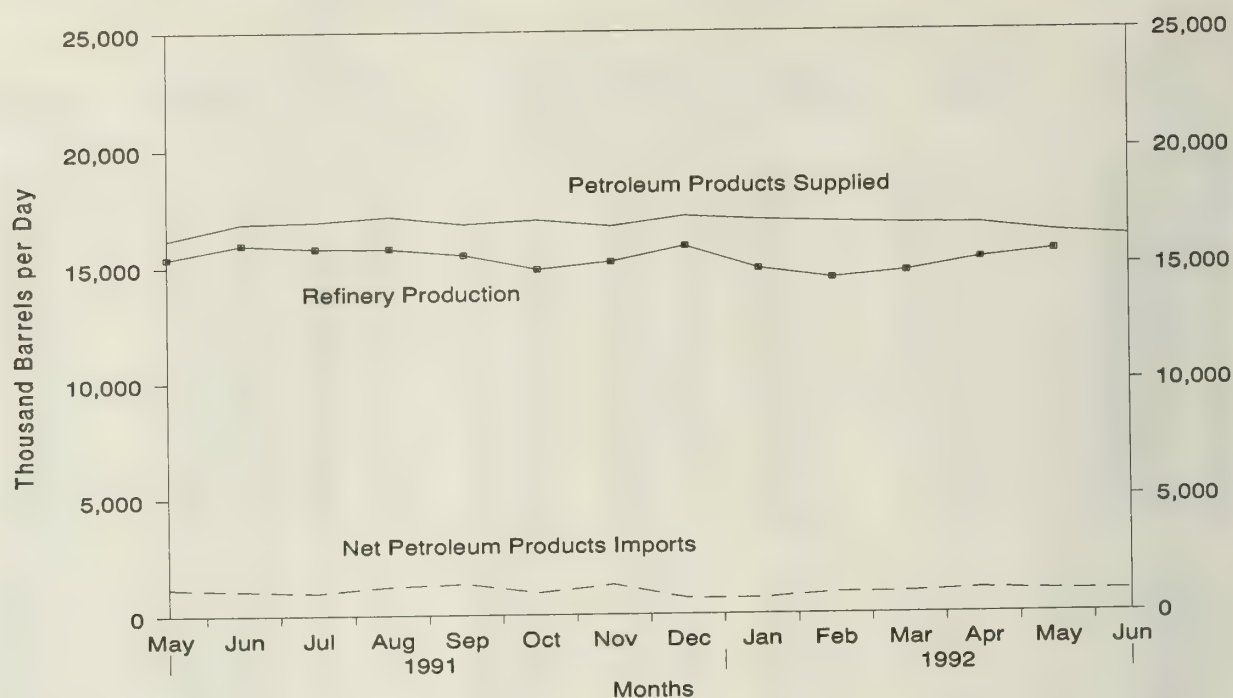
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

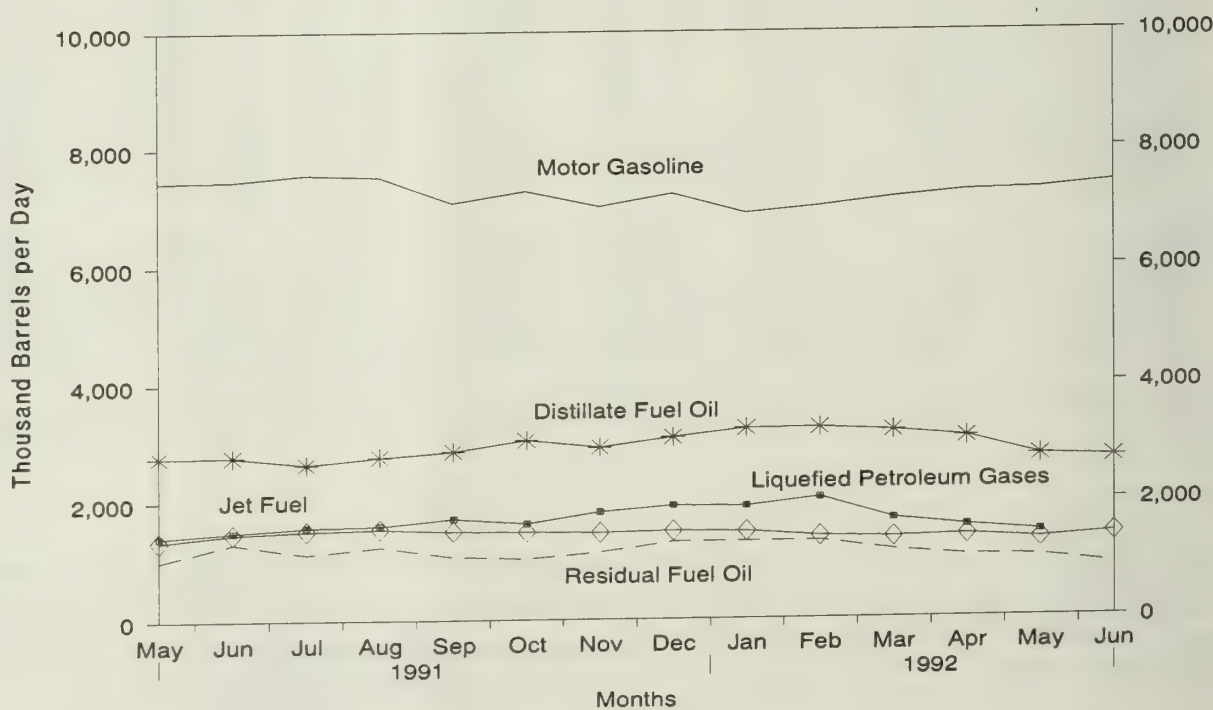
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, May 1991 - Present



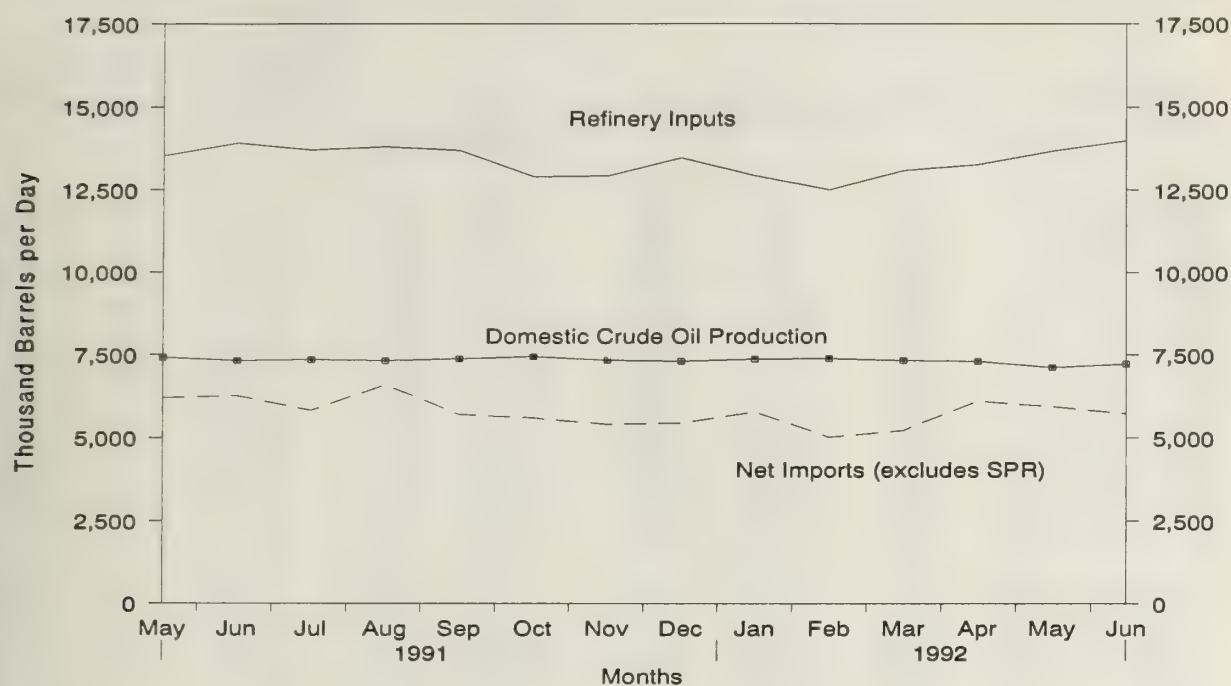
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, May 1991 - Present



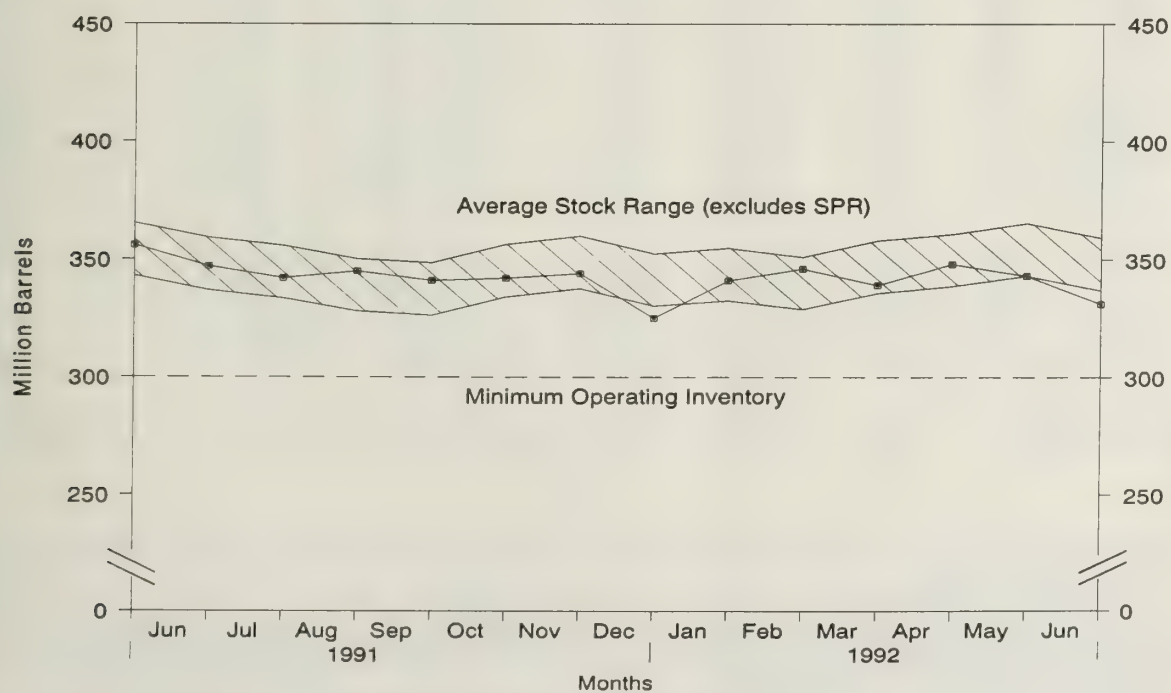
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks¹, May 1991 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 300 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition	
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^d	Crude Used Directly ^e	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244	--	3,244	3	-19	13
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477	--	3,477	-25	-15	13
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105	--	4,105	17	-17	13
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287	--	5,287	77	-18	15
1977	Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14	16
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-57	-14	16
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	-13	16
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	-13	15
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	--	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	--	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	--	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	--	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	--	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	--	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	--	(s)
1990	January	7,546	1,864	6,212	24	6,188	178	--	(s)
	February	7,497	1,834	5,895	12	5,883	-98	--	0
	March	7,433	1,819	6,117	44	6,073	540	--	0
	April	7,407	1,802	5,813	38	5,775	-9	--	(s)
	May	7,328	1,765	6,454	89	6,365	225	--	0
	June	7,106	1,612	6,423	17	6,407	349	--	(s)
	July	7,173	1,687	6,855	0	6,855	150	--	0
	August	7,287	1,727	6,452	95	6,357	259	--	(s)
	September	7,224	1,702	5,664	0	5,664	402	--	(s)
	October	7,542	1,884	5,132	0	5,132	382	--	(s)
	November	7,387	1,746	5,085	0	5,085	269	--	(s)
	December	7,338	1,838	4,611	0	4,611	409	--	(s)
	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	--	(s)
1991	January	7,500	1,848	5,296	0	5,296	-59	--	0
	February	7,637	1,908	5,485	0	5,485	324	--	0
	March	7,546	1,887	5,166	0	5,166	43	--	(s)
	April	7,509	1,798	5,529	0	5,529	236	--	(s)
	May	7,409	1,771	6,363	0	6,363	513	--	(s)
	June	7,320	1,757	6,334	0	6,334	59	--	(s)
	July	7,347	1,775	5,955	0	5,955	403	--	0
	August	7,316	1,731	6,645	0	6,645	11	--	0
	September	7,368	1,787	5,812	0	5,812	484	--	0
	October	7,437	1,843	5,683	0	5,683	-59	--	(s)
	November	7,328	1,765	5,528	0	5,528	263	--	(s)
	December	7,299	1,718	5,565	0	5,565	146	--	0
	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	--	(s)
1992	January	E 7,363	E 1,789	5,885	0	5,885	353	--	0
	February	E 7,373	E 1,808	5,033	0	5,033	298	--	(s)
	March	E 7,315	E 1,785	5,319	0	5,319	320	--	0
	April	E 7,291	E 1,741	6,113	0	6,113	194	--	0
	May	RE 7,110	RE 1,682	R 6,025	0	R 6,025	R 504	--	R 0
	June*	PE 7,217	PE 1,710	E 5,872	E 34	E 5,838	E 481	--	E (s)
	6-Mo. Average	PE 7,277	PE 1,752	E 5,712	E 6	E 5,706	E 359	--	E (s)
1991	6-Mo. Average	7,485	1,827	5,696	0	5,696	184	--	(s)
1990	6-Mo. Average	7,386	1,783	6,157	38	6,119	203	--	(s)

^a Includes lease condensate.^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^d Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.^e Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.^f Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^b		
		Stock Change ^c		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ^e	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1973	Average	--	-11	12,431	2	--	242	--	242
1974	Average	--	62	12,133	3	--	265	--	265
1975	Average	--	17	12,442	6	--	271	--	271
1976	Average	--	39	13,416	8	--	285	--	285
1977	Average	20	150	14,602	50	--	348	7	340
1978	Average	163	-84	14,739	158	--	376	67	309
1979	Average	67	81	14,648	235	--	430	91	339
1980	Average	45	52	13,481	287	--	f 466	108	f 358
1981	Average	336	f -46	12,470	228	--	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	--	f 644	294	f 350
1983	Average	234	f -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	January	24	249	13,491	132	40	930	581	349
	February	12	-342	13,487	102	36	920	581	339
	March	44	1,013	12,876	132	24	953	582	371
	April	38	-12	13,051	111	24	954	583	370
	May	89	389	13,386	112	30	969	586	383
	June	16	56	13,689	88	29	971	587	384
	July	0	-154	14,212	89	31	966	587	379
	August	94	-321	14,142	64	18	959	590	370
	September	(s)	-897	14,104	68	14	932	590	343
	October	-8	120	12,825	104	15	936	589	346
	November	-111	-253	12,953	137	13	925	586	339
	December	-10	-517	12,708	162	15	908	586	323
	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	--	--	--
1991	January	0	-71	12,735	50	23	906	586	320
	February	-147	379	13,046	152	17	913	582	331
	March	-422	183	12,839	137	18	905	568	337
	April	0	50	13,042	162	21	907	568	338
	May	0	566	13,539	165	15	924	568	356
	June	(s)	-299	13,918	78	16	915	568	347
	July	(s)	-153	13,703	139	15	911	569	342
	August	(s)	103	13,800	55	13	914	569	345
	September	0	-156	13,694	109	16	909	569	341
	October	(s)	51	12,896	92	22	911	569	342
	November	(s)	43	12,929	126	22	912	569	344
	December	(s)	-611	13,465	133	23	893	569	325
	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	--	--	--
1992	January	(s)	534	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
	February	0	176	12,488	22	17	915	569	346
	March	(s)	-247	13,077	105	18	907	569	339
	April	0	310	13,254	23	11	916	569	348
	May	R (s)	R -150	R 13,673	R 106	R 10	R 912	569	R 343
	June*	E 34	E -566	E 13,979	E 110	E 15	E 901	E 570	E 331
	6-Mo. Average	E 6	E 9	E 13,236	E 81	E 16	--	--	--
1991	6-Mo. Average	-95	133	13,185	124	18	--	--	--
1990	6-Mo. Average	38	237	13,327	113	30	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974	Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975	Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976	Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977	Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978	Average	649	634	82	82	6	5	854	838
1979	Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980	Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981	Average	311	261	(8)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	January	413	97	690	657	250	250	0	0
	February	282	47	500	488	150	140	0	0
	March	301	67	585	580	100	82	0	0
	April	234	62	588	588	50	50	0	0
	May	259	38	727	724	64	64	0	0
	June	333	72	708	708	105	94	0	0
	July	308	70	1,120	1,120	43	33	0	0
	August	360	80	966	966	243	207	0	0
	September	279	69	318	318	33	33	0	0
	October	173	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	November	177	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	242	92	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	January	327	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	246	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	222	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	282	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	308	72	0	0	0	0	0	0
	June	304	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	July	202	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
	August	182	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
	September	205	19	0	0	34	34	0	0
	October	235	53	0	0	33	33	0	0
	November	278	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
	December	247	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	January	217	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	April	182	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	May	202	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	207	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	5-Mo. Average	278	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	5-Mo. Average	299	63	621	610	123	117	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974	Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975	Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976	Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977	Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978	Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979	Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980	Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	January	0	0	1,214	1,055	37	0	2,605	2,060
	February	0	0	1,557	1,372	18	18	2,506	2,065
	March	0	0	1,157	1,060	17	17	2,161	1,805
	April	43	43	1,149	950	9	0	2,073	1,693
	May	0	0	1,225	1,076	73	60	2,349	1,963
	June	0	0	1,153	1,041	20	0	2,318	1,916
	July	0	0	1,369	1,242	13	13	2,853	2,478
	August	0	0	1,189	1,052	0	0	2,757	2,305
	September	0	0	1,286	1,168	0	0	1,915	1,588
	October	0	0	1,619	1,473	0	0	1,792	1,488
	November	0	0	1,581	1,431	0	0	1,758	1,477
	December	0	0	1,587	1,431	14	0	1,843	1,523
	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	January	0	0	1,934	1,782	0	0	2,261	1,830
	February	0	0	1,566	1,538	0	0	1,812	1,559
	March	0	0	1,683	1,646	0	0	1,905	1,691
	April	0	0	1,764	1,702	0	0	2,046	1,776
	May	0	0	2,258	2,053	0	0	2,566	2,124
	June	0	0	1,841	1,795	0	0	2,145	1,832
	July	0	0	1,725	1,641	0	0	1,928	1,670
	August	0	0	2,019	1,964	7	0	2,208	1,980
	September	0	0	1,708	1,562	0	0	1,947	1,615
	October	0	0	1,671	1,545	18	18	1,956	1,649
	November	0	0	1,778	1,626	16	0	2,072	1,684
	December	0	0	1,645	1,566	0	0	1,892	1,620
	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	January	0	0	1,971	1,865	18	0	2,206	1,902
	February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
	March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
	April	0	0	1,734	1,524	0	0	1,916	1,543
	May	0	0	1,764	1,584	0	0	1,966	1,591
	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,791	1,646	4	0	2,002	1,677
1991	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,847	1,749	0	0	2,125	1,801
1990	5-Mo. Average	9	9	1,255	1,098	31	19	2,337	1,916

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974	Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975	Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976	Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977	Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978	Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979	Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980	Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^d (s)	^d (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	January	48	35	75	75	153	118	0	0
	February	60	40	43	43	254	189	0	0
	March	49	38	134	134	138	97	0	0
	April	31	29	32	28	88	80	0	0
	May	17	12	27	27	85	77	0	0
	June	98	86	59	59	138	129	0	0
	July	60	43	69	69	143	137	0	0
	August	81	69	119	119	69	55	0	0
	September	43	37	59	59	111	111	0	0
	October	49	43	50	50	88	88	0	0
	November	13	13	71	71	72	72	0	0
	December	35	12	30	30	45	36	0	0
	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	January	18	6	41	41	70	70	0	0
	February	66	55	95	95	162	153	0	0
	March	67	58	29	29	93	93	0	0
	April	35	24	72	72	69	69	0	0
	May	109	103	96	96	97	97	0	0
	June	129	126	70	70	187	187	0	0
	July	62	47	137	137	88	88	81	81
	August	112	93	56	56	93	87	48	48
	September	31	25	91	91	83	64	152	152
	October	30	24	137	137	118	91	43	43
	November	55	48	91	91	120	96	64	64
	December	41	23	91	91	163	134	0	0
	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	January	23	23	91	91	125	117	0	0
	February	37	24	105	105	39	39	0	0
	March	26	26	25	25	85	83	0	0
	April	53	46	186	186	54	49	0	0
	May	51	51	135	135	155	133	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	38	34	108	108	93	85	0	0
1991	5-Mo. Average	59	49	66	66	97	96	0	0
1990	5-Mo. Average	41	31	63	62	142	111	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^c	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC			
						Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974	Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975	Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976	Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977	Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978	Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979	Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980	Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	January	830	830	1,155	696	2,260	1,754	4,865	3,813
	February	833	816	898	564	2,088	1,652	4,594	3,717
	March	1,054	1,031	893	543	2,268	1,843	4,429	3,648
	April	969	941	1,005	692	2,125	1,772	4,198	3,465
	May	1,008	997	1,087	705	2,225	1,818	4,574	3,781
	June	778	760	1,070	704	2,142	1,737	4,460	3,653
	July	860	855	1,007	665	2,139	1,769	4,992	4,246
	August	881	881	1,014	617	2,164	1,741	4,921	4,046
	September	755	743	1,062	740	2,029	1,690	3,944	3,277
	October	557	536	982	717	1,725	1,434	3,517	2,921
	November	574	555	1,142	725	1,871	1,435	3,629	2,912
	December	499	461	975	616	1,585	1,155	3,428	2,678
	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	January	504	481	1,005	673	1,637	1,271	3,898	3,101
	February	721	717	959	686	2,003	1,705	3,815	3,264
	March	531	531	998	631	1,718	1,342	3,623	3,033
	April	677	649	845	470	1,698	1,283	3,744	3,059
	May	860	838	997	581	2,158	1,715	4,724	3,839
	June	832	827	1,135	705	2,354	1,915	4,498	3,747
	July	833	817	1,102	683	2,304	1,855	4,232	3,525
	August	1,016	983	1,070	701	2,394	1,966	4,602	3,946
	September	489	467	1,163	790	2,009	1,589	3,956	3,204
	October	651	623	1,087	777	2,067	1,694	4,023	3,343
	November	704	674	1,065	671	2,099	1,644	4,171	3,328
	December	617	593	987	655	1,899	1,496	3,791	3,116
	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	January	593	566	1,105	787	1,935	1,583	4,141	3,485
	February	322	303	1,008	655	1,511	1,126	3,506	2,871
	March	441	409	1,098	793	1,676	1,336	3,598	2,941
	April	798	788	1,058	710	2,148	1,779	4,064	3,322
	May	773	773	1,031	745	2,145	1,837	4,111	3,428
	5-Mo. Average	587	570	1,061	739	1,886	1,536	3,888	3,213
1991	5-Mo. Average	657	642	962	607	1,841	1,460	3,965	3,261
1990	5-Mo. Average	941	925	1,010	641	2,196	1,770	4,533	3,686

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China People's Republic	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974	Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975	Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976	Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977	Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978	Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979	Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980	Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	January	262	262	41	41	80	0	48	0	982	605	121	121
	February	346	346	58	55	78	0	45	0	946	585	53	51
	March	296	296	41	41	35	0	8	0	850	583	83	83
	April	281	281	25	20	51	0	40	0	925	617	80	74
	May	235	235	69	69	29	0	114	0	981	654	66	65
	June	260	260	44	44	36	0	82	0	942	699	49	43
	July	303	303	126	101	25	0	93	0	899	659	132	122
	August	134	134	56	33	40	0	45	0	952	676	79	77
	September	135	123	57	45	45	0	8	0	924	632	47	42
	October	139	139	31	31	9	0	12	0	917	636	85	85
	November	238	238	28	28	0	0	74	0	902	645	113	113
	December	224	224	64	60	13	0	16	0	987	713	47	47
	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	January	232	232	21	21	25	0	31	0	978	718	68	63
	February	202	202	0	0	14	0	13	0	1,135	881	102	96
	March	186	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,058	764	96	96
	April	337	337	55	55	35	0	17	0	1,103	768	113	113
	May	220	220	64	57	42	0	31	0	1,027	752	119	113
	June	205	205	43	31	30	0	41	0	986	705	144	139
	July	264	264	20	20	19	0	21	0	848	615	88	88
	August	298	298	37	22	78	0	27	0	1,011	694	85	75
	September	230	230	24	24	29	0	19	0	1,137	849	91	86
	October	300	300	13	0	51	0	16	0	936	639	29	24
	November	213	213	25	13	46	0	45	0	1,107	796	96	96
	December	359	359	13	13	53	0	8	0	1,083	759	65	65
	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,023	783	144	144
	February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,143	831	75	69
	March	339	339	0	0	76	0	0	0	1,094	829	75	75
	April	381	381	39	22	67	0	17	0	1,111	833	86	69
	May	264	264	0	0	46	0	18	0	972	756	124	114
	5-Mo. Average	318	318	12	8	60	0	13	0	1,067	806	101	95
1991	5-Mo. Average	235	235	28	27	23	0	19	0	1,058	775	99	96
1990	5-Mo. Average	283	283	47	45	54	0	51	0	937	609	81	79

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a									
	Colombia		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973 Average	9	2	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974 Average	5	0	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975 Average	9	0	27	0	8	5	71	70	19	4
1976 Average	21	6	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977 Average	17	0	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978 Average	20	0	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979 Average	18	0	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980 Average	4	0	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981 Average	1	0	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982 Average	5	0	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983 Average	10	0	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984 Average	8	0	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985 Average	23	0	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986 Average	87	57	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987 Average	148	115	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988 Average	134	106	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989 Average	172	136	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990 January	188	146	124	0	14	14	776	691	129	0
February	203	168	76	0	42	38	725	669	80	0
March	177	146	47	0	28	28	815	757	21	0
April	198	143	53	0	38	38	466	414	47	0
May	220	175	101	10	0	0	788	688	63	0
June	180	117	95	0	9	9	912	815	92	0
July	169	111	56	11	20	20	706	651	54	0
August	203	132	43	0	142	142	773	676	39	0
September	97	84	38	0	105	105	871	807	20	0
October	183	159	21	0	78	78	828	793	37	0
November	209	177	32	0	8	8	761	706	49	0
December	161	121	13	0	6	6	637	595	28	0
Average	182	140	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991 January	194	174	25	0	0	0	798	778	6	0
February	151	98	42	13	9	9	742	693	17	0
March	157	127	29	0	21	21	795	772	33	0
April	163	131	41	12	0	0	891	819	35	0
May	163	112	60	0	66	66	757	736	45	0
June	169	124	46	0	63	63	919	872	49	0
July	163	111	54	0	9	9	835	748	47	0
August	219	162	57	11	14	14	878	797	30	0
September	168	103	89	0	10	10	805	768	44	0
October	128	80	41	0	64	64	811	754	16	0
November	145	135	15	0	10	10	716	656	24	0
December	138	117	61	0	14	14	732	708	4	0
Average	163	123	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992 January	158	111	40	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
February	114	92	48	0	0	0	819	788	9	0
March	101	74	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
April	150	129	75	0	0	0	857	795	8	0
May	57	46	57	0	5	5	788	764	27	0
5-Mo. Average	116	90	53	0	1	1	815	775	22	0
1991 5-Mo. Average	166	129	39	5	20	20	797	760	27	0
1990 5-Mo. Average	197	156	80	2	24	23	715	645	68	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973	Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	255	60	15	0
1974	Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	12	0	251	63	8	0
1975	Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	1	0	242	115	14	(s)
1976	Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	1	0	274	104	31	13
1977	Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	10	0	289	134	126	97
1978	Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	3	0	253	142	180	169
1979	Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	4	0	190	123	202	197
1980	Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	176	115	176	173
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	1	(s)	133	102	375	369
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	3	(s)	112	92	456	441
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	2	(s)	96	83	382	365
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	11	0	94	87	402	378
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	29	1	113	98	310	278
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	53	0	125	93	350	317
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	55	0	106	75	352	304
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	68	0	97	71	315	254
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	67	0	94	73	215	160
1990	January	9	0	75	67	35	0	60	0	109	84	219	147
	February	27	0	43	37	32	0	53	0	89	67	74	23
	March	10	0	50	50	32	0	13	0	103	96	257	221
	April	40	0	134	118	33	0	17	0	114	81	304	288
	May	20	0	166	166	38	0	87	0	88	58	369	305
	June	21	0	209	199	27	0	66	0	118	83	249	233
	July	30	0	129	129	35	0	104	0	107	73	224	179
	August	41	0	159	159	29	0	54	0	108	91	183	179
	September	33	0	125	119	20	0	23	0	89	70	155	155
	October	43	0	67	67	29	0	21	0	83	76	81	44
	November	46	0	17	17	50	0	25	0	81	73	112	56
	December	53	0	43	17	29	0	38	0	62	62	33	19
	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	47	0	96	76	189	155
1991	January	103	0	45	34	22	0	26	0	75	64	32	19
	February	23	0	37	37	20	0	18	0	76	76	34	21
	March	56	0	25	16	14	0	13	0	86	73	48	19
	April	61	0	51	35	23	0	66	0	84	64	61	37
	May	113	0	165	156	42	0	53	0	61	61	222	188
	June	84	0	99	84	19	0	41	0	118	104	105	70
	July	86	0	69	63	25	0	22	0	91	72	228	164
	August	100	0	142	136	42	0	48	0	91	86	254	217
	September	67	0	79	72	34	0	42	0	119	75	218	194
	October	90	0	98	98	12	0	24	0	88	76	201	166
	November	100	0	73	65	35	0	19	0	77	69	84	18
	December	88	0	94	88	36	0	26	0	87	71	154	151
	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	33	0	88	72	138	106
1992	January	40	0	25	17	32	0	35	0	108	79	128	115
	February	82	0	11	0	23	0	16	0	109	76	63	0
	March	49	0	11	0	18	0	37	0	105	85	79	52
	April	73	0	162	147	14	0	35	0	79	75	157	128
	May	59	0	209	200	22	0	30	0	69	54	198	180
	5-Mo. Average	60	0	84	73	22	0	31	0	94	74	126	96
1991	5-Mo. Average	72	0	65	56	24	0	35	0	76	67	80	58
1990	5-Mo. Average	21	0	94	88	34	0	46	0	101	77	248	200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1973 - Present (Continued)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		Former U.S.S.R.		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	26	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974	Average	20	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975	Average	14	0	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976	Average	11	2	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977	Average	12	2	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978	Average	8	1	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979	Average	1	0	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980	Average	1	0	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981	Average	5	(s)	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	1	0	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	1	(s)	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	13	(s)	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	8	(s)	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	18	(s)	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	11	0	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	29	0	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	48	0	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	January	62	0	409	0	588	220	4,332	2,399	9,197	6,212
	February	40	0	323	0	471	139	3,805	2,177	8,399	5,895
	March	0	0	264	0	405	168	3,536	2,469	7,965	6,117
	April	20	0	283	0	513	275	3,660	2,348	7,858	5,813
	May	0	0	285	0	541	248	4,260	2,673	8,834	6,454
	June	19	0	299	0	579	270	4,287	2,771	8,747	6,423
	July	92	0	252	0	500	251	4,057	2,609	9,048	6,855
	August	73	0	230	0	340	107	3,722	2,406	8,644	6,452
	September	49	0	240	0	336	206	3,417	2,386	7,361	5,664
	October	87	10	204	0	245	92	3,199	2,210	6,717	5,132
	November	63	0	312	0	254	112	3,374	2,173	7,003	5,085
	December	34	0	291	0	233	70	3,011	1,933	6,439	4,611
	Average	45	1	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	January	28	0	261	0	235	91	3,205	2,195	7,103	5,296
	February	17	0	222	0	180	96	3,051	2,221	6,865	5,485
	March	13	0	214	0	179	60	3,023	2,133	6,646	5,166
	April	39	0	245	0	256	99	3,674	2,470	7,418	5,529
	May	42	0	264	0	239	63	3,794	2,524	8,518	6,363
	June	0	0	234	0	349	189	3,747	2,587	8,245	6,334
	July	58	0	191	0	384	275	3,524	2,430	7,755	5,955
	August	80	11	208	0	369	197	4,067	2,699	8,670	6,645
	September	23	0	269	0	374	197	3,871	2,608	7,826	5,812
	October	13	0	262	0	252	139	3,444	2,340	7,467	5,683
	November	16	0	264	0	335	130	3,444	2,200	7,615	5,528
	December	16	0	286	0	229	104	3,546	2,448	7,337	5,565
	Average	29	1	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	January	17	0	250	0	206	59	3,452	2,399	7,593	5,885
	February	3	0	222	0	195	50	3,248	2,162	6,754	5,033
	March	0	0	202	0	328	114	3,438	2,378	7,036	5,319
	April	0	0	234	0	457	212	4,002	2,791	8,067	6,113
	May	0	0	246	0	452	213	3,643	2,597	7,754	6,025
	5-Mo. Average	4	0	231	0	329	130	3,558	2,467	7,446	5,680
1991	5-Mo. Average	28	0	241	0	218	81	3,353	2,309	7,318	5,570
1990	5-Mo. Average	24	0	313	0	504	211	3,923	2,418	8,456	6,104

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

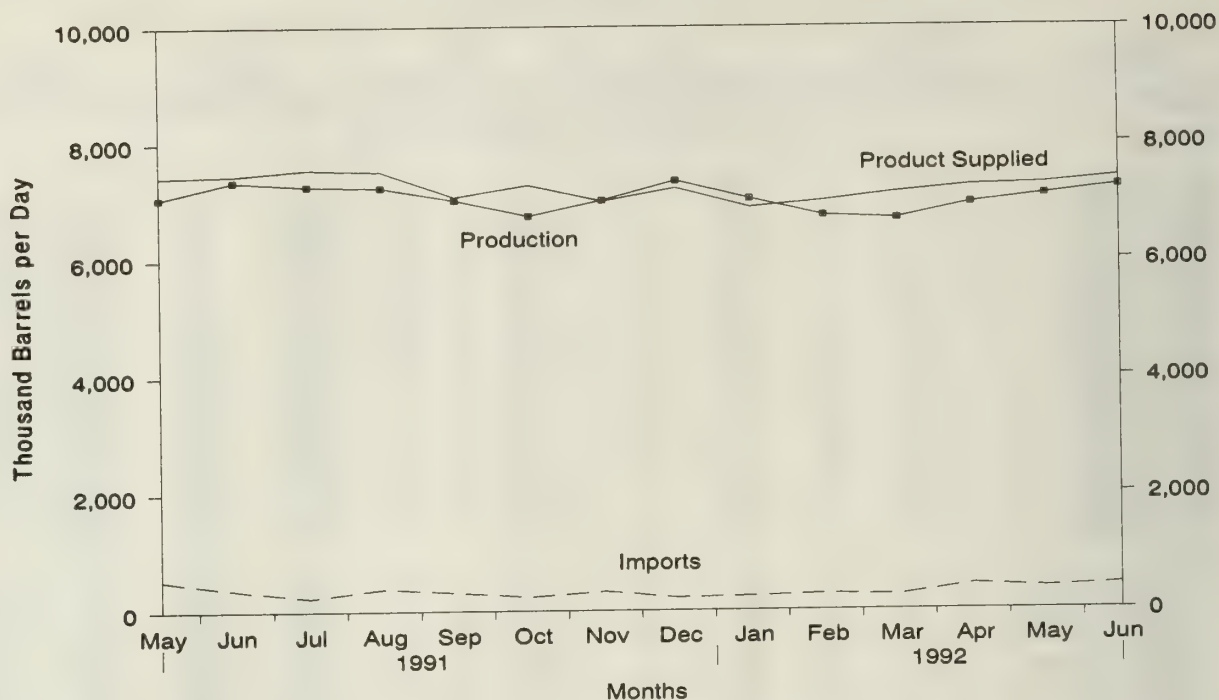
^d A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. R = Revised data.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

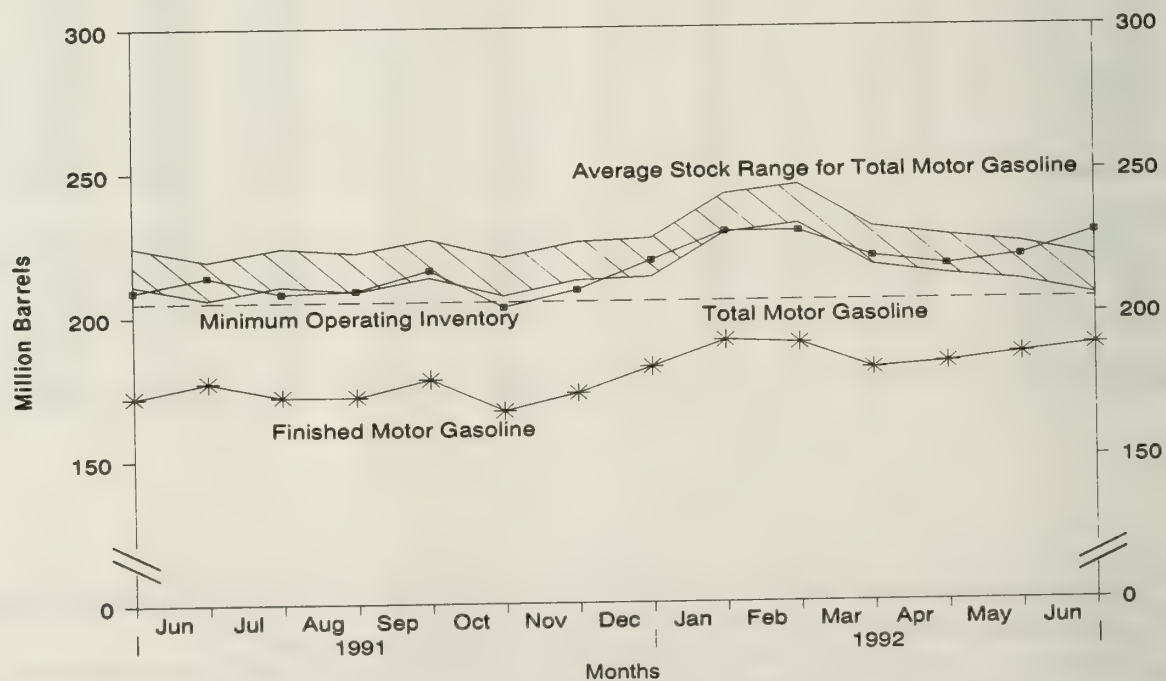
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, May 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, May 1991 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 205 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^a	
		Total Production	Imports ^b	Stock Change ^{b,c}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ^e	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total ^d	Unleaded	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	--	--	209	--
1974	Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	--	--	218	--
1975	Average	6,520	184	28	2	6,675	--	--	235	--
1976	Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	--	--	231	--
1977	Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	--
1978	Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	--
1979	Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	--
1980	Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	261	--
1981	Average ^g	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1	235	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	-45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1	222	186
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	3,987	59.6	243	205
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	4,406	64.5	223	190
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	4,854	69.0	233	194
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	5,470	75.9	226	189
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	5,995	81.7	228	190
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	6,507	88.8	213	177
1990	January	6,879	417	621	31	6,643	6,246	94.0	236	196
	February	6,989	411	169	53	7,179	6,703	93.4	245	201
	March	6,613	270	-499	45	7,338	6,894	93.9	227	186
	April	6,775	328	-45	28	7,121	6,704	94.1	223	184
	May	6,610	585	-189	25	7,358	6,937	94.3	217	178
	June	7,101	376	-93	52	7,519	7,099	94.4	213	176
	July	7,238	432	133	41	7,496	7,090	94.6	218	180
	August	7,326	313	-233	77	7,796	7,383	94.7	210	172
	September	7,274	254	511	103	6,914	6,589	95.3	229	188
	October	6,880	192	-244	90	7,226	6,883	95.3	220	180
	November	6,940	259	-108	66	7,241	6,940	95.8	217	177
	December	6,887	264	119	53	6,978	6,713	96.2	220	181
	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	6,850	94.7	--	--
1991	January	6,629	228	162	50	6,645	6,365	95.8	225	186
	February	6,573	115	-252	102	6,838	6,577	96.2	219	179
	March	6,643	235	-236	97	7,017	6,747	96.1	210	171
	April	6,742	381	-67	53	7,137	6,863	96.2	205	169
	May	7,063	528	95	59	7,437	7,156	96.2	209	172
	June	7,351	364	160	99	7,456	7,184	96.4	214	177
	July	7,274	232	-177	122	7,561	7,270	96.2	208	172
	August	7,247	385	7	98	7,528	7,248	96.3	209	172
	September	7,030	312	195	63	7,083	6,828	96.4	216	178
	October	6,749	236	-354	58	7,281	7,038	96.7	203	167
	November	7,018	322	228	104	7,008	6,829	97.4	209	173
	December	7,354	216	267	79	7,224	7,083	98.0	219	182
	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	6,935	96.5	--	--
1992	January	7,043	237	300	87	6,893	6,761	98.1	229	191
	February	6,753	270	-41	59	7,004	6,875	98.2	229	190
	March	6,694	247	-275	71	7,145	7,010	98.1	220	181
	April	6,958	428	41	90	7,255	7,138	98.4	217	183
	May	7,100	370	101	82	7,288	7,178	98.5	220	186
	June*	7,243	425	213	57	7,398	7,284	98.5	228	189
	6-Mo. Average	6,966	329	57	74	7,164	7,041	98.3	--	--
1991	6-Mo. Average	6,835	311	-20	76	7,090	6,817	96.1	--	--
1990	6-Mo. Average	6,824	398	-8	39	7,192	6,763	94.0	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.^b Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^d Includes gasohol.^e Includes motor gasoline blending components.^f In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^g Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

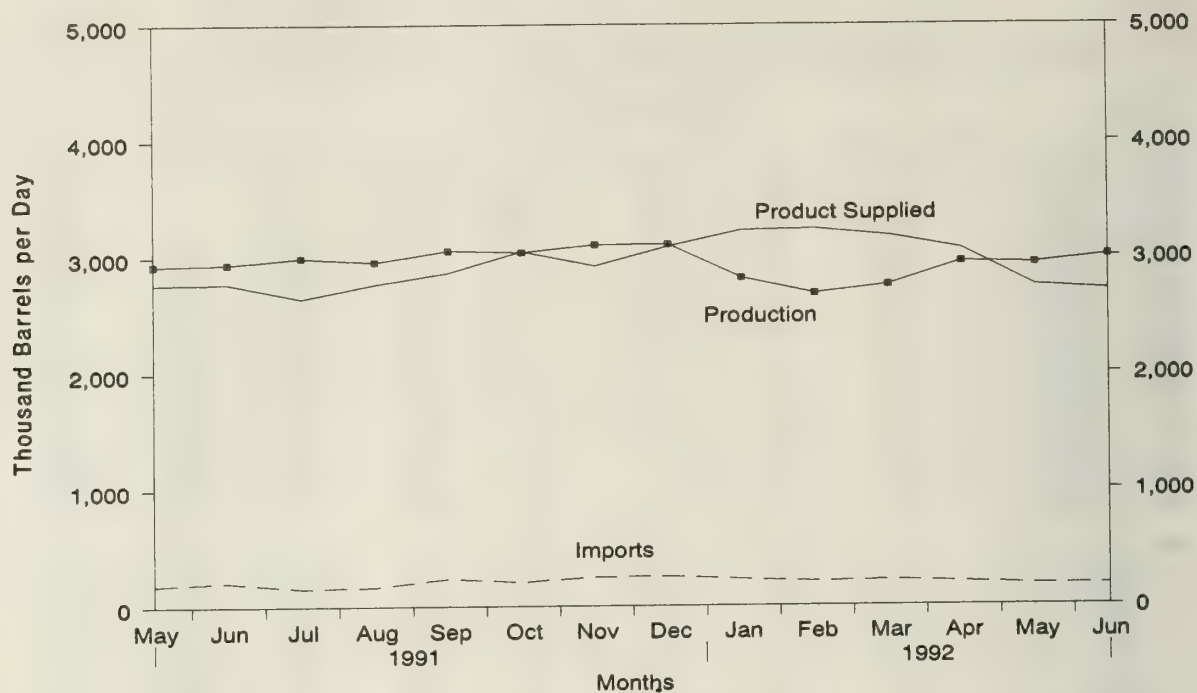
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

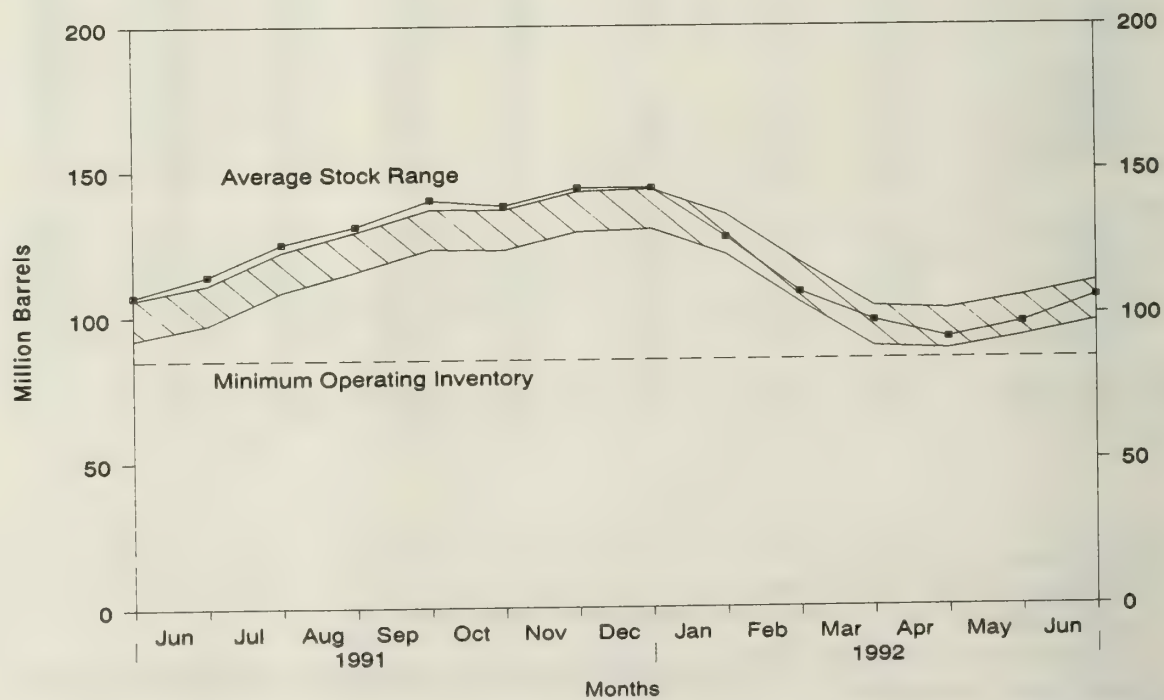
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 85 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1973	Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	2	9	2	2,948	^d 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	2	^d -40	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	^d 205
1981	Average ^e	2,613	173	10	^d -38	5	2,829	192
1982	Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	^d 179
1983	Average	2,456	174	-	^d -124	64	2,690	140
1984	Average	2,681	272	-	57	51	2,845	161
1985	Average	2,687	200	-	-48	67	2,868	144
1986	Average	2,798	247	-	31	100	2,914	155
1987	Average	2,731	255	-	-56	66	2,976	134
1988	Average	2,859	302	-	-30	69	3,122	124
1989	Average	2,899	306	-	-49	97	3,157	106
1990	January	3,130	505	--	388	62	3,185	118
	February	2,753	357	--	-215	65	3,260	112
	March	2,657	281	--	-415	75	3,277	99
	April	2,803	308	--	9	59	3,043	99
	May	2,874	209	--	108	75	2,900	103
	June	2,996	257	--	246	84	2,923	110
	July	3,008	236	--	487	30	2,726	125
	August.....	3,131	293	--	156	51	3,218	130
	September	2,968	226	--	207	123	2,864	136
	October	2,928	190	--	8	150	2,960	136
	November	2,915	238	--	-129	188	3,094	132
	December	2,917	239	--	-7	347	2,816	132
		Average	2,925	278	--	73	109	3,021
1991	January	2,845	192	--	-662	332	3,367	112
	February	2,870	139	--	-359	393	2,976	102
	March	2,865	206	--	-112	198	2,984	98
	April	2,819	258	--	156	81	2,839	103
	May	2,929	186	--	132	218	2,765	107
	June	2,941	209	--	225	150	2,775	114
	July	2,998	155	--	356	149	2,648	125
	August.....	2,961	168	--	214	144	2,770	131
	September	3,055	237	--	291	136	2,865	140
	October	3,040	207	--	-59	259	3,047	138
	November	3,103	249	--	206	224	2,921	144
	December	3,107	252	--	-30	302	3,087	144
		Average	2,962	205	--	31	215	2,921
1992	January	2,818	227	--	-541	360	3,226	127
	February	2,681	207	--	-629	278	3,238	108
	March	2,753	218	--	-346	138	3,179	98
	April	2,954	202	--	-190	278	3,068	92
	May	^R 2,939	^R 179	--	^R 146	^R 222	^R 2,751	^R 97
	June*	^E 3,010	^E 180	--	^E 349	^E 126	^E 2,715	^E 106
	6-Mo. Average	^E 2,860	^E 202	--	^E -200	^E 234	^E 3,029	--
	1991	6-Mo. Average	2,878	199	--	-102	227	2,952
1990	6-Mo. Average	2,870	319	--	23	70	3,096	--

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

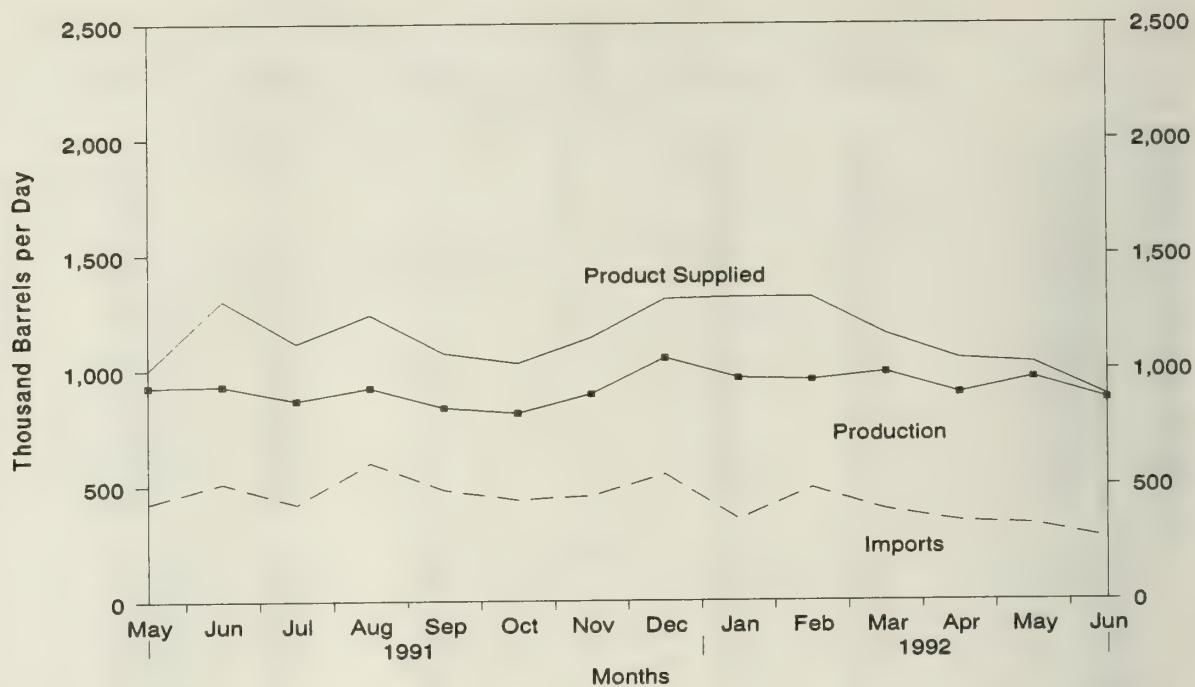
^e Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.^R = Revised data. (^s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

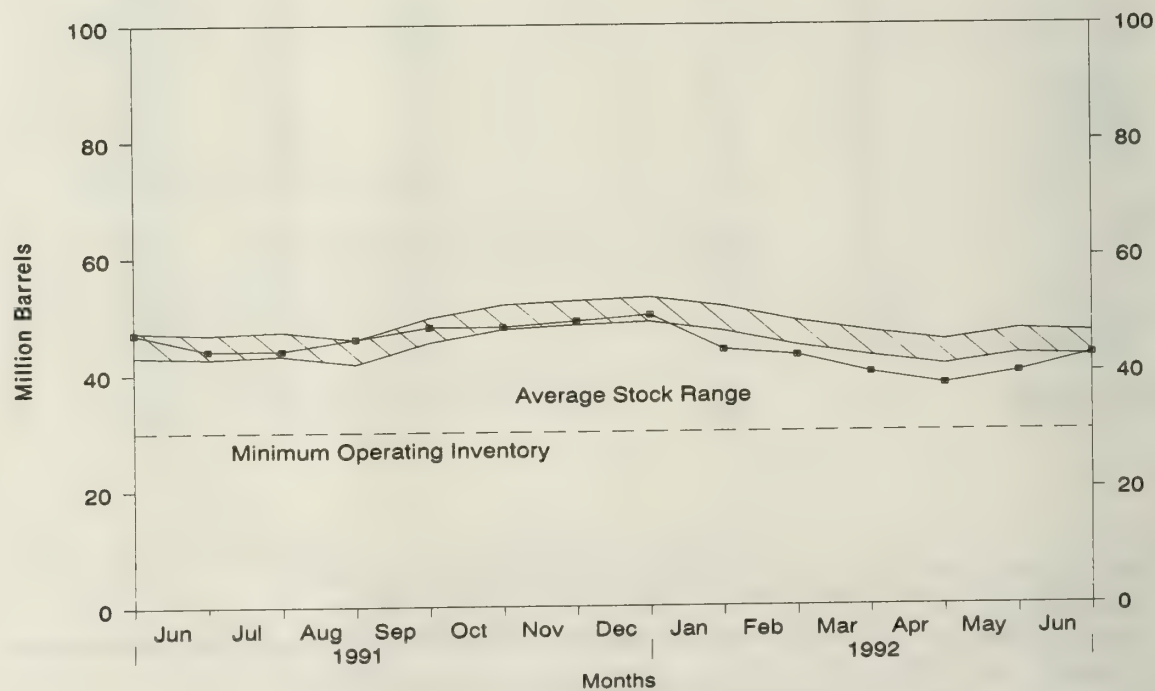
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1991 - Present



Note: The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1988 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 30 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Crude Used Directly ^a	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	^d 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	15	^d -2	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	^d 92
1981	Average ^a	1,321	800	48	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	--	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	--	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	--	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	--	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	--	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	--	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	--	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	January	1,163	825	--	205	186	1,597	50
	February	1,060	663	--	36	214	1,474	51
	March	976	335	--	-158	277	1,192	46
	April	882	559	--	90	200	1,151	49
	May	884	507	--	22	141	1,227	50
	June	926	485	--	-98	207	1,302	47
	July	987	536	--	72	171	1,280	49
	August	944	574	--	-1	280	1,238	49
	September	909	313	--	15	200	1,007	49
	October	799	383	--	-3	160	1,026	49
	November	846	387	--	25	243	965	50
	December	1,021	484	--	-50	259	1,296	49
	Average	950	504	--	13	211	1,229	--
1991	January	1,001	425	--	-19	320	1,124	48
	February	1,050	384	--	-76	299	1,211	46
	March	995	332	--	-85	178	1,234	43
	April	916	416	--	68	145	1,119	45
	May	929	425	--	50	300	1,003	47
	June	933	512	--	-103	245	1,303	44
	July	871	420	--	-1	176	1,117	44
	August	925	599	--	68	216	1,240	46
	September	838	481	--	78	168	1,074	48
	October	814	438	--	6	217	1,029	48
	November	896	455	--	24	189	1,139	49
	December	1,051	547	--	28	264	1,307	50
	Average	934	453	--	4	226	1,158	--
1992	January	964	352	--	-180	184	1,313	44
	February	956	487	--	-46	176	1,314	43
	March	989	392	--	-82	310	1,153	40
	April	^R 899	^R 342	--	-72	^R 265	^R 1,048	^R 38
	May	^E 964	^E 328	--	^R 55	^E 207	^R 1,030	^R 40
	June*	^E 872	^E 268	--	^E 52	^E 202	^E 886	^E 43
	6-Mo. Average	^E 941	^E 361	--	^E -46	^E 224	^E 1,124	--
1991	6-Mo. Average	970	415	--	-27	248	1,165	--
1990	6-Mo. Average	981	561	--	16	204	1,322	--

^a Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.^d In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

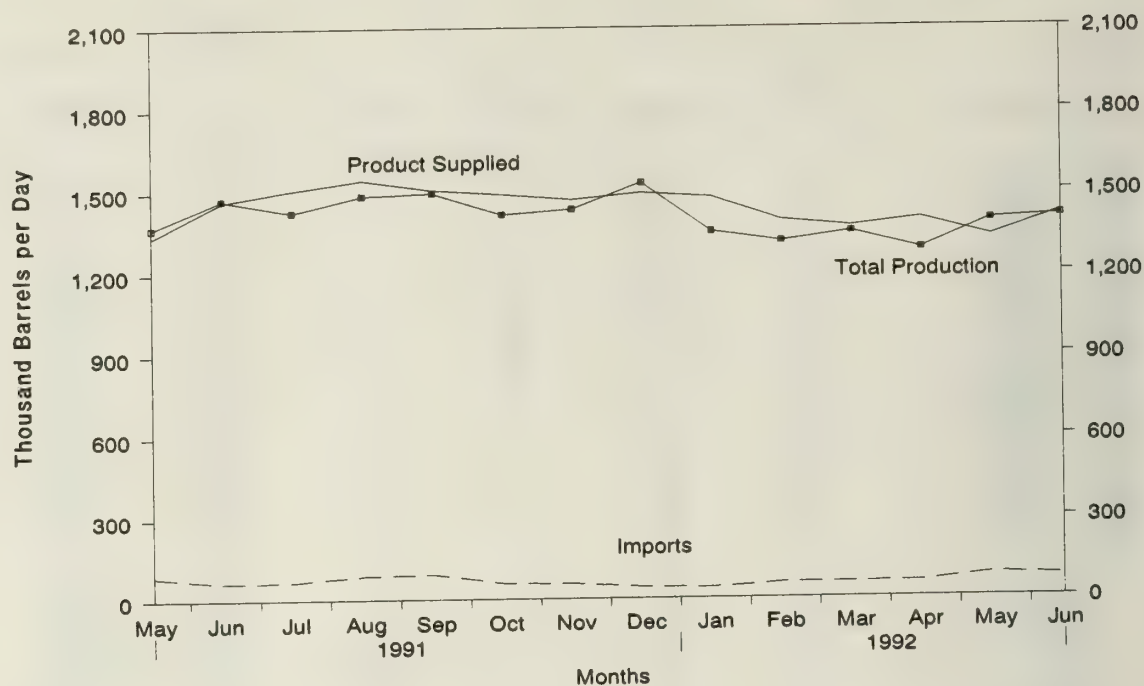
^a Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.^R = Revised data. ^(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: * Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. * Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. * Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

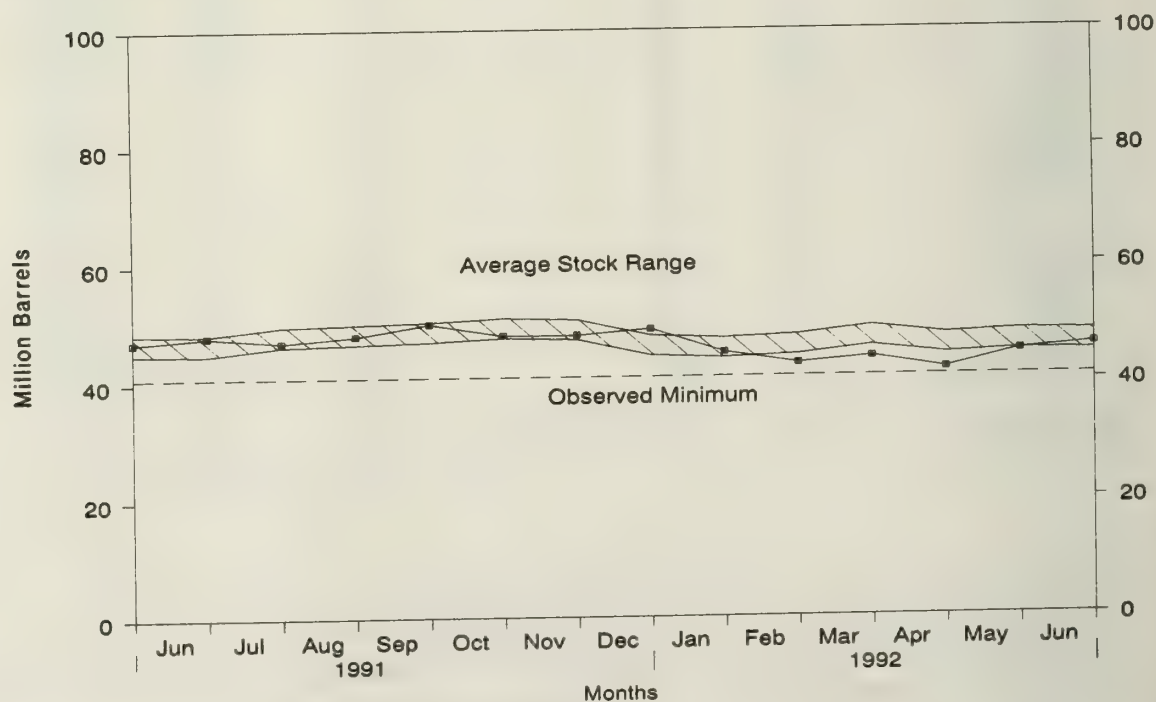
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, May 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, May 1991 - Present



Note: The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 40.9 million barrels, occurring in December 1989.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
Thousand Barrels per Day									Million Barrels	
1973	Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974	Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	^c 29	^c 24
1975	Average	871	691	133	^c 2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976	Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977	Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978	Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979	Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980	Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	^c 42	^c 36
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	January	1,527	1,340	163	76	30	1,584	1,404	43	37
	February	1,530	1,330	158	120	50	1,519	1,316	47	40
	March	1,457	1,256	120	92	30	1,455	1,289	49	42
	April	1,357	1,179	103	-91	19	1,531	1,335	47	40
	May	1,392	1,194	119	8	8	1,495	1,313	47	40
	June	1,388	1,214	125	13	10	1,490	1,320	47	40
	July	1,434	1,307	99	117	10	1,406	1,259	51	45
	August.....	1,424	1,250	83	-82	37	1,552	1,363	48	43
	September	1,548	1,339	81	48	47	1,534	1,329	50	44
	October	1,630	1,463	71	39	77	1,585	1,406	51	45
	November	1,606	1,445	93	-19	141	1,578	1,369	50	45
	December	1,570	1,411	82	51	60	1,541	1,378	52	46
	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	--	--
1991	January	1,509	1,354	67	-55	73	1,559	1,378	50	44
	February	1,548	1,384	44	-108	159	1,541	1,360	47	41
	March	1,299	1,157	65	-99	40	1,423	1,270	44	38
	April	1,286	1,135	73	-8	38	1,329	1,173	44	38
	May	1,367	1,191	87	85	35	1,334	1,143	47	41
	June	1,473	1,300	64	58	13	1,465	1,280	48	43
	July	1,426	1,255	67	-47	31	1,509	1,343	47	41
	August	1,486	1,316	88	21	11	1,543	1,343	48	42
	September	1,495	1,322	92	71	10	1,506	1,321	50	45
	October	1,415	1,253	59	-66	50	1,489	1,319	48	43
	November	1,433	1,276	56	15	5	1,469	1,282	48	44
	December	1,530	1,357	42	22	59	1,492	1,338	49	44
	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	--	--
1992	January	1,350	1,199	39	-133	44	1,477	1,321	45	40
	February	1,313	1,166	56	-63	42	1,390	1,243	43	38
	March	1,347	1,215	56	29	7	1,367	1,221	44	39
	April	1,284	1,131	59	-71	18	1,396	1,247	42	37
	May	^R 1,390	^R 1,214	^R 86	^R 120	^R 26	^R 1,330	^R 1,186	45	^R 40
	June*	^E 1,405	^E 1,265	^E 78	^E 31	^E 36	^E 1,416	^E 1,269	^E 46	^E 40
	6-Mo. Average	^E 1,349	^E 1,199	^E 62	^E -14	^E 29	^E 1,396	^E 1,248	--	--
1991	6-Mo. Average	1,412	1,252	67	-20	58	1,441	1,266	--	--
1990	6-Mo. Average	1,441	1,251	131	36	24	1,512	1,330	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.^c In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

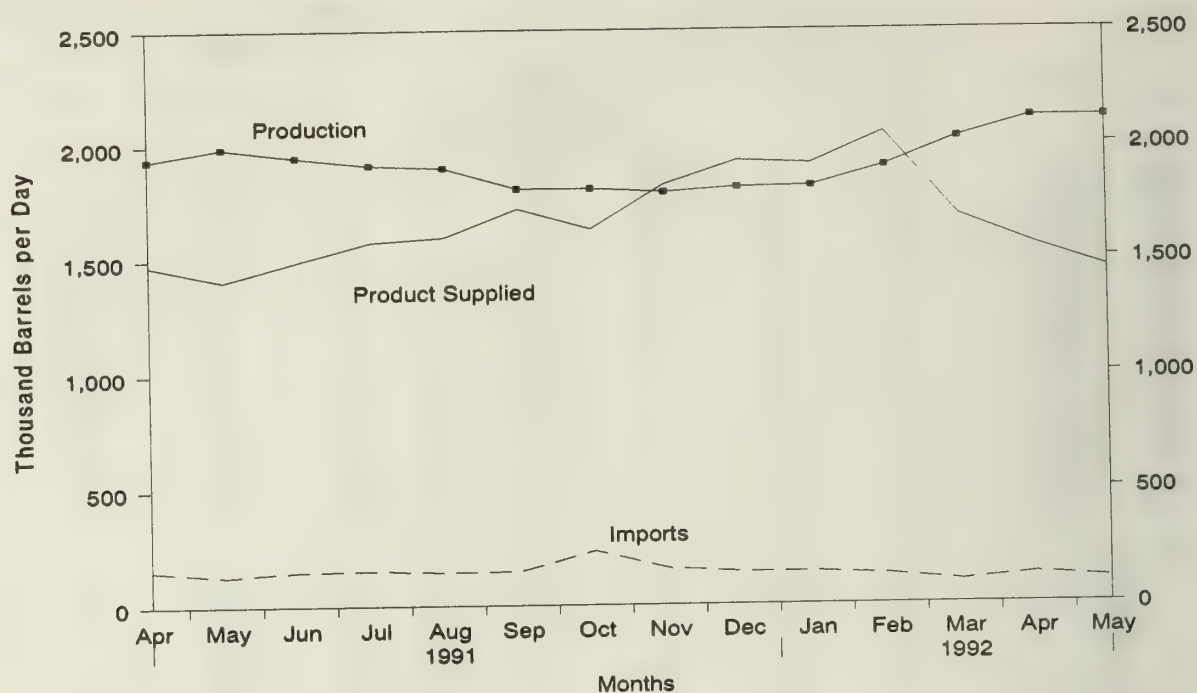
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

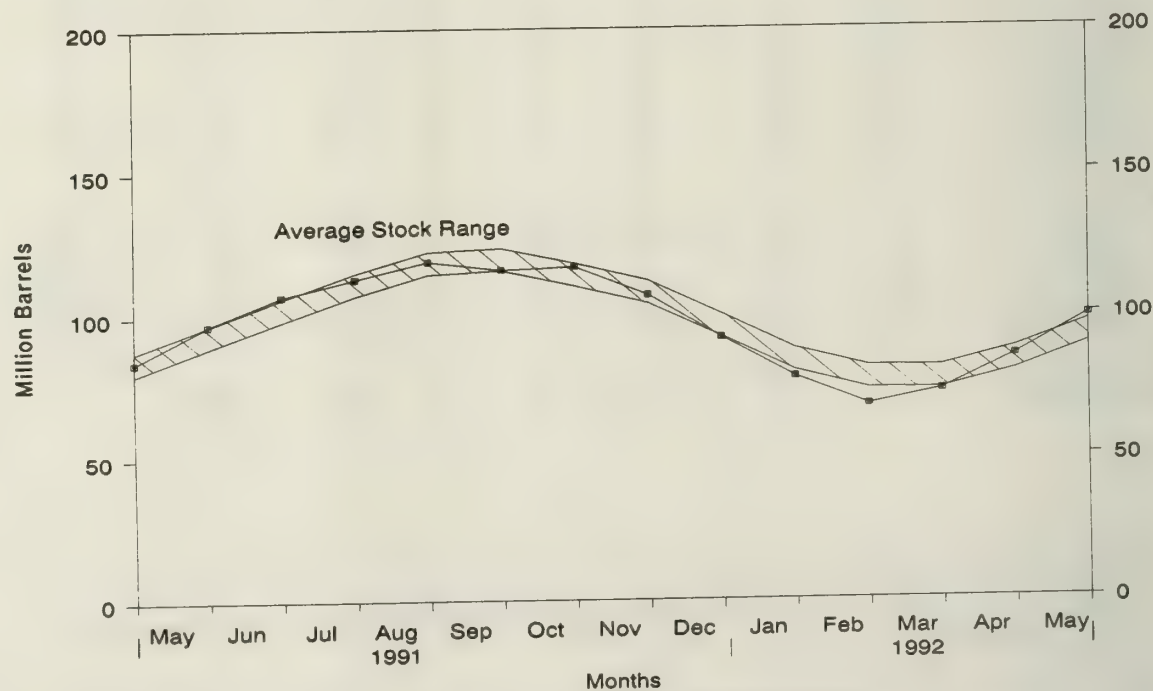
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, April 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, April 1991 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Liquefied Petroleum Gases^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	^d 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	^d 35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	-24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	-12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	-70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	^d 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	^d 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^d 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^d -4	253	73	1,509	^d 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^d -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 January	1,684	261	-92	414	44	1,580	77
February	1,743	235	11	339	42	1,587	78
March	1,763	155	80	199	44	1,595	80
April	1,751	150	91	195	25	1,589	83
May	1,761	204	287	209	36	1,433	92
June	1,719	202	469	212	28	1,211	106
July	1,756	157	268	217	36	1,392	114
August	1,825	256	339	236	43	1,463	125
September	1,789	149	37	293	41	1,567	126
October	1,773	159	-243	348	38	1,790	118
November	1,731	140	-296	427	39	1,702	109
December	1,692	184	-370	427	58	1,762	98
Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	--
1991 January	1,753	148	-658	364	56	2,139	78
February	1,865	126	-271	322	60	1,880	70
March	1,942	91	113	249	56	1,615	73
April	1,937	154	346	237	31	1,477	84
May	1,989	129	428	239	45	1,407	97
June	1,949	148	328	245	32	1,492	107
July	1,913	151	211	253	24	1,575	113
August	1,899	143	175	255	18	1,594	119
September	1,806	147	-84	288	31	1,718	116
October	1,805	233	33	345	31	1,629	117
November	1,789	156	-330	413	40	1,821	107
December	1,810	139	-488	437	73	1,927	92
Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	--
1992 January	1,814	139	-417	378	80	1,912	78
February	1,901	126	-366	312	33	2,048	68
March	2,025	97	158	236	43	1,684	73
April	2,114	126	401	235	45	1,559	85
May	2,113	105	477	245	44	1,452	99
5-Mo. Average	1,994	118	54	281	49	1,728	--
1991 5-Mo. Average	1,898	129	-6	282	50	1,702	--
1990 5-Mo. Average	1,740	201	77	270	38	1,556	--

^a Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: * Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. * Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Other Petroleum Products^a Supply and Disposition, 1973 - Present

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^c
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974	Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	^d 188
1975	Average	2,547	144	^d -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976	Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977	Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978	Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979	Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980	Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	^d 205
1981	Average	2,771	188	^d -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^d 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^d -6	712	236	1,877	^d 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^d -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	January	2,567	814	86	735	225	2,335	215
	February	2,781	680	387	654	298	2,122	226
	March	2,670	687	78	795	276	2,207	229
	April	2,774	596	-138	869	318	2,320	224
	May	2,847	756	295	544	292	2,471	234
	June	2,907	879	-160	919	334	2,692	229
	July	3,146	732	-148	958	317	2,752	224
	August	3,097	673	-291	998	297	2,766	215
	September	3,029	674	68	760	265	2,611	217
	October	2,848	590	-436	1,211	329	2,334	204
	November	2,788	800	206	1,010	270	2,102	210
	December	2,644	575	-288	1,172	249	2,087	201
	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	--
1991	January	2,653	748	204	844	317	2,036	207
	February	2,668	573	363	726	275	1,876	217
	March	2,576	551	151	819	239	1,919	222
	April	2,724	607	133	753	228	2,217	226
	May	2,853	800	198	900	327	2,228	232
	June	3,030	615	-123	1,092	304	2,372	228
	July	3,029	776	-143	1,081	321	2,545	224
	August	2,993	642	-169	1,013	296	2,496	219
	September	3,010	746	101	802	267	2,586	222
	October	2,824	611	-218	944	211	2,498	215
	November	2,750	850	-81	1,093	238	2,349	213
	December	2,797	577	-163	1,147	304	2,085	208
	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	--
1992	January	2,704	713	197	815	272	2,135	214
	February	2,645	574	177	928	240	1,875	219
	March	2,735	710	243	721	239	2,242	226
	April	2,869	797	-34	1,047	217	2,436	225
	May	2,901	661	-87	899	199	2,551	223
	5-Mo. Average	2,772	692	99	880	233	2,251	--
1991	5-Mo. Average	2,695	658	207	810	278	2,058	--
1990	5-Mo. Average	2,726	708	139	720	281	2,294	--

^a Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations.

See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual* (1973 through 1976).
- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual, PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (1977 through 1980).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1991).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1992 through May 1992).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (June 1992). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1992 through June 1992). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of

interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the

major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month. Approximately 75 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12 and S14) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory

levels and minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in April 1989 in a report of the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Storage & Transportation. The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC Committee. MOI estimates presented in the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the EIA. The estimated MOI values are: Crude oil -- 300 million barrels; finished motor

gasoline -- 205 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 85 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 30 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for jet fuel stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Jet Fuel Ending Stocks" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

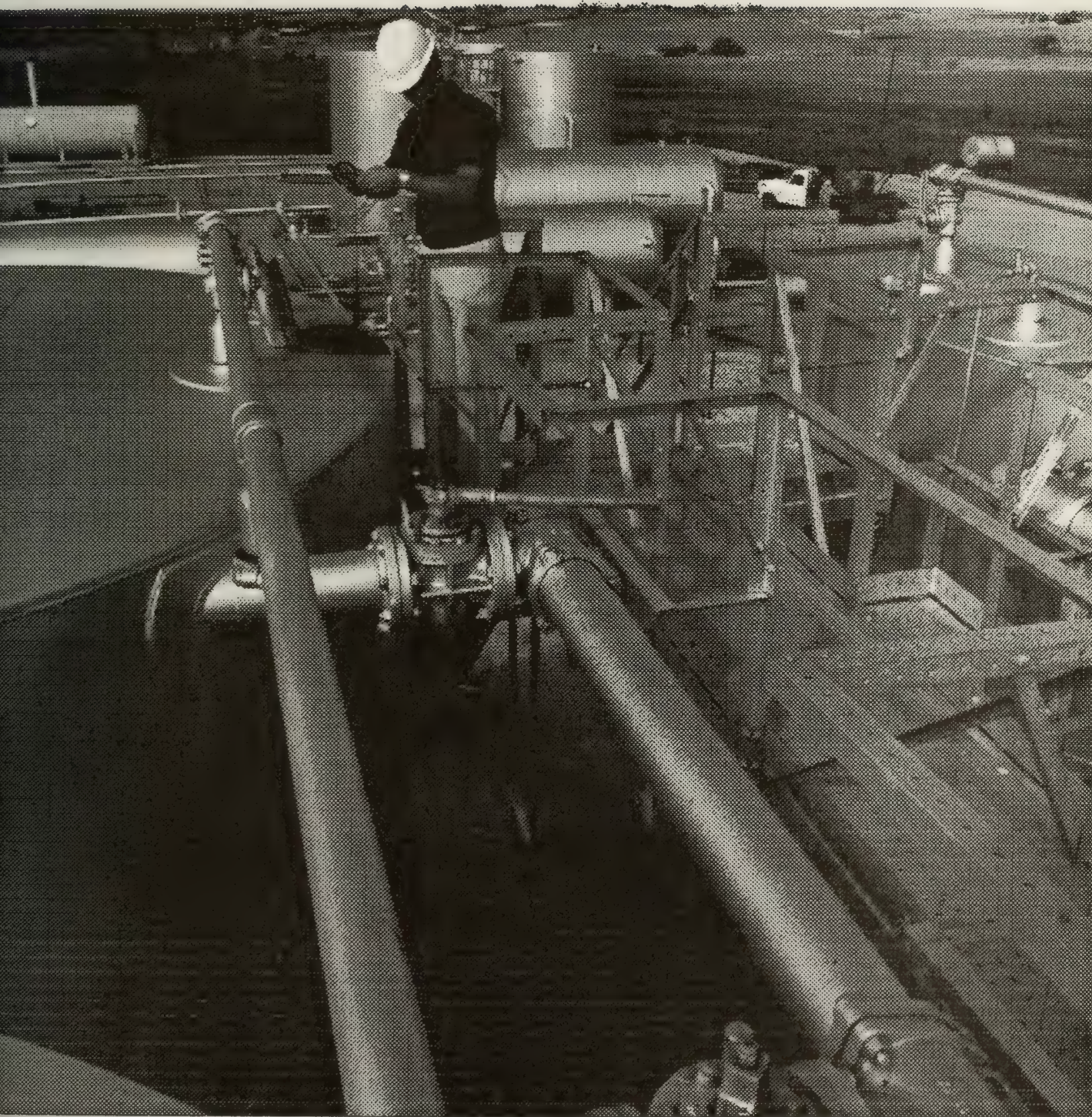
- Crude Oil: 1980-488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary); 1982-645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974-1,121; 1980-1,425; and 1982-1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974-225 (Total); 1980-263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982-244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974-224; 1980-205; and 1982-186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974-75; 1980-91; and 1982-69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974-30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene-type); 1980-42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974-113; 1980-128; 1982-102; and 1983-108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974-190; 1980-207; 1982-219; and 1983-210.
- Stock change calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

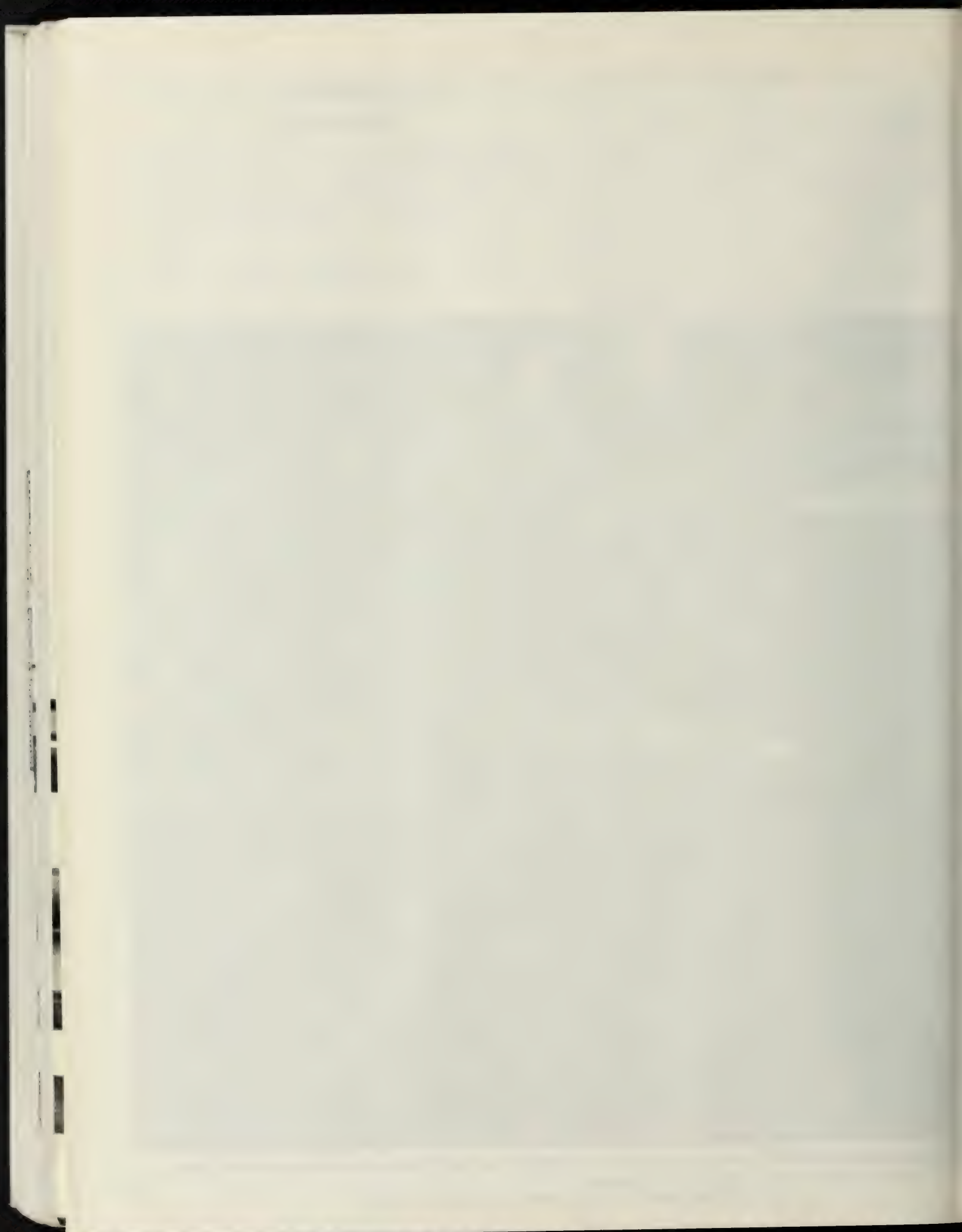


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1992

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 52,150	E 1,682	E 267,604	E 1,761
(2) Lower 48 States	E 168,250	E 5,427	E 840,358	E 5,529
(3) Total U.S.	E 220,400	E 7,110	E 1,107,962	E 7,289
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	186,766	6,025	863,423	5,680
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,272	106	11,520	76
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	183,494	5,919	851,903	5,605
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3	(s)	-6	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,650	150	-18,655	-123
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-308	-10	-2,472	-16
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	15,639	504	50,943	335
(12) Total Other Sources	19,978	644	29,810	196
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	423,873	13,673	1,989,675	13,090
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production	52,746	1,701	257,785	1,696
(15) Net Imports ^b	612	20	3,984	26
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^b	-202	-7	-674	-4
(17) Total NGL Supply	53,156	1,715	261,095	1,718
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,519	81	-5,438	-36
(19) Imports	13,715	442	72,280	476
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	2,807	91	16,122	106
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	24,735	798	113,445	746
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	308	10	2,471	16
(23) Total Other Liquids	44,084	1,422	198,880	1,308
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	521,113	16,810	2,449,650	16,116
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	39,269	1,267	191,983	1,263
(26) Exports	24,155	779	132,394	871
(27) Imports (Net)	15,114	488	59,589	392
(28) Total New Supply of Products	536,227	17,298	2,509,239	16,508
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-27,463	-886	39,218	258
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	508,764	16,412	2,548,457	16,766
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	225,921	7,288	1,081,842	7,117
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	85,291	2,751	469,817	3,091
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	31,932	1,030	177,934	1,171
(34) Jet Fuel	41,234	1,330	211,589	1,392
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,004	1,452	262,617	1,728
(36) Other ^c	79,075	2,551	342,186	2,251
(37) Crude Oil	308	10	2,471	16
(38) Total Products Supplied	508,764	16,412	2,548,457	16,766
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	343,263	--	343,263	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	568,514	--	568,514	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	185,662	--	185,662	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	96,543	--	96,543	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	39,968	--	39,968	--
(44) Jet Fuel	45,368	--	45,368	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99,333	--	99,333	--
(46) Other ^c	222,665	--	222,665	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,601,316	--	1,601,316	--
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^c Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 220,400	--	186,766	15,639	-4,647	0	423,873	3,272	308	911,777
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	52,746	23,050	3,864	--	14,983	--	12,281	1,375	51,021	107,290
Pentanes Plus	10,293	--	617	--	202	--	4,686	5	6,017	7,957
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,453	23,050	3,247	--	14,781	--	7,595	1,370	45,004	99,333
Ethane/Ethylene	16,935	700	310	--	1,957	--	0	0	15,988	19,045
Propane/Propylene	15,248	15,041	2,213	--	7,570	--	1	723	24,208	43,727
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,614	6,760	515	--	5,010	--	2,150	647	4,082	27,355
Isobutane	5,656	549	209	--	244	--	5,444	0	726	9,206
Other Liquids	2,807	--	13,715	--	-2,519	--	23,177	0	-4,136	145,183
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,807	--	381	--	837	--	2,351	0	0	8,452
Unfinished Oils	--	--	12,824	--	-3,487	--	21,941	0	-5,630	102,500
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	510	--	146	--	-1,128	0	1,492	34,187
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-15	--	13	0	2	44
Finished Petroleum Products	--	461,016	36,022	--	12,682	--	--	22,784	461,572	437,066
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	220,093	11,480	--	3,119	--	--	2,533	225,921	185,662
Leaded	--	3,734	0	--	144	--	--	184	3,406	4,031
Unleaded	--	216,359	11,480	--	2,975	--	--	2,349	222,515	181,631
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	848	23	--	113	--	--	0	758	1,640
Jet Fuel	--	43,097	2,666	--	3,726	--	--	803	41,234	45,368
Naphtha-Type	--	5,461	263	--	657	--	--	601	4,466	5,618
Kerosene-Type	--	37,636	2,403	--	3,069	--	--	202	36,768	39,750
Kerosene	--	771	5	--	-14	--	--	81	709	3,789
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	91,118	5,555	--	4,515	--	--	6,867	85,291	96,543
Residual Fuel Oil	--	29,872	10,167	--	1,697	--	--	6,410	31,932	39,968
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	3,906	794	--	-303	--	--	0	5,003	1,719
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	9,078	3,118	--	92	--	--	0	12,104	2,030
Special Naphthas	--	1,654	200	--	153	--	--	243	1,458	2,229
Lubricants	--	4,458	374	--	-1,270	--	--	545	5,557	11,126
Waxes	--	478	37	--	-96	--	--	55	556	887
Petroleum Coke	--	18,378	11	--	778	--	--	5,021	12,590	11,770
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	14,096	1,507	--	-23	--	--	214	15,412	32,036
Still Gas	--	21,358	0	--	0	--	--	0	21,358	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,811	85	--	195	--	--	11	1,690	2,299
Total	275,953	484,066	240,367	15,639	20,499	0	459,331	27,431	508,764	1,601,316

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 1,107,962	--	863,423	50,943	18,661	1	1,989,675	11,520	2,471	911,777
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	257,785	93,854	22,032	--	8,870	--	65,998	7,535	291,268	107,290
Pentanes Plus	48,593	--	4,038	--	674	--	23,252	54	28,651	7,957
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	209,192	93,854	17,994	--	8,196	--	42,746	7,481	262,617	99,333
Ethane/Ethylene	83,582	4,052	1,767	--	1,760	--	0	0	87,641	19,045
Propane/Propylene	75,554	69,425	11,991	--	-3,210	--	82	5,263	154,835	43,727
Normal Butane/Butylene	22,964	19,389	3,257	--	8,475	--	19,565	2,218	15,352	27,355
Isobutane	27,092	988	979	--	1,171	--	23,099	0	4,789	9,206
Other Liquids	16,122	--	72,280	--	5,438	--	110,519	0	-27,555	145,183
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	16,122	--	508	--	4,105	--	12,525	0	0	8,452
Unfinished Oils	--	--	66,570	--	4,645	--	94,035	0	-32,110	102,500
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	5,202	--	-3,282	--	3,940	0	4,544	34,187
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-30	--	19	0	11	44
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,185,783	173,989	--	-47,414	--	--	124,913	2,282,273	437,066
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,050,519	47,116	--	3,959	--	--	11,834	1,081,842	185,662
Leaded	--	18,400	2	--	-1,315	--	--	775	18,942	4,031
Unleaded	--	1,032,119	47,114	--	5,274	--	--	11,058	1,062,901	181,631
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3,150	50	--	57	--	--	0	3,143	1,640
Jet Fuel	--	203,330	9,003	--	-3,430	--	--	4,174	211,589	45,368
Naphtha-Type	--	23,138	1,179	--	888	--	--	867	22,562	5,618
Kerosene-Type	--	180,192	7,824	--	-4,318	--	--	3,307	189,027	39,750
Kerosene	--	5,895	2,883	--	-1,979	--	--	894	9,863	3,789
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	430,195	31,398	--	-46,935	--	--	38,711	469,817	96,543
Residual Fuel Oil	--	145,145	57,627	--	-9,931	--	--	34,769	177,934	39,968
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	20,024	4,117	--	198	--	--	0	23,943	1,719
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	43,715	14,433	--	334	--	--	0	57,814	2,030
Special Naphthas	--	8,356	1,155	--	8	--	--	1,593	7,910	2,229
Lubricants	--	23,982	1,272	--	-1,200	--	--	2,587	23,867	11,126
Waxes	--	2,730	226	--	-151	--	--	335	2,772	887
Petroleum Coke	--	88,697	300	--	2,007	--	--	29,440	57,550	11,770
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	52,010	4,125	--	9,698	--	--	540	45,897	32,036
Still Gas	--	98,949	0	--	0	--	--	0	98,949	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	9,086	284	--	-49	--	--	38	9,381	2,299
Total	1,381,869	2,279,637	1,131,724	50,943	-14,445	1	2,166,192	143,968	2,548,457	1,601,316

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,110	--	6,025	504	-150	0	13,673	106	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,701	744	125	--	483	--	398	44	1,646
Pentanes Plus	332	--	20	--	7	--	151	(s)	194
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,369	744	105	--	477	--	245	44	1,452
Ethane/Ethylene	546	23	10	--	63	--	0	0	516
Propane/Propylene	492	485	71	--	244	--	(s)	23	781
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	218	17	--	162	--	89	21	132
Isobutane	182	18	7	--	8	--	176	0	23
Other Liquids	91	--	442	--	-81	--	748	0	-133
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	91	--	12	--	27	--	76	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	414	--	-112	--	708	0	-182
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	16	--	5	--	-36	0	48
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,871	1,162	--	409	--	--	735	14,889
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	7,100	370	--	101	--	--	82	7,288
Leaded	--	120	0	--	5	--	--	6	110
Unleaded	--	6,979	370	--	96	--	--	76	7,178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	27	1	--	4	--	--	0	24
Jet Fuel	--	1,390	86	--	120	--	--	26	1,330
Naphtha-Type	--	176	8	--	21	--	--	19	144
Kerosene-Type	--	1,214	78	--	99	--	--	7	1,186
Kerosene	--	25	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	3	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,939	179	--	146	--	--	222	2,751
Residual Fuel Oil	--	964	328	--	55	--	--	207	1,030
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	126	26	--	-10	--	--	0	161
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	293	101	--	3	--	--	0	390
Special Naphthas	--	53	6	--	5	--	--	8	47
Lubricants	--	144	12	--	-41	--	--	18	179
Waxes	--	15	1	--	-3	--	--	2	18
Petroleum Coke	--	593	(s)	--	25	--	--	162	406
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	455	49	--	-1	--	--	7	497
Still Gas	--	689	0	--	0	--	--	0	689
Miscellaneous Products	--	58	3	--	8	--	--	(s)	55
Total	8,902	15,615	7,754	504	661	0	14,817	885	16,412

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 7,289	--	5,680	335	123	(s)	13,090	76	16
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,696	617	145	--	58	--	434	50	1,916
Pentanes Plus	320	--	27	--	4	--	153	(s)	188
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,376	617	118	--	54	--	281	49	1,728
Ethane/Ethylene	550	27	12	--	12	--	0	0	577
Propane/Propylene	497	457	79	--	-21	--	1	35	1,019
Normal Butane/Butylene	151	128	21	--	56	--	129	15	101
Isobutane	178	7	6	--	8	--	152	0	32
Other Liquids	106	--	476	--	36	--	727	0	-181
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	106	--	3	--	27	--	82	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	438	--	31	--	619	0	-211
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	34	--	-22	--	26	0	30
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,380	1,145	--	-312	--	--	822	15,015
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,911	310	--	26	--	--	78	7,117
Leaded	--	121	(s)	--	-9	--	--	5	125
Unleaded	--	6,790	310	--	35	--	--	73	6,993
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,338	59	--	-23	--	--	27	1,392
Naphtha-Type	--	152	8	--	6	--	--	6	148
Kerosene-Type	--	1,185	51	--	-28	--	--	22	1,244
Kerosene	--	39	19	--	-13	--	--	6	65
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	2,830	207	--	-309	--	--	255	3,091
Residual Fuel Oil	--	955	379	--	-65	--	--	229	1,171
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	--	132	27	--	1	--	--	0	158
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	--	288	95	--	2	--	--	0	380
Special Naphthas	--	55	8	--	(s)	--	--	10	52
Lubricants	--	158	8	--	-8	--	--	17	157
Waxes	--	18	1	--	-1	--	--	2	18
Petroleum Coke	--	584	2	--	13	--	--	194	379
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	342	27	--	64	--	--	4	302
Still Gas	--	651	0	--	0	--	--	0	651
Miscellaneous Products	--	60	2	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	62
Total	9,091	14,998	7,446	335	-95	(s)	14,251	947	16,766

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 811	--	41,043	614	76	1,825	0	40,719	0	0	16,866
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	459	1,928	437	--	1,820	514	--	44	160	3,926	4,398
Pentanes Plus	75	--	0	--	0	-40	--	0	2	113	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	384	1,928	437	--	1,820	554	--	44	157	3,814	4,364
Ethane/Ethylene	102	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	102	0
Propane/Propylene	181	1,439	410	--	1,820	307	--	0	72	3,471	2,684
Normal Butane/Butylene	76	448	16	--	0	236	--	12	85	207	1,359
Isobutane	25	41	11	--	0	11	--	32	0	34	321
Other Liquids	416	--	3,756	--	465	-1,025	--	6,622	0	-960	19,763
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	416	--	85	--	0	262	--	249	0	0	2,907
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,409	--	246	-941	--	5,451	0	-855	12,465
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	252	--	219	-346	--	922	0	-105	4,391
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	47,574	26,594	--	67,353	5,761	--	--	1,061	134,699	131,451
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	21,545	10,367	--	42,564	1,033	--	--	13	73,430	62,557
Leaded	--	1	0	--	0	-25	--	--	(s)	26	26
Unleaded	--	21,544	10,367	--	42,564	1,058	--	--	13	73,404	62,531
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	10	0	--	104	37	--	--	0	77	233
Jet Fuel	--	2,914	2,572	--	8,577	1,753	--	--	2	12,308	10,881
Naphtha-Type	--	228	176	--	143	-25	--	--	1	571	500
Kerosene-Type	--	2,686	2,396	--	8,434	1,778	--	--	(s)	11,738	10,381
Kerosene	--	71	5	--	18	-83	--	--	62	115	1,124
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,219	5,061	--	13,463	1,793	--	--	47	27,903	30,249
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,004	6,825	--	1,388	342	--	--	646	11,229	14,501
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	868	85	--	-29	24	--	--	0	900	304
Special Naphthas	--	103	10	--	76	150	--	--	5	34	402
Lubricants	--	512	259	--	607	193	--	--	116	1,069	2,965
Waxes	--	81	30	--	0	-5	--	--	7	109	210
Petroleum Coke	--	1,350	0	--	0	-70	--	--	72	1,348	1,041
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,735	1,311	--	536	576	--	--	80	3,926	6,188
Still Gas	--	2,083	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,083	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	79	69	--	49	18	--	--	11	168	796
Total	1,686	49,502	71,830	614	69,714	7,075	0	47,385	1,221	137,665	172,478

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 4,164	--	178,893	4,763	308	2,087	0	186,041	0	0	16,866
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,285	7,773	3,337	--	15,573	-1,129	--	511	446	30,140	4,398
Pentanes Plus	501	--	242	--	0	-5	--	0	17	731	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,784	7,773	3,095	--	15,573	-1,124	--	511	429	29,409	4,364
Ethane/Ethylene	689	0	0	--	0	-2	--	0	0	691	0
Propane/Propylene	1,361	7,353	2,888	--	14,978	-1,409	--	16	296	27,677	2,684
Normal Butane/Butylene	538	420	176	--	365	126	--	249	133	991	1,359
Isobutane	196	0	31	--	230	161	--	246	0	50	321
Other Liquids	2,803	--	23,497	--	1,920	337	--	32,426	0	-4,543	19,763
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,803	--	95	--	0	1,979	--	919	0	0	2,907
Unfinished Oils	--	--	20,517	--	786	-1,142	--	27,128	0	-4,683	12,465
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	2,885	--	1,134	-500	--	4,379	0	140	4,391
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	222,169	132,571	--	362,381	-29,817	--	--	5,439	741,499	131,451
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	104,757	42,340	--	224,056	11,786	--	--	171	359,196	62,557
Leaded	--	488	0	--	0	-12	--	--	3	497	26
Unleaded	--	104,269	42,340	--	224,056	11,798	--	--	169	358,698	62,531
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	76	0	--	504	75	--	--	0	505	233
Jet Fuel	--	11,441	8,483	--	46,522	-714	--	--	9	67,151	10,881
Naphtha-Type	--	936	705	--	1,006	43	--	--	7	2,597	500
Kerosene-Type	--	10,505	7,778	--	45,516	-757	--	--	2	64,554	10,381
Kerosene	--	935	2,759	--	1,461	-1,358	--	--	222	6,291	1,124
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	50,321	28,642	--	79,370	-33,139	--	--	812	190,660	30,249
Residual Fuel Oil	--	23,327	44,495	--	5,445	-8,896	--	--	2,723	79,440	14,501
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	2,898	878	--	-279	172	--	--	0	3,325	304
Special Naphthas	--	594	395	--	513	-82	--	--	16	1,568	402
Lubricants	--	2,481	1,043	--	2,600	145	--	--	653	5,326	2,965
Waxes	--	498	167	--	13	5	--	--	40	633	210
Petroleum Coke	--	6,728	0	--	0	-206	--	--	622	6,312	1,041
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,463	3,235	--	1,873	2,199	--	--	136	11,236	6,188
Still Gas	--	9,210	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,210	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	440	134	--	303	196	--	--	34	647	796
Total	10,252	229,942	338,298	4,763	380,182	-28,522	0	218,978	5,885	767,096	172,478

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 26	--	1,324	20	2	59	0	1,314	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	15	62	14	--	59	17	--	1	5	127
Pentanes Plus	2	--	0	--	0	-1	--	0	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	62	14	--	59	18	--	1	5	123
Ethane/Ethylene	3	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	6	46	13	--	59	10	--	0	2	112
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	14	1	--	0	8	--	(s)	3	7
Isobutane	1	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	1	0	1
Other Liquids	13	--	121	--	15	-33	--	214	0	-31
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	13	--	3	--	0	8	--	8	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	110	--	8	-30	--	176	0	-28
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	8	--	7	-11	--	30	0	-3
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,535	858	--	2,173	186	--	--	34	4,345
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	695	334	--	1,373	33	--	--	(s)	2,369
Leaded	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Unleaded	--	695	334	--	1,373	34	--	--	(s)	2,368
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	3	1	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	94	83	--	277	57	--	--	(s)	397
Naphtha-Type	--	7	6	--	5	-1	--	--	(s)	18
Kerosene-Type	--	87	77	--	272	57	--	--	(s)	379
Kerosene	--	2	(s)	--	1	-3	--	--	2	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	362	163	--	434	58	--	--	2	900
Residual Fuel Oil	--	129	220	--	45	11	--	--	21	362
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	28	3	--	-1	1	--	--	0	29
Special Naphthas	--	3	(s)	--	2	5	--	--	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	17	8	--	20	6	--	--	4	34
Waxes	--	3	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	44	0	--	0	-2	--	--	2	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	88	42	--	17	19	--	--	3	127
Still Gas	--	67	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	67
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	2	--	2	1	--	--	(s)	5
Total	54	1,597	2,317	20	2,249	228	0	1,529	39	4,441

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 27	--	1,177	31	2	14	0	1,224	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	22	51	22	--	102	-7	--	3	3	198
Pentanes Plus	3	--	2	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	18	51	20	--	102	-7	--	3	3	193
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	9	48	19	--	99	-9	--	(s)	2	182
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	3	1	--	2	1	--	2	1	7
Isobutane	1	0	(s)	--	2	1	--	2	0	(s)
Other Liquids	18	--	155	--	13	2	--	213	0	-30
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	18	--	1	--	0	13	--	6	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	135	--	5	-8	--	178	0	-31
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	19	--	7	-3	--	29	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,462	872	--	2,384	-196	--	--	36	4,878
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	689	279	--	1,474	78	--	--	1	2,363
Leaded	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Unleaded	--	686	279	--	1,474	78	--	--	1	2,360
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	75	56	--	306	-5	--	--	(s)	442
Naphtha-Type	--	6	5	--	7	(s)	--	--	(s)	17
Kerosene-Type	--	69	51	--	299	-5	--	--	(s)	425
Kerosene	--	6	18	--	10	-9	--	--	1	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	331	188	--	522	-218	--	--	5	1,254
Residual Fuel Oil	--	153	293	--	36	-59	--	--	18	523
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	19	6	--	-2	1	--	--	0	22
Special Naphthas	--	4	3	--	3	-1	--	--	(s)	10
Lubricants	--	16	7	--	17	1	--	--	(s)	4
Waxes	--	3	1	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	44	0	--	0	-1	--	--	4	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	56	21	--	12	14	--	--	1	74
Still Gas	--	61	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	1	--	2	1	--	--	(s)	4
Total	67	1,513	2,226	31	2,501	-188	0	1,441	39	5,047

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 20,609	--	18,042	4,730	54,477	-2,300	0	100,103	54	0	78,771
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,383	4,552	2,010	--	656	5,328	--	2,364	143	8,766	37,523
Pentanes Plus	1,364	--	39	--	753	293	--	718	(s)	1,145	3,230
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,019	4,552	1,971	--	-97	5,035	--	1,646	142	7,622	34,293
Ethane/Ethylene	2,960	0	310	--	-935	490	--	0	0	1,845	5,298
Propane/Propylene	3,287	3,330	1,290	--	332	3,047	--	0	85	5,107	18,371
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,063	1,117	287	--	67	1,628	--	160	57	689	7,959
Isobutane	709	105	84	--	439	-130	--	1,486	0	-19	2,665
Other Liquids	182	--	68	--	312	2,860	--	-958	0	-1,340	26,895
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	182	--	0	--	0	125	--	57	0	0	333
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	-10	1,922	--	-437	0	-1,495	18,836
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	68	--	322	811	--	-574	0	153	7,709
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-4	0	2	17
Finished Petroleum Products	--	101,300	617	--	22,291	-820	--	--	627	124,401	109,758
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	53,198	208	--	15,618	22	--	--	10	68,992	48,077
Leaded	--	204	0	--	48	55	--	--	4	193	485
Unleaded	--	52,994	208	--	15,570	-33	--	--	6	68,799	47,592
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	80	4	--	92	4	--	--	0	172	390
Jet Fuel	--	6,105	84	--	1,875	17	--	--	43	8,004	8,813
Naphtha-Type	--	587	84	--	54	-14	--	--	3	736	947
Kerosene-Type	--	5,518	0	--	1,821	31	--	--	40	7,268	7,866
Kerosene	--	384	0	--	-12	60	--	--	(s)	312	1,524
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,368	210	--	4,753	-300	--	--	314	27,317	27,379
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,622	21	--	-471	38	--	--	0	2,134	3,270
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,227	8	--	29	-22	--	--	0	1,286	269
Special Naphthas	--	403	38	--	20	-32	--	--	3	490	453
Lubricants	--	777	23	--	191	-124	--	--	38	1,077	1,501
Waxes	--	64	4	--	0	-9	--	--	3	74	128
Petroleum Coke	--	4,032	0	--	0	176	--	--	102	3,754	3,783
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,300	12	--	207	-661	--	--	113	6,067	13,954
Still Gas	--	4,410	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,410	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	330	5	--	-11	11	--	--	(s)	313	217
Total	30,174	105,852	20,737	4,730	77,736	5,068	0	101,509	824	131,827	252,947

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 104,682	—	98,235	6,607	257,878	5,792	1	461,407	202	0	78,771
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	48,337	18,872	11,703	—	-296	4,751	—	16,188	817	56,860	37,523
Pentanes Plus	6,738	—	199	—	3,067	520	—	3,911	8	5,567	3,230
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41,599	18,872	11,504	—	-3,363	4,231	—	12,277	811	51,293	34,293
Ethane/Ethylene	15,120	1	1,595	—	-8,234	446	—	0	0	8,036	5,298
Propane/Propylene	17,399	16,086	7,459	—	1,655	1,102	—	62	559	40,876	18,371
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,521	2,560	2,039	—	653	2,530	—	5,164	252	2,827	7,959
Isobutane	3,559	225	411	—	2,563	153	—	7,051	0	-446	2,665
Other Liquids	593	—	808	—	526	4,762	—	4,098	0	-6,933	26,895
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	593	—	0	—	0	113	—	480	0	0	333
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-13	4,713	—	2,451	0	-7,177	18,836
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	808	—	539	-50	—	1,161	0	236	7,709
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-14	—	6	0	8	17
Finished Petroleum Products	—	483,936	4,023	—	85,320	-2,545	—	—	1,664	574,160	109,758
Finished Motor Gasoline	—	259,298	1,150	—	57,268	-931	—	—	77	318,570	48,077
Leaded	—	848	0	—	189	-131	—	—	11	1,157	485
Unleaded	—	258,450	1,150	—	57,079	-800	—	—	67	317,412	47,592
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	360	14	—	341	-74	—	—	0	789	390
Jet Fuel	—	29,249	471	—	9,192	-1,704	—	—	157	40,459	8,813
Naphtha-Type	—	2,409	471	—	173	158	—	—	10	2,885	947
Kerosene-Type	—	26,840	0	—	9,019	-1,862	—	—	147	37,574	7,866
Kerosene	—	3,022	0	—	-43	-113	—	—	8	3,086	1,524
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	104,735	1,538	—	19,729	-5,608	—	—	406	131,204	27,379
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13,440	204	—	-2,703	-126	—	—	1	11,066	3,270
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6,576	97	—	244	-67	—	—	0	6,984	269
Special Naphthas	—	2,078	375	—	148	-49	—	—	24	2,626	453
Lubricants	—	3,818	99	—	982	-163	—	—	173	4,889	1,501
Waxes	—	327	36	—	0	5	—	—	14	344	128
Petroleum Coke	—	19,128	0	—	0	1,384	—	—	564	17,180	3,783
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	20,260	13	—	247	4,910	—	—	242	15,368	13,954
Still Gas	—	19,963	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19,963	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,682	26	—	-85	-9	—	—	(s)	1,632	217
Total	153,612	502,808	114,769	6,607	343,428	12,760	1	481,693	2,682	624,088	252,947

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 665	--	582	153	1,757	-74	0	3,229	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	303	147	65	--	21	172	--	76	5	283
Pentanes Plus	44	--	1	--	24	9	--	23	(s)	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	259	147	64	--	-3	162	--	53	5	248
Ethane/Ethylene	95	0	10	--	-30	16	--	0	0	60
Propane/Propylene	106	107	42	--	11	98	--	0	3	165
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	36	9	--	2	53	--	5	2	22
Isobutane	23	3	3	--	14	-4	--	48	0	-1
Other Liquids	8	--	2	--	10	92	--	-31	0	-43
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	6	--	0	--	0	4	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	(s)	62	--	-14	0	-48
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	2	--	10	26	--	-19	0	5
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,268	20	--	719	-26	--	--	20	4,013
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,716	7	--	504	1	--	--	(s)	2,226
Leaded	--	7	0	--	2	2	--	--	(s)	6
Unleaded	--	1,709	7	--	502	-1	--	--	(s)	2,219
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	8
Jet Fuel	--	197	3	--	60	1	--	--	1	258
Naphtha-Type	--	19	3	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	24
Kerosene-Type	--	178	0	--	59	1	--	--	1	234
Kerosene	--	12	0	--	(s)	2	--	--	(s)	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	722	7	--	153	-10	--	--	10	881
Residual Fuel Oil	--	85	1	--	-15	1	--	--	0	69
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	40	(s)	--	1	-1	--	--	0	41
Special Naphthas	--	13	1	--	1	-1	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	25	1	--	6	-4	--	--	1	35
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	130	0	--	0	6	--	--	3	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	171	(s)	--	7	-21	--	--	4	196
Still Gas	--	142	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	142
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	10
Total	973	3,415	669	153	2,508	163	0	3,274	27	4,252

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 689	--	646	43	1,697	38	(s)	3,036	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	318	124	77	--	-2	31	--	107	5	374
Pentanes Plus	44	--	1	--	20	3	--	26	(s)	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	124	76	--	-22	28	--	81	5	337
Ethane/Ethylene	99	(s)	10	--	-54	3	--	0	0	53
Propane/Propylene	114	106	49	--	11	7	--	(s)	4	269
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	17	13	--	4	17	--	34	2	19
Isobutane	23	1	3	--	17	1	--	46	0	-3
Other Liquids	4	--	5	--	3	31	--	27	0	-46
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4	--	0	--	0	1	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	(s)	31	--	16	0	-47
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	5	--	4	(s)	--	8	0	2
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	3,184	26	--	561	-17	--	--	11	3,777
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,706	8	--	377	-6	--	--	1	2,096
Leaded	--	6	0	--	1	-1	--	--	(s)	8
Unleaded	--	1,700	8	--	376	-5	--	--	(s)	2,088
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	192	3	--	60	-11	--	--	1	266
Naphtha-Type	--	16	3	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	19
Kerosene-Type	--	177	0	--	59	-12	--	--	1	247
Kerosene	--	20	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	689	10	--	130	-37	--	--	3	863
Residual Fuel Oil	--	88	1	--	-18	-1	--	--	(s)	73
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	43	1	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	46
Special Naphthas	--	14	2	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	17
Lubricants	--	25	1	--	6	-1	--	--	1	32
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	126	0	--	0	9	--	--	4	113
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	133	(s)	--	2	32	--	--	2	101
Still Gas	--	131	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	131
Miscellaneous Products	--	11	(s)	--	-1	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Total	1,011	3,308	755	43	2,259	84	(s)	3,169	18	4,106

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 103,141	--	119,106	5,472	-38,883	-1,558	0	190,394	0	0	734,460
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,424	13,074	1,213	--	-164	8,428	--	6,965	698	33,456	61,111
Pentanes Plus	6,325	--	500	--	-423	-85	--	2,621	0	3,866	4,484
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,099	13,074	713	--	259	8,513	--	4,344	698	29,590	56,627
Ethane/Ethylene	12,728	700	0	--	1,773	1,467	--	0	0	13,734	13,556
Propane/Propylene	10,148	8,569	438	--	-1,554	3,981	--	1	498	13,121	21,353
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,069	3,600	192	--	272	2,835	--	1,076	200	2,022	16,146
Isobutane	4,154	205	83	--	-232	230	--	3,267	0	713	5,572
Other Liquids	1,472	--	9,415	--	-889	-2,316	--	14,159	0	-1,845	64,387
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1,472	--	0	--	0	71	--	1,401	0	0	1,493
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9,415	--	-348	-1,640	--	13,740	0	-3,033	49,257
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-541	-728	--	-1,001	0	1,188	13,616
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-19	--	19	0	0	21
Finished Petroleum Products	--	210,773	6,970	--	-93,694	2,057	--	--	10,198	111,794	125,699
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	99,102	0	--	-60,977	-807	--	--	2,083	36,849	48,208
Leaded	--	730	0	--	-320	-10	--	--	173	247	329
Unleaded	--	98,372	0	--	-60,657	-797	--	--	1,910	36,602	47,879
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	487	11	--	-204	49	--	--	0	245	488
Jet Fuel	--	21,428	0	--	-11,320	2,067	--	--	302	7,739	16,592
Naphtha-Type	--	3,012	0	--	-305	399	--	--	171	2,137	2,234
Kerosene-Type	--	18,416	0	--	-11,015	1,668	--	--	132	5,601	14,358
Kerosene	--	235	0	--	-6	41	--	--	12	176	1,045
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	40,333	0	--	-18,676	1,617	--	--	3,282	16,758	25,587
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,754	2,719	--	-917	-222	--	--	1,937	11,841	13,063
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,807	3,819	--	0	-251	--	--	0	14,877	2,808
Special Naphthas	--	1,061	147	--	-96	29	--	--	227	856	1,311
Lubricants	--	2,609	92	--	-717	-1,155	--	--	301	2,838	4,975
Waxes	--	303	0	--	0	-64	--	--	32	335	431
Petroleum Coke	--	8,090	0	--	0	493	--	--	2,018	5,579	4,494
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,463	172	--	-743	87	--	--	3	2,802	5,515
Still Gas	--	9,943	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,943	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,158	10	--	-38	173	--	--	(s)	957	1,182
Total	140,037	223,847	136,704	5,472	-133,630	6,611	0	211,518	10,896	143,405	985,657

- ^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 514,183	--	552,263	27,796	-182,000	10,267	0	901,975	0	0	734,460
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	170,606	53,668	5,609	--	-5,462	5,059	--	34,602	4,414	180,346	61,111
Pentanes Plus	29,232	--	3,177	--	-1,701	101	--	12,702	16	17,889	4,484
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	141,374	53,668	2,432	--	-3,761	4,958	--	21,900	4,398	162,457	56,627
Ethane/Ethylene	62,503	4,051	172	--	12,097	1,311	--	0	0	77,512	13,556
Propane/Propylene	49,004	38,137	1,044	--	-14,403	-2,291	--	4	3,410	72,659	21,353
Normal Butane/Butylene	10,065	11,106	808	--	376	5,277	--	9,189	988	6,901	16,146
Isobutane	19,802	374	408	--	-1,831	661	--	12,707	0	5,385	5,572
Other Liquids	8,118	--	46,571	--	-2,876	1,567	--	65,753	0	-15,507	64,387
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	8,118	--	7	--	0	312	--	7,813	0	0	1,493
Unfinished Oils	--	--	45,601	--	-1,100	2,296	--	59,925	0	-17,720	49,257
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	963	--	-1,776	-1,025	--	-1,998	0	2,210	13,616
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-16	--	13	0	3	21
Finished Petroleum Products	--	1,005,536	30,438	--	-466,922	-12,385	--	--	63,711	517,726	125,699
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	475,027	953	--	-293,771	-3,572	--	--	9,269	176,512	48,208
Leaded	--	4,787	0	--	-1,940	-316	--	--	471	2,692	329
Unleaded	--	470,240	953	--	-291,831	-3,256	--	--	8,798	173,820	47,879
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,883	20	--	-967	19	--	--	0	917	488
Jet Fuel	--	98,272	0	--	-60,504	-814	--	--	976	37,606	16,592
Naphtha-Type	--	12,560	0	--	-1,673	661	--	--	240	9,986	2,234
Kerosene-Type	--	85,712	0	--	-58,831	-1,475	--	--	736	27,620	14,358
Kerosene	--	1,484	124	--	-1,418	-469	--	--	654	5	1,045
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	192,207	0	--	-101,168	-6,146	--	--	20,648	76,537	25,587
Residual Fuel Oil	--	56,812	10,509	--	-2,742	-1,830	--	--	15,946	50,463	13,063
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	52,975	17,465	--	35	252	--	--	0	70,223	2,808
Special Naphthas	--	5,423	364	--	-661	120	--	--	1,037	3,969	1,311
Lubricants	--	14,354	130	--	-3,375	-1,159	--	--	1,285	10,983	4,975
Waxes	--	1,549	16	--	-13	-125	--	--	189	1,488	431
Petroleum Coke	--	39,680	179	--	0	629	--	--	13,639	25,591	4,494
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	13,312	559	--	-2,120	930	--	--	66	10,755	5,515
Still Gas	--	46,828	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	46,828	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	5,730	119	--	-218	-220	--	--	1	5,850	1,182
Total	692,907	1,059,204	634,881	27,796	-657,260	4,508	0	1,002,330	68,125	682,565	985,657

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,327	--	3,842	177	-1,254	-50	0	6,142	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,143	422	39	--	-5	272	--	225	23	1,079
Pentanes Plus	204	--	16	--	-14	-3	--	85	0	125
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	939	422	23	--	8	275	--	140	23	955
Ethane/Ethylene	411	23	0	--	57	47	--	0	0	443
Propane/Propylene	327	276	14	--	-50	128	--	(s)	16	423
Normal Butane/Butylene	67	116	6	--	9	91	--	35	6	65
Isobutane	134	7	3	--	-7	7	--	105	0	23
Other Liquids	47	--	304	--	-29	-75	--	457	0	-60
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	47	--	0	--	0	2	--	45	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	304	--	-11	-53	--	443	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-17	-23	--	-32	0	38
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ..	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,799	225	--	-3,022	66	--	--	329	3,606
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	3,197	0	--	-1,967	-26	--	--	67	1,189
Leaded	--	24	0	--	-10	(s)	--	--	6	8
Unleaded	--	3,173	0	--	-1,957	-26	--	--	62	1,181
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	16	(s)	--	-7	2	--	--	0	8
Jet Fuel	--	691	0	--	-365	67	--	--	10	250
Naphtha-Type	--	97	0	--	-10	13	--	--	6	69
Kerosene-Type	--	594	0	--	-355	54	--	--	4	181
Kerosene	--	8	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,301	0	--	-602	52	--	--	106	541
Residual Fuel Oil	--	379	88	--	-30	-7	--	--	62	382
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	349	123	--	0	-8	--	--	0	480
Special Naphthas	--	34	5	--	-3	1	--	--	7	28
Lubricants	--	84	3	--	-23	-37	--	--	10	92
Waxes	--	10	0	--	0	-2	--	--	1	11
Petroleum Coke	--	261	0	--	0	16	--	--	65	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	112	6	--	-24	3	--	--	(s)	90
Still Gas	--	321	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	321
Miscellaneous Products	--	37	(s)	--	-1	6	--	--	(s)	31
Total	4,517	7,221	4,410	177	-4,311	213	0	6,823	351	4,626

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,383	--	3,633	183	-1,197	68	0	5,934	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,122	353	37	--	-36	33	--	228	29	1,186
Pentanes Plus	192	--	21	--	-11	1	--	84	(s)	118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	930	353	16	--	-25	33	--	144	29	1,069
Ethane/Ethylene	411	27	1	--	80	9	--	0	0	510
Propane/Propylene	322	251	7	--	-95	-15	--	(s)	22	478
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	73	5	--	2	35	--	60	7	45
Isobutane	130	2	3	--	-12	4	--	84	0	35
Other Liquids	53	--	306	--	-19	10	--	433	0	-102
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	53	--	(s)	--	0	2	--	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	300	--	-7	15	--	394	0	-117
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	6	--	-12	-7	--	-13	0	15
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	--	6,615	200	--	-3,072	-81	--	--	419	3,406
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	3,125	6	--	-1,933	-24	--	--	61	1,161
Leaded	--	31	0	--	-13	-2	--	--	3	18
Unleaded	--	3,094	6	--	-1,920	-21	--	--	58	1,144
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	647	0	--	-398	-5	--	--	6	247
Naphtha-Type	--	83	0	--	-11	4	--	--	2	66
Kerosene-Type	--	564	0	--	-387	-10	--	--	5	182
Kerosene	--	10	1	--	-9	-3	--	--	4	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,265	0	--	-666	-40	--	--	136	504
Residual Fuel Oil	--	374	69	--	-18	-12	--	--	105	332
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	349	115	--	(s)	2	--	--	0	462
Special Naphthas	--	36	2	--	-4	1	--	--	7	26
Lubricants	--	94	1	--	-22	-8	--	--	8	72
Waxes	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	1	10
Petroleum Coke	--	261	1	--	0	4	--	--	90	168
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	88	4	--	-14	6	--	--	(s)	71
Still Gas	--	308	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	308
Miscellaneous Products	--	38	1	--	-1	-1	--	--	(s)	38
Total	4,559	6,968	4,177	183	-4,324	30	0	6,594	448	4,491

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 14,058	--	2,149	1,381	-4,643	-428	0	13,373	0	0	12,771
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,390	341	155	--	-2,312	144	--	398	1	2,031	1,400
Pentanes Plus	868	--	78	--	-330	18	--	154	0	444	157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,522	341	77	--	-1,982	126	--	244	1	1,587	1,243
Ethane/Ethylene	1,143	0	0	--	-838	0	--	0	0	305	191
Propane/Propylene	1,330	233	52	--	-598	54	--	0	0	963	484
Normal Butane/Butylene	698	115	20	--	-339	45	--	137	1	311	363
Isobutane	351	-7	5	--	-207	27	--	107	0	8	205
Other Liquids	31	--	0	--	0	-115	--	209	0	-53	4,107
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	31	--	0	--	0	16	--	15	0	0	46
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-135	--	242	0	-107	2,364
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-48	0	44	1,697
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	14,037	198	--	508	-633	--	--	7	15,367	11,629
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	6,902	37	--	323	-266	--	--	1	7,527	4,076
Leaded	--	1,080	0	--	-313	-127	--	--	1	893	899
Unleaded	--	5,822	37	--	636	-139	--	--	(s)	6,634	3,177
Jet Fuel	--	21	0	--	8	-10	--	--	0	39	29
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	971	0	--	280	-125	--	--	(s)	1,376	834
Naphtha-Type	--	344	0	--	-158	22	--	--	(s)	164	266
Kerosene-Type	--	627	0	--	438	-147	--	--	0	1,212	568
Kerosene	--	8	0	--	0	-4	--	--	0	12	55
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,703	161	--	-105	-41	--	--	0	3,800	2,238
Residual Fuel Oil	--	382	0	--	0	-31	--	--	0	413	770
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	28	0	--	0	9	--	--	0	19	36
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	2
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Waxes	--	27	0	--	0	-6	--	--	0	33	23
Petroleum Coke	--	349	0	--	0	-27	--	--	0	376	94
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	962	0	--	0	-125	--	--	2	1,085	3,472
Still Gas	--	650	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	650	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	34	0	--	0	-7	--	--	0	41	0
Total	18,479	14,378	2,502	1,381	-6,449	-1,032	0	13,980	7	17,336	29,907

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 69,933	--	11,432	7,034	-23,671	799	0	63,929	0	0	12,771
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	20,691	1,237	1,165	--	-9,815	145	--	2,395	7	10,731	1,400
Pentanes Plus	4,118	--	420	--	-1,366	25	--	809	0	2,338	157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,573	1,237	745	--	-8,449	120	--	1,586	7	8,393	1,243
Ethane/Ethylene	5,261	0	0	--	-3,863	5	--	0	0	1,393	191
Propane/Propylene	6,357	1,080	506	--	-2,230	29	--	0	6	5,678	484
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,358	122	193	--	-1,394	20	--	1,127	1	1,131	363
Isobutane	1,597	35	46	--	-962	66	--	459	0	191	205
Other Liquids	235	--	0	--	0	-213	--	436	0	12	4,107
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	235	--	0	--	0	-33	--	268	0	0	46
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	358	--	-153	0	-205	2,364
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-538	--	321	0	217	1,697
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	67,199	953	--	1,379	-1,098	--	--	32	70,597	11,629
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	33,142	202	--	688	-1,075	--	--	4	35,103	4,076
Leaded	--	5,009	2	--	-1,288	-268	--	--	1	3,990	899
Unleaded	--	28,133	200	--	1,976	-807	--	--	3	31,113	3,177
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	100	0	--	72	-14	--	--	0	186	29
Jet Fuel	--	5,101	0	--	1,776	-120	--	--	2	6,995	834
Naphtha-Type	--	1,530	0	--	-824	-68	--	--	1	773	266
Kerosene-Type	--	3,571	0	--	2,600	-52	--	--	1	6,222	568
Kerosene	--	44	0	--	0	-16	--	--	0	60	55
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	17,931	744	--	-1,157	-1,002	--	--	0	18,520	2,238
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,663	7	--	0	129	--	--	0	1,541	770
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	105	0	--	0	34	--	--	0	71	36
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	2
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	-9	--	--	21	-12	0
Waxes	--	134	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	134	23
Petroleum Coke	--	1,767	0	--	0	-11	--	--	0	1,778	94
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,049	0	--	0	998	--	--	5	3,046	3,472
Still Gas	--	2,898	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,898	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	265	0	--	0	-12	--	--	0	277	0
Total	90,859	68,436	13,550	7,034	-32,107	-367	0	66,760	38	81,341	29,907

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 453	--	69	45	-150	-14	0	431	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	142	11	5	--	-75	5	--	13	(s)	66
Pentanes Plus	28	--	3	--	-11	1	--	5	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114	11	2	--	-64	4	--	8	(s)	51
Ethane/Ethylene	37	0	0	--	-27	0	--	0	0	10
Propane/Propylene	43	8	2	--	-19	2	--	0	0	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	4	1	--	-11	1	--	4	(s)	10
Isobutane	11	(s)	(s)	--	-7	1	--	3	0	(s)
Other Liquids	1	--	0	--	0	-4	--	7	0	-2
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	1	--	0	--	0	1	--	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-4	--	8	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-2	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	453	6	--	16	-20	--	--	(s)	496
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	223	1	--	10	-9	--	--	(s)	243
Leaded	--	35	0	--	-10	-4	--	--	(s)	29
Unleaded	--	188	1	--	21	-4	--	--	(s)	214
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	31	0	--	9	-4	--	--	(s)	44
Naphtha-Type	--	11	0	--	-5	1	--	--	(s)	5
Kerosene-Type	--	20	0	--	14	-5	--	--	0	39
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	119	5	--	-3	-1	--	--	0	123
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	13
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	11	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	31	0	--	0	-4	--	--	(s)	35
Still Gas	--	21	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Total	596	464	81	45	-208	-33	0	451	(s)	559

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 460	--	75	46	-156	5	0	421	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	136	8	8	--	-65	1	--	16	(s)	71
Pentanes Plus	27	--	3	--	-9	(s)	--	5	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	109	8	5	--	-56	1	--	10	(s)	55
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	--	-25	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	42	7	3	--	-15	(s)	--	0	(s)	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	1	1	--	-9	(s)	--	7	(s)	7
Isobutane	11	(s)	(s)	--	-6	(s)	--	3	0	1
Other Liquids	2	--	0	--	0	-1	--	3	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-1	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-4	--	2	0	1
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	442	6	--	9	-7	--	--	(s)	464
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	218	1	--	5	-7	--	--	(s)	231
Leaded	--	33	(s)	--	-8	-2	--	--	(s)	26
Unleaded	--	185	1	--	13	-5	--	--	(s)	205
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	34	0	--	12	-1	--	--	(s)	46
Naphtha-Type	--	10	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	17	(s)	--	--	(s)	41
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	118	5	--	-8	-7	--	--	0	122
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Petroleum Coke	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	27	0	--	0	7	--	--	(s)	20
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	598	450	89	46	-211	-2	0	439	(s)	535

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 81,782	--	6,426	3,442	-11,027	-2,186	0	79,284	3,218	308	68,909
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,090	3,155	49	--	0	569	--	2,510	374	2,841	2,858
Pentanes Plus	1,661	--	0	--	0	16	--	1,193	3	449	52
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,429	3,155	49	--	0	553	--	1,317	372	2,391	2,806
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	302	1,470	23	--	0	181	--	0	67	1,547	835
Normal Butane/Butylene	708	1,480	0	--	0	266	--	765	305	852	1,528
Isobutane	417	205	26	--	0	106	--	552	0	-10	443
Other Liquids	706	--	476	--	112	-1,923	--	3,145	0	72	30,031
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	706	--	286	--	0	363	--	629	0	0	3,673
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	112	-2,693	--	2,945	0	-140	19,578
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	190	--	0	405	--	-427	0	212	6,774
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-2	0	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	--	87,332	1,643	--	3,544	6,317	--	--	10,891	75,311	58,529
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	39,346	868	--	2,472	3,137	--	--	425	39,124	22,744
Leaded	--	1,719	0	--	585	251	--	--	6	2,047	2,292
Unleaded	--	37,627	868	--	1,887	2,886	--	--	419	37,077	20,452
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	250	8	--	0	33	--	--	0	225	500
Jet Fuel	--	11,679	10	--	588	14	--	--	456	11,807	8,248
Naphtha-Type	--	1,290	3	--	266	275	--	--	426	858	1,671
Kerosene-Type	--	10,389	7	--	322	-261	--	--	30	10,949	6,577
Kerosene	--	73	0	--	0	-28	--	--	7	94	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,495	123	--	565	1,446	--	--	3,225	9,512	11,090
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11,110	602	--	0	1,570	--	--	3,827	6,315	8,364
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	54	0	--	0	29	--	--	0	25	332
Special Naphthas	--	87	5	--	0	6	--	--	7	79	61
Lubricants	--	560	0	--	-81	-184	--	--	86	577	1,685
Waxes	--	3	3	--	0	-12	--	--	13	5	95
Petroleum Coke	--	4,557	11	--	0	206	--	--	2,829	1,533	2,358
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,636	12	--	0	100	--	--	16	1,532	2,907
Still Gas	--	4,272	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,272	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	210	1	--	0	0	--	--	1	210	104
Total	85,578	90,487	8,594	3,442	-7,371	2,777	0	84,939	14,483	78,532	160,327

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 415,000	--	22,600	4,744	-52,515	-284	0	376,323	11,319	2,471	68,909
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	14,866	12,304	218	--	0	44	--	12,302	1,852	13,190	2,858
Pentanes Plus	8,004	--	0	--	0	33	--	5,830	15	2,126	52
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,862	12,304	218	--	0	11	--	6,472	1,836	11,065	2,806
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	9	0
Propane/Propylene	1,433	6,769	94	--	0	-641	--	0	993	7,944	835
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,482	5,181	41	--	0	522	--	3,836	844	3,502	1,528
Isobutane	1,938	354	83	--	0	130	--	2,636	0	-391	443
Other Liquids	4,373	--	1,404	--	430	-1,015	--	7,806	0	-584	30,031
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	4,373	--	406	--	0	1,734	--	3,045	0	0	3,673
Unfinished Oils	--	--	452	--	327	-1,580	--	4,684	0	-2,325	19,578
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	546	--	103	-1,169	--	77	0	1,741	6,774
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	--	406,943	6,004	--	17,842	-1,569	--	--	54,068	378,290	58,529
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	178,295	2,471	--	11,759	-2,249	--	--	2,312	192,462	22,744
Leaded	--	7,268	0	--	3,039	-588	--	--	290	10,605	2,292
Unleaded	--	171,027	2,471	--	8,720	-1,661	--	--	2,022	181,857	20,452
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	731	16	--	50	51	--	--	0	746	500
Jet Fuel	--	59,267	49	--	3,014	-78	--	--	3,030	59,378	8,248
Naphtha-Type	--	5,703	3	--	1,318	94	--	--	609	6,321	1,671
Kerosene-Type	--	53,564	46	--	1,696	-172	--	--	2,421	53,057	6,577
Kerosene	--	410	0	--	0	-23	--	--	11	422	41
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	65,001	474	--	3,226	-1,040	--	--	16,845	52,896	11,090
Residual Fuel Oil	--	49,903	2,412	--	0	792	--	--	16,099	35,424	8,364
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,185	110	--	0	141	--	--	0	1,154	332
Special Naphthas	--	261	21	--	0	19	--	--	516	-253	61
Lubricants	--	3,329	0	--	-207	-14	--	--	455	2,681	1,685
Waxes	--	222	7	--	0	-36	--	--	92	173	95
Petroleum Coke	--	21,394	121	--	0	211	--	--	14,615	6,689	2,358
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,926	318	--	0	661	--	--	92	5,491	2,907
Still Gas	--	20,050	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20,050	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	969	5	--	0	-4	--	--	2	976	104
Total	434,239	419,247	30,226	4,744	-34,243	-2,824	0	396,431	67,239	393,367	160,327

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,638	--	207	111	-356	-71	0	2,558	104	10
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	100	102	2	--	0	18	--	81	12	92
Pentanes Plus	54	--	0	--	0	1	--	38	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	102	2	--	0	18	--	42	12	77
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	47	1	--	0	6	--	0	2	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	48	0	--	0	9	--	25	10	27
Isobutane	13	7	1	--	0	3	--	18	0	(s)
Other Liquids	23	--	15	--	4	-62	--	101	0	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	23	--	9	--	0	12	--	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	4	-87	--	95	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	6	--	0	13	--	-14	0	7
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ...	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,817	53	--	114	204	--	--	351	2,429
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,269	28	--	80	101	--	--	14	1,262
Leaded	--	55	0	--	19	8	--	--	(s)	66
Unleaded	--	1,214	28	--	61	93	--	--	14	1,196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	8	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	377	(s)	--	19	(s)	--	--	15	381
Naphtha-Type	--	42	(s)	--	9	9	--	--	14	28
Kerosene-Type	--	335	(s)	--	10	-8	--	--	1	353
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	435	4	--	18	47	--	--	104	307
Residual Fuel Oil	--	358	19	--	0	51	--	--	123	204
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Lubricants	--	18	0	--	-3	-6	--	--	3	19
Waxes	--	(s)	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	147	(s)	--	0	7	--	--	91	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	53	(s)	--	0	3	--	--	1	49
Still Gas	--	138	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	--	7	(s)	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	7
Total	2,761	2,919	277	111	-238	90	0	2,740	467	2,533

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,730	--	149	31	-345	-2	0	2,476	74	16
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	98	81	1	--	0	(s)	--	81	12	87
Pentanes Plus	53	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	38	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	81	1	--	0	(s)	--	43	12	73
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	9	45	1	--	0	-4	--	0	7	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	34	(s)	--	0	3	--	25	6	23
Isobutane	13	2	1	--	0	1	--	17	0	-3
Other Liquids	29	--	9	--	3	-7	--	51	0	-4
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	29	--	3	--	0	11	--	20	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3	--	2	-10	--	31	0	-15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	4	--	1	-8	--	1	0	11
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	--	2,677	40	--	117	-10	--	--	356	2,489
Finished Motor Gasoline	--	1,173	16	--	77	-15	--	--	15	1,266
Leaded	--	48	0	--	20	-4	--	--	2	70
Unleaded	--	1,125	16	--	57	-11	--	--	13	1,196
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	390	(s)	--	20	-1	--	--	20	391
Naphtha-Type	--	38	(s)	--	9	1	--	--	4	42
Kerosene-Type	--	352	(s)	--	11	-1	--	--	16	349
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	428	3	--	21	-7	--	--	111	348
Residual Fuel Oil	--	328	16	--	0	5	--	--	106	233
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	8	1	--	0	1	--	--	0	8
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	3	-2
Lubricants	--	22	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	3	18
Waxes	--	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	1
Petroleum Coke	--	141	1	--	0	1	--	--	96	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	39	2	--	0	4	--	--	1	36
Still Gas	--	132	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Total	2,857	2,758	199	31	-225	-19	0	2,608	442	2,588

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	March 1992		January-March 1992	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 854	E 28	E 2,527	E 28
Florida	431	14	1,358	15
New York	E 35	E 1	E 92	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 205	E 7	E 579	E 6
Virginia	1	(s)	2	(s)
West Virginia	179	6	506	6
Adjustment ^a	3	(s)	-10	(s)
PAD District II	E 21,452	E 692	E 63,198	E 694
Illinois	1,618	52	4,705	52
Indiana	265	9	750	8
Kansas	4,611	149	13,659	150
Kentucky	354	11	1,238	14
Michigan	E 1,370	E 44	E 4,079	E 45
Missouri	13	(s)	37	(s)
Nebraska	478	15	1,419	16
North Dakota	2,861	92	8,446	93
Ohio	E 786	E 25	E 2,255	E 25
Oklahoma	8,628	278	25,371	279
South Dakota	131	4	397	4
Tennessee	41	1	130	1
Adjustment ^a	297	10	711	8
PAD District III	E 105,199	E 3,394	E 309,373	E 3,400
Alabama	1,623	52	4,875	54
Arkansas	E 881	E 28	E 2,647	E 29
Louisiana ^b	E 11,873	E 383	E 36,074	E 396
Mississippi	2,093	68	6,269	69
New Mexico	6,048	195	17,670	194
Texas ^b	E 56,310	E 1,816	E 165,272	E 1,816
Federal Offshore PAD District III	26,270	847	76,688	843
Adjustment ^a	101	3	-124	-1
PAD District IV	E 14,057	E 453	E 41,976	E 461
Colorado	E 2,532	E 82	E 7,481	E 82
Montana	1,597	52	4,676	51
Utah	1,991	64	5,485	60
Wyoming	8,312	268	24,617	271
Adjustment ^a	-375	-12	-283	-3
PAD District V	E 85,214	E 2,749	E 251,768	E 2,767
Alaska ^b	E 55,341	E 1,785	E 163,223	E 1,794
South Alaska	1,333	43	3,889	43
North Slope	54,010	1,742	159,335	1,751
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	-1	(s)	-1	(s)
Arizona	7	(s)	24	(s)
California ^b	26,086	841	76,693	843
Nevada	252	8	739	8
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,304	107	9,681	106
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	223	7	1,408	15
U.S. Total^b	E 226,776	E 7,315	E 668,842	E 7,350

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 4,535; California: State - 1,920; Louisiana: State - E2,027; Texas: State - 192; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E38,248.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	166	293	459	615	397	8,371	9,383
Pentanes Plus	30	45	75	114	99	1,151	1,364
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	136	248	384	501	298	7,220	8,019
Ethane	42	60	102	87	1	2,872	2,960
Propane	54	127	181	235	182	2,870	3,287
Normal Butane	32	44	76	96	115	852	1,063
Isobutane	8	17	25	83	0	626	709
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	112	53	165	105	51	1,760	1,916
Pentanes Plus	14	7	21	16	13	170	199
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	98	46	144	89	38	1,590	1,717
Ethane	0	0	0	14	0	607	621
Propane	60	31	91	40	27	584	651
Normal Butane	37	6	43	20	11	301	332
Isobutane	1	9	10	15	0	98	113

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	19,096	3,048	8,077	636	4,567	35,424	4,390	3,090	52,746
Pentanes Plus	3,603	583	1,402	172	565	6,325	868	1,661	10,293
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,493	2,465	6,675	464	4,002	29,099	3,522	1,429	42,453
Ethane	6,412	1,319	3,009	93	1,895	12,728	1,143	2	16,935
Propane	5,690	707	2,214	197	1,340	10,148	1,330	302	15,248
Normal Butane	2,465	-1,634	611	128	499	2,069	698	708	4,614
Isobutane	926	2,073	841	46	268	4,154	351	417	5,656
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	472	2,810	1,104	132	187	4,705	278	85	7,149
Pentanes Plus	160	436	287	33	20	936	86	19	1,261
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	312	2,374	817	99	167	3,769	192	66	5,888
Ethane	59	907	7	55	27	1,055	6	0	1,682
Propane	136	704	462	21	113	1,436	103	50	2,331
Normal Butane	96	456	274	17	19	862	59	11	1,307
Isobutane	21	307	74	6	8	416	24	5	568

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1992**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	37,985	2,734	40,719	67,758	10,315	22,030	100,103
Natural Gas Liquids	44	0	44	1,413	151	800	2,364
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	280	22	416	718
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	0	44	1,133	129	384	1,646
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	12	0	12	102	0	58	160
Isobutane	32	0	32	1,031	129	326	1,486
Other Liquids	6,249	373	6,622	-1,782	96	728	-958
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	246	3	249	34	23	0	57
Unfinished Oils (net)	5,067	384	5,451	-1,148	-49	760	-437
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	936	-14	922	-664	122	-32	-574
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-4
Total Input to Refineries	44,278	3,107	47,385	67,389	10,562	23,558	101,509
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,185	88	1,273	2,216	333	716	3,265
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	83.2	85.2	83.3	97.3	92.9	95.2	96.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	550	20	570	820	107	237	1,164
Catalytic Hydrocracking	70	4	74	120	0	6	125
Delayed and Fluid Coking	81	0	81	154	59	65	279
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.87	0.80	0.87	1.03	1.83	0.68	1.04
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.95	36.89	32.27	34.14	30.87	35.92	34.18
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,424	104	1,528	2,278	358	752	3,389
Operating	1,377	97	1,474	2,278	358	726	3,362
Idle	47	7	54	0	0	26	26
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	202	0	521	723

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	16,362	91,958	73,265	6,026	2,783	190,394	13,373	79,284	423,873
Natural Gas Liquids	1,272	2,866	2,373	188	266	6,965	398	2,510	12,281
Pentanes Plus	618	1,206	547	95	155	2,621	154	1,193	4,686
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	654	1,660	1,826	93	111	4,344	244	1,317	7,595
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Normal Butane	444	249	381	2	0	1,076	137	765	2,150
Isobutane	210	1,410	1,445	91	111	3,267	107	552	5,444
Other Liquids	552	11,486	2,250	-136	7	14,159	209	3,145	23,177
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	140	597	635	13	16	1,401	15	629	2,351
Unfinished Oils (net)	207	11,470	2,150	-119	32	13,740	242	2,945	21,941
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	205	-581	-554	-30	-41	-1,001	-48	-427	-1,128
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	-2	13
Total Input to Refineries	18,186	106,310	77,888	6,078	3,056	211,518	13,980	84,939	459,331
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	531	3,002	2,407	190	90	6,220	436	2,654	13,849
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,971	246	98	7,253	510	3,002	15,682
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{a,b}	87.0	90.2	81.0	77.1	91.8	85.8	85.6	88.4	88.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	190	1,279	797	30	31	2,327	153	738	4,953
Catalytic Hydrocracking	22	191	225	0	0	437	5	477	1,118
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	239	362	11	0	619	18	457	1,453
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.06	1.20	1.39	1.34	0.93	1.26	1.05	1.30	1.17
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.06	32.32	30.04	34.48	36.75	32.08	35.41	24.95	31.35
Operable Capacity (daily average)	611	3,328	2,971	246	98	7,253	510	3,002	15,682
Operating	582	3,301	2,639	246	94	6,861	500	2,775	14,973
Idle	29	28	332	0	4	392	10	227	709
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	5,236	0	112	0	5,348	0	44,815	50,886

^a Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

^b See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

Note: * Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. * Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,862	66	1,928	3,220	414	918	4,552
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,402	37	1,439	2,385	248	697	3,330
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	406	42	448	730	113	274	1,117
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane	54	-13	41	105	53	-53	105
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,360	1,185	21,545	35,823	5,381	11,994	53,198
Leaded	0	1	1	159	0	45	204
Unleaded	20,360	1,184	21,544	35,664	5,381	11,949	52,994
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	10	43	14	23	80
Jet Fuel	2,914	0	2,914	4,120	525	1,460	6,105
Naphtha-Type	228	0	228	254	13	320	587
Kerosene-Type	2,686	0	2,686	3,866	512	1,140	5,518
Kerosene	48	23	71	313	-5	76	384
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,272	947	11,219	13,455	2,932	5,981	22,368
Residual Fuel Oil	3,941	63	4,004	2,113	285	224	2,622
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	793	9	802	65	0	37	102
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,874	54	2,928	302	0	83	385
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	274	0	274	1,746	285	104	2,135
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	860	0	860	588	0	15	603
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	8	0	8	507	0	117	624
Special Naphthas	92	11	103	109	0	294	403
Lubricants	238	274	512	524	0	253	777
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	238	274	512	524	0	253	777
Waxes	0	81	81	43	0	21	64
Petroleum Coke	1,322	28	1,350	2,547	606	879	4,032
Marketable	454	0	454	1,403	448	612	2,463
Catalyst	868	28	896	1,144	158	267	1,569
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,490	245	2,735	3,844	514	942	5,300
Still Gas	1,923	160	2,083	2,986	399	1,025	4,410
Miscellaneous Products	30	49	79	223	48	59	330
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	30	49	79	223	48	59	330
Total	46,370	3,132	49,502	70,458	11,113	24,281	105,852
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,092	-25	-2,117	-3,069	-551	-723	-4,343

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	805	8,255	3,708	167	139	13,074	341	3,155	23,050
Ethane/Ethylene	8	379	313	0	0	700	0	0	700
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	517
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	183
Propane/Propylene	600	5,348	2,457	94	70	8,569	233	1,470	15,041
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,685
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,356
Normal Butane/Butylene	161	2,448	873	59	59	3,600	115	1,480	6,760
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6,505
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	255
Isobutane	36	80	65	14	10	205	-7	205	549
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,835	50,770	35,089	1,826	1,582	99,102	6,902	39,346	220,093
Leaded	428	0	0	0	302	730	1,080	1,719	3,734
Unleaded	9,407	50,770	35,089	1,826	1,280	98,372	5,822	37,627	216,359
Finished Aviation Gasoline	146	159	182	0	0	487	21	250	848
Jet Fuel	1,696	9,575	9,410	373	374	21,428	971	11,679	43,097
Naphtha-Type	388	1,171	851	261	341	3,012	344	1,290	5,461
Kerosene-Type	1,308	8,404	8,559	112	33	18,416	627	10,389	37,636
Kerosene	15	327	-103	-4	0	235	8	73	771
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,654	18,338	15,993	1,650	698	40,333	3,703	13,495	91,118
Residual Fuel Oil	367	6,586	4,533	247	21	11,754	382	11,110	29,872
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	148	8	745	65	9	975	154	1,351	3,384
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	101	1,082	389	131	12	1,715	7	903	5,938
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	118	5,496	3,399	51	0	9,064	221	8,856	20,550
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	90	2,553	16	0	8	2,667	-4	-220	3,906
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	192	4,859	3,089	0	0	8,140	32	274	9,078
Special Naphthas	92	788	29	152	0	1,061	0	87	1,654
Lubricants	41	1,498	616	454	0	2,609	0	560	4,458
Naphthenic	41	468	0	339	0	848	0	294	1,142
Paraffinic	0	1,030	616	115	0	1,761	0	266	3,316
Waxes	8	137	75	83	0	303	27	3	478
Petroleum Coke	340	3,720	3,891	116	23	8,090	349	4,557	18,378
Marketable	45	1,899	2,950	78	0	4,972	160	3,417	11,466
Catalyst	295	1,821	941	38	23	3,118	189	1,140	6,912
Asphalt and Road Oil	559	785	1,100	860	159	3,463	962	1,636	14,096
Still Gas	699	5,344	3,570	209	121	9,943	650	4,272	21,358
Miscellaneous Products	-2	412	748	0	0	1,158	34	210	1,811
Fuel Use	12	0	222	0	0	234	0	0	234
Nonfuel Use	-14	412	526	0	0	924	34	210	1,577
Total	18,537	114,106	81,946	6,133	3,125	223,847	14,378	90,487	484,066
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-351	-7,796	-4,058	-55	-69	-12,329	-398	-5,548	-24,735

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	14,625	793	15,418	9,179	1,857	2,219	13,255
Petroleum Products	45,141	3,089	48,230	43,297	9,063	15,459	67,819
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	62	129	276	467
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,611	13	1,624	2,317	234	1,259	3,810
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Propane/Propylene	378	7	385	1,250	42	317	1,609
Normal Butane/Butylene	977	5	982	712	97	738	1,547
Isobutane	256	1	257	354	95	203	652
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,900	7	2,907	183	94	56	333
Unfinished Oils	11,779	686	12,465	13,281	486	5,069	18,836
Naphthas and Lighter	2,483	198	2,681	3,690	182	1,080	4,952
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,859	109	1,968	2,328	54	337	2,719
Heavy Gas Oils	6,160	262	6,422	4,779	234	2,591	7,604
Residuum	1,277	117	1,394	2,484	16	1,061	3,561
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,149	81	4,230	4,670	632	1,402	6,704
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	6	0	11	17
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,020	325	11,345	6,372	1,248	2,292	9,912
Leaded	0	8	8	45	0	86	131
Unleaded	11,020	317	11,337	6,327	1,248	2,206	9,781
Finished Aviation Gasoline	12	0	12	45	17	22	84
Jet Fuel	1,942	0	1,942	2,070	296	507	2,873
Naphtha-Type	74	0	74	228	19	204	451
Kerosene-Type	1,868	0	1,868	1,842	277	303	2,422
Kerosene	25	37	62	600	25	275	900
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,334	329	5,663	4,642	1,026	2,137	7,805
Residual Fuel Oil	2,468	79	2,547	1,953	208	115	2,276
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	777	55	832	28	0	12	40
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,429	24	1,453	264	0	37	301
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	262	0	262	1,661	208	66	1,935
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	300	0	300	155	0	110	265
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	0	4	3	0	1	4
Special Naphthas	89	13	102	126	0	123	249
Lubricants	556	515	1,071	779	0	1	780
Waxes	0	210	210	111	0	17	128
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	1,041	0	1,041	1,157	2,268	358	3,783
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,860	751	2,611	4,690	2,397	1,395	8,482
Miscellaneous Products	51	43	94	75	3	33	111
Total Stocks, All Oils	59,766	3,882	63,648	52,476	10,920	17,678	81,074

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,401	26,716	17,736	1,635	380	47,868	2,327	21,753	100,621
Petroleum Products	10,634	76,521	48,872	5,702	1,537	143,266	12,132	59,682	331,129
Pentanes Plus	79	69	52	18	23	241	3	26	737
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,966	4,177	5,036	57	41	11,277	493	1,343	18,547
Ethane/Ethylene	101	629	0	0	0	730	0	0	732
Propane/Propylene	1,171	1,993	1,338	13	5	4,520	131	135	6,780
Normal Butane/Butylene	435	910	3,162	30	20	4,557	224	851	8,161
Isobutane	259	645	536	14	16	1,470	138	357	2,874
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	225	990	250	1	27	1,493	46	3,673	8,452
Unfinished Oils	2,506	28,099	17,293	1,170	189	49,257	2,364	19,578	102,500
Naphthas and Lighter	811	6,850	4,754	321	25	12,761	783	3,051	24,228
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	326	4,255	2,275	183	6	7,045	259	3,678	15,669
Heavy Gas Oils	935	11,339	6,968	553	158	19,953	626	9,739	44,344
Residuum	434	5,655	3,296	113	0	9,498	696	3,110	18,259
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,072	7,064	4,601	269	243	13,249	1,695	6,070	31,948
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	6	44
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,616	11,649	5,614	550	93	19,522	1,646	7,603	50,028
Leaded	74	19	0	0	10	103	414	800	1,456
Unleaded	1,542	11,630	5,614	550	83	19,419	1,232	6,803	48,572
Finished Aviation Gasoline	68	198	156	0	0	422	21	108	647
Jet Fuel	576	4,085	3,440	264	254	8,619	444	3,949	17,827
Naphtha-Type	127	585	509	230	210	1,661	157	636	2,979
Kerosene-Type	449	3,500	2,931	34	44	6,958	287	3,313	14,848
Kerosene	62	443	142	9	0	656	45	27	1,690
Distillate Fuel Oil	976	8,227	3,963	675	151	13,992	1,116	5,212	33,788
Residual Fuel Oil	309	3,504	2,363	192	26	6,394	770	5,605	17,592
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	61	1	879	5	20	966	256	904	2,998
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	23	333	194	144	6	700	190	596	3,240
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	225	3,170	1,290	43	0	4,728	324	4,105	11,354
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	33	741	275	0	15	1,064	29	61	1,719
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	110	1,472	162	0	0	1,744	7	271	2,030
Special Naphthas	80	1,002	67	108	0	1,257	2	61	1,671
Lubricants	13	2,847	1,009	514	0	4,383	0	854	7,088
Waxes	6	282	116	27	0	431	23	95	887
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	586	3,430	478	0	4,494	94	2,358	11,770
Asphalt and Road Oil	908	898	674	1,370	475	4,325	3,334	2,698	21,450
Miscellaneous Products	29	188	208	0	0	425	0	84	714
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,035	103,237	66,608	7,337	1,917	191,134	14,459	81,435	431,750

Notes: * Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. * Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
May 1992**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.3	2.1	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.6
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	44.4	38.4	44.0	52.6	49.5	49.3	51.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.2	0.0	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.5
Kerosene	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.9	30.4	24.3	20.2	28.6	26.2	22.4
Residual Fuel Oil	9.2	2.0	8.7	3.2	2.8	1.0	2.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	8.8	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.8
Waxes	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.9	2.9	3.8	5.9	3.9	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	5.8	7.9	5.9	5.8	5.0	4.1	5.3
Still Gas	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.9	-0.8	-4.6	-4.6	-5.4	-3.2	-4.4

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U. S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.9	8.0	4.9	2.8	4.9	6.4	2.5	3.8	5.2
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.6	46.3	43.3	28.0	47.6	44.9	48.0	44.6	46.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.3	1.1	1.1	4.4	12.1	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.9	8.1	11.3	1.9	1.2	9.0	4.6	12.6	8.4
Kerosene	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.1	17.7	21.2	27.9	24.8	19.8	27.2	16.4	20.4
Residual Fuel Oil	2.2	6.4	6.0	4.2	0.7	5.8	2.8	13.5	6.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	-0.3	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.2	4.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.3	2.0
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.4	0.8	7.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.0
Waxes	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.1	3.6	5.2	2.0	0.8	4.0	2.6	5.5	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.4	0.8	1.5	14.6	5.6	1.7	7.1	2.0	3.2
Still Gas	4.2	5.2	4.7	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-2.1	-7.5	-5.4	-0.9	-2.5	-6.0	-2.9	-6.7	-5.5

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 29 and 30.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	879	637	5,309	6,825
Delaware	0	0	219	219
Florida	0	165	703	868
Maine	62	0	461	523
Maryland	0	81	109	190
Massachusetts	0	0	752	752
New Jersey	324	0	1,170	1,494
New York	108	27	798	933
North Carolina	0	0	239	239
Pennsylvania	366	364	0	730
South Carolina	19	0	206	225
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	0	0	651	651
PAD District II	16	2	3	21
Michigan	16	0	0	16
North Dakota	0	2	3	5
PAD District III	1,612	0	1,107	2,719
Louisiana	389	0	0	389
Texas	1,223	0	1,107	2,330
PAD District V	398	0	204	602
California	201	0	0	201
Hawaii	197	0	0	197
Washington	0	0	204	204
U.S. Total	2,905	639	6,623	10,167

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	41,043	34,517	102,631	2,149	6,426	186,766	6,025
Natural Gas Liquids	437	2,010	1,213	155	49	3,864	125
Pentanes Plus	0	39	500	78	0	617	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	437	1,971	713	77	49	3,247	105
Ethane/Ethylene	0	310	0	0	0	310	10
Propane/Propylene	410	1,290	438	52	23	2,213	71
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	287	192	20	0	515	17
Isobutane	11	84	83	5	26	209	7
Other Liquids	3,756	68	9,415	0	476	13,715	442
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	95	0	0	0	286	381	12
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,409	0	9,415	0	0	12,824	414
Naphthas and Lighter	132	0	1,700	0	0	1,832	59
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,674	0	2,691	0	0	5,365	173
Residuum	603	0	5,024	0	0	5,627	182
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	252	68	0	0	190	510	16
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,594	617	6,970	198	1,643	36,022	1,162
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,367	208	0	37	868	11,480	370
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	10,367	208	0	37	868	11,480	370
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4	11	0	8	23	1
Jet Fuel	2,572	84	0	0	10	2,666	86
Naphtha-Type	176	84	0	0	3	263	8
Kerosene-Type	2,396	0	0	0	7	2,403	78
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,176	0	0	0	0	1,176	38
Other	1,220	0	0	0	7	1,227	40
Kerosene	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,061	210	0	161	123	5,555	179
Bonded Ship Bunkers	71	0	0	0	0	71	2
Other	4,990	210	0	161	123	5,484	177
Residual Fuel Oil	6,825	21	2,719	0	602	10,167	328
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,825	21	2,719	0	602	10,167	328
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	879	16	1,612	0	398	2,905	94
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	637	2	0	0	0	639	21
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	5,309	3	1,107	0	204	6,623	214
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	85	8	701	0	0	794	26
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,118	0	0	3,118	101
Special Naphthas	10	38	147	0	5	200	6
Lubricants	259	23	92	0	0	374	12
Waxes	30	4	0	0	3	37	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	11	11	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,311	12	172	0	12	1,507	49
Miscellaneous Products	69	5	10	0	1	85	3
Total	71,830	37,212	120,229	2,502	8,594	240,367	7,754

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	176,720	177,128	475,886	11,089	22,600	863,423	5,680
Natural Gas Liquids	3,337	11,703	5,609	1,165	218	22,032	145
Pentanes Plus	242	199	3,177	420	0	4,038	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,095	11,504	2,432	745	218	17,994	118
Ethane/Ethylene	0	1,595	172	0	0	1,767	12
Propane/Propylene	2,888	7,459	1,044	506	94	11,991	79
Normal Butane/Butylene	176	2,039	808	193	41	3,257	21
Isobutane	31	411	408	46	83	979	6
Other Liquids	23,141	1,124	46,611	0	1,404	72,280	476
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	95	0	7	0	406	508	3
Unfinished Oils ^a	20,161	316	45,641	0	452	66,570	438
Naphthas and Lighter	1,530	0	10,002	0	357	11,889	78
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	15,117	316	12,601	0	0	28,034	184
Residuum	3,514	0	23,038	0	95	26,647	175
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,885	808	963	0	546	5,202	34
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	132,571	4,023	30,438	953	6,004	173,989	1,145
Finished Motor Gasoline	42,340	1,150	953	202	2,471	47,116	310
Leaded	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Unleaded	42,340	1,150	953	200	2,471	47,114	310
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	14	20	0	16	50	(s)
Jet Fuel	8,483	471	0	0	49	9,003	59
Naphtha-Type	705	471	0	0	3	1,179	8
Kerosene-Type	7,778	0	0	0	46	7,824	51
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	5,476	0	0	0	0	5,476	36
Other	2,302	0	0	0	46	2,348	15
Kerosene	2,759	0	124	0	0	2,883	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	28,642	1,538	0	744	474	31,398	207
Bonded Ship Bunkers	71	0	0	0	0	71	(s)
Other	28,571	1,538	0	744	474	31,327	206
Residual Fuel Oil	44,495	204	10,509	7	2,412	57,627	379
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	44,495	204	10,509	7	2,412	57,627	379
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	5,062	139	3,561	0	893	9,655	64
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	8,507	13	537	7	0	9,064	60
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	30,926	52	6,411	0	1,519	38,908	256
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	878	97	3,032	0	110	4,117	27
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	14,433	0	0	14,433	95
Special Naphthas	395	375	364	0	21	1,155	8
Lubricants	1,043	99	130	0	0	1,272	8
Waxes	167	36	16	0	7	226	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	179	0	121	300	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,235	13	559	0	318	4,125	27
Miscellaneous Products	134	26	119	0	5	284	2
Total	335,769	193,978	558,544	13,207	30,226	1,131,724	7,446

^aCrude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^bIncludes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	49,321	0	4,681	0	1,751	176	0	1,993	0	0
Algeria	221	0	1,015	0	0	0	0	1,993	0	0
Saudi Arabia	49,100	0	3,666	0	1,751	176	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	56,932	208	1,147	0	1,193	1,176	2,553	1,657	0	0
Ecuador	1,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	4,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	681	0	0
Nigeria	23,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	23,082	208	1,147	0	1,193	1,176	2,553	976	0	0
Non OPEC	80,513	3,039	6,996	510	8,536	1,314	3,002	6,517	5	200
Angola	8,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	0	0
Belgium	0	0	306	0	263	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	10	536	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23,450	2,326	39	68	1,659	94	1,150	692	5	135
China, People's Republic of	3,537	0	0	156	155	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0	0
Congo	3,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	0
Egypt	729	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	78	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	693	0	0	440	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,153	0	248	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	23,684	713	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Netherlands	0	0	232	0	572	0	0	530	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	882	0	0	190	0	0	0	0
Norway	6,206	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	343	0	0	0	0	688	0	0
Peru	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	0	0
Spain	0	0	418	0	497	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	219	232	0	0
Turkey	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,581	0	518	0	0	0	0	52	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,225	242	1,599	854	1,633	1,080	0	0
Total	186,766	3,247	12,824	510	11,480	2,666	5,555	10,167	5	200

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,525	0	0	500	11,626	60,947	1,591	375	1,966
Algeria	0	2,525	0	0	500	6,033	6,254	7	195	202
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	5,593	54,693	1,584	180	1,764
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,400	220	9,554	66,486	1,837	308	2,145
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,588	51	0	51
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,175	135	0	135
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	681	4,809	133	22	155
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,959	773	0	773
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,400	220	8,873	31,955	745	286	1,031
Non OPEC	794	593	374	107	434	32,421	112,934	2,597	1,046	3,643
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,182	264	0	264
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	18	1,651	53	1	53
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	1,441	0	46	46
Belgium	0	332	0	0	0	901	901	0	29	29
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	18	18
Canada	13	0	60	107	342	6,690	30,140	756	216	972
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	311	3,848	114	10	124
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	323	1,764	46	10	57
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	476	4,296	123	15	139
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	237	966	24	8	31
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,340	1,340	0	43	43
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	1,141	1,141	0	37	37
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	0	9	9
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	7	0	7
India	276	0	0	0	0	276	276	0	9	9
Italy	0	261	92	0	0	1,754	1,754	0	57	57
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	0	5	5
Japan	11	0	0	0	3	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	21	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	14	758	24,442	764	24	788
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	851	851	0	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	224	0	0	0	0	1,826	1,826	0	59	59
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	265	6,471	200	9	209
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	343	343	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	688	893	7	22	29
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	222	0	222	0	67	687	687	0	22	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	310	310	0	10	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	398	398	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	915	915	0	30	30
Sweden	17	0	0	0	0	260	260	0	8	8
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	451	2,131	54	15	69
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	570	6,151	180	18	198
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,633	7,633	0	246	246
Total	794	3,118	374	1,507	1,154	53,601	240,367	6,025	1,729	7,754

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,060	0	0	0	1,751	176	0	730	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	730	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,060	0	0	0	1,751	176	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	22,266	208	0	0	1,193	1,176	2,553	976	0	0
Ecuador	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14,483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,180	208	0	0	1,193	1,176	2,553	976	0	0
Non OPEC	14,717	229	3,409	252	7,423	1,220	2,508	5,119	5	10
Angola	4,811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	10	536	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,819	229	0	0	1,038	0	656	467	5	10
China, Taiwan	1,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	0
Egypt	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	1,262	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	693	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	291	0	248	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	572	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	502	0	0	190	0	530	0	0
Norway	3,612	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	418	0	497	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	232	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	518	0	0	0	0	52	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,560	242	1,262	854	1,633	1,080	0	0
Total	41,043	437	3,409	252	10,367	2,572	5,061	6,825	5	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	2,657	6,717	131	86	217
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	730	730	0	24	24
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,927	5,987	131	62	193
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,228	95	7,429	29,695	718	240	958
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	711	23	0	23
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	61	0	61
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,483	467	0	467
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,228	95	7,429	12,609	167	240	407
Non OPEC	85	0	259	83	99	20,701	35,418	475	668	1,143
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,811	155	0	155
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	1,441	0	46	46
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	263	263	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	18	18
Canada	5	0	37	83	21	2,551	4,370	59	82	141
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	43	0	43
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	10	10
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	476	476	0	15	15
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	24	0	24
France	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	1,262	0	41	41
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	701	701	0	23	23
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	539	539	0	17	17
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	0	5	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,413	78	0	78
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	572	572	0	18	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,222	1,222	0	39	39
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	120	3,732	117	4	120
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	11	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	80	0	222	0	67	545	545	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	310	310	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	915	915	0	30	30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	451	451	0	15	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	570	570	0	18	18
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,631	6,631	0	214	214
Total	85	0	259	1,311	194	30,787	71,830	1,324	993	2,317

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992
 (Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	24,620	1,971	0	68	208	84	210	21	0	38
Canada	18,042	1,971	0	68	208	84	210	21	0	38
Mexico	4,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34,517	1,971	0	68	208	84	210	21	0	38

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,779	186	0	186
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	7	0	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,558	179	0	179
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,118	133	0	133
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	16	0	16
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,623	117	0	117
Non OPEC	8	0	23	12	52	2,695	27,315	794	87	881
Canada	8	0	23	12	52	2,695	20,737	582	87	669
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,081	132	0	132
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	45	0	45
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,108	36	0	36
Total	8	0	23	12	52	2,695	37,212	1,113	87	1,200

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	38,956	0	4,681	0	0	0	0	1,263	0	0
Algeria	0	0	1,015	0	0	0	0	1,263	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,956	0	3,666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	26,228	0	1,147	0	0	0	0	681	0	0
Gabon	2,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	681	0	0
Nigeria	8,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	13,998	0	1,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	37,447	713	3,587	0	0	0	0	775	0	147
Angola	3,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Belgium	0	0	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	844	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
China, People's Republic of	1,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	3,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0
Guatemala	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	17,190	713	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Netherlands	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,205	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	102,631	713	9,415	0	0	0	0	2,719	0	147

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,525	0	0	500	8,969	47,925	1,257	289	1,546
Algeria	0	2,525	0	0	500	5,303	5,303	0	171	171
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	3,666	42,622	1,257	118	1,375
Other OPEC	0	0	0	172	0	2,000	28,228	846	65	911
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,283	74	0	74
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	681	1,647	31	22	53
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,981	290	0	290
Venezuela	0	0	0	172	0	1,319	15,317	452	43	494
Non OPEC	701	593	92	0	21	6,629	44,076	1,208	214	1,422
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,371	109	0	109
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	18	1,651	53	1	53
Belgium	0	332	0	0	0	638	638	0	21	21
Canada	0	0	0	0	10	131	975	27	4	31
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,375	44	0	44
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	46	0	46
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,820	123	0	123
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	0	8	8
France	0	0	0	0	0	78	78	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	440	440	0	14	14
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	7	0	7
India	276	0	0	0	0	276	276	0	9	9
Italy	0	261	92	0	0	1,215	1,215	0	39	39
Japan	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	21	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	11	755	17,945	555	24	579
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	279	279	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	224	0	0	0	0	604	604	0	19	19
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	145	1,350	39	5	44
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	343	343	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	335	540	7	11	17
Puerto Rico	142	0	0	0	0	142	142	0	5	5
Sweden	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,680	54	0	54
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,473	144	0	144
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	21	21
Total	701	3,118	92	172	521	17,598	120,229	3,311	568	3,878

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	2,149	77	0	0	37	0	161	0	0	0
Canada	2,149	77	0	0	37	0	161	0	0	0
Total	2,149	77	0	0	37	0	161	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	3,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	1,580	49	0	190	868	10	123	602	0	5
Canada	596	49	0	0	376	10	123	204	0	5
China, People's Republic of	829	0	0	156	155	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	337	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,426	49	0	190	868	10	123	602	0	5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	78	353	2,502	69	11	81
Canada	0	0	0	0	78	353	2,502	69	11	81
Total	0	0	0	0	78	353	2,502	69	11	81
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	17	0	17
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	526	17	0	17
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	125	125	4,445	139	4	143
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	28	0	28
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,162	102	0	102
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	125	125	408	9	4	13
Non OPEC	0	0	0	12	184	2,043	3,623	51	66	117
Canada	0	0	0	12	181	960	1,556	19	31	50
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	311	1,140	27	10	37
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	398	398	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	337	337	0	11	11
Total	0	0	0	12	309	2,168	8,594	207	70	277

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	254,921	345	19,965	0	6,113	733	0	5,581	0	0
Algeria	4,744	345	4,194	0	0	0	0	5,581	0	0
Saudi Arabia	250,177	0	15,227	0	6,113	733	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	233,453	1,201	6,241	1,167	8,696	5,201	14,369	13,183	0	5
Ecuador	5,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	0	0
Gabon	16,386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	12,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,095	0	5
Nigeria	86,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	0	0
Venezuela	112,356	1,201	6,241	1,167	8,696	5,201	14,369	8,852	0	0
Non OPEC	375,049	16,448	40,364	4,035	32,307	3,069	17,029	38,863	2,883	1,150
Angola	48,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,934	7	0	0	0	0	419	1,019	0	89
Australia	1,283	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	0	0
Belgium	0	4	1,798	0	1,023	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	15	1,580	0	0	351	0	0
Cameroon	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	122,556	14,016	888	808	9,310	520	8,667	2,534	204	654
China, People's Republic of	14,409	0	0	512	439	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,867	0	0
Congo	6,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	3,332	0	971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	535	279	5,213	0	0	105	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	693	0	0	440	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	27	4,222	767	2,325	0	0	5	0	295
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	117,839	1,855	1,341	491	0	63	84	1,371	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,695	0	572	0	0	0	0	47
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,005	53	287	434	0	3,246	178	0
Norway	11,132	0	1,128	0	496	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	2,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,173	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	135	0	705	0	185	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	595	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,206	0	0	0	0	822	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,547	0	1,220	0	0	439	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	351	0	0	224	0	0
Syria	0	0	629	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	11,218	0	162	0	219	0	649	2,050	0	0
Tunisia	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	14,577	0	2,509	0	1,263	0	0	757	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	10,382	941	5,998	1,347	7,210	6,733	2,501	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Zaire	2,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	799	0	0	0	0	182	0	5
Total	863,423	17,994	66,570	5,202	47,116	9,003	31,398	57,627	2,883	1,155

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	13,646	0	0	2,936	49,319	304,240	1,677	324	2,002
Algeria	0	13,646	0	0	2,936	26,702	31,446	31	176	207
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	22,073	272,250	1,646	145	1,791
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	4	4
Other OPEC	0	0	38	2,762	373	53,236	286,689	1,536	350	1,886
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	564	5,744	34	4	38
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,386	108	0	108
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	1,133	14,064	85	7	93
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	89,272	570	18	587
Venezuela	0	0	38	2,762	340	48,867	161,223	739	321	1,061
Non OPEC	4,117	787	1,234	1,363	2,097	165,746	540,795	2,467	1,090	3,558
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,390	318	0	318
Argentina	173	0	0	0	136	1,843	6,777	32	12	45
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	497	1,780	8	3	12
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	9,159	0	60	60
Belgium	155	332	0	0	0	3,312	3,312	0	22	22
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,946	1,946	0	13	13
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	1,052	5	2	7
Canada	203	0	279	429	1,151	39,663	162,219	806	261	1,067
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	966	15,375	95	6	101
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,867	17,592	90	25	116
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	656	7,136	43	4	47
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	2	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	971	4,303	22	6	28
France	19	0	0	0	0	6,253	6,253	0	41	41
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	39	1,215	1,215	0	8	8
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	495	495	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	8	0	6
India	1,462	0	0	0	0	2,003	2,003	0	13	13
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	1	1
Italy	9	261	92	0	6	8,009	8,009	0	53	53
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	326	326	0	2	2
Japan	36	0	0	0	29	65	65	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	163	0	0	0	0	554	554	0	4	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	1	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	278	505	5,988	123,827	775	39	815
Netherlands	14	0	0	0	25	3,353	3,353	0	22	22
Netherlands Antilles	506	194	0	258	0	9,161	9,161	0	60	60
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	1,634	12,766	73	11	84
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	2,183	2,183	0	14	14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	3,173	3,378	1	21	22
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	644	644	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	1,313	0	863	0	124	3,325	3,325	0	22	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	595	595	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,028	2,028	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	398	50	4,654	4,654	0	31	31
Sweden	17	0	0	0	0	750	750	0	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,001	1,001	0	7	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	3,080	14,298	74	20	94
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	4	0	4
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	259	259	0	2	2
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	4,539	19,116	96	30	126
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	4	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	35,112	35,112	0	231	231
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	(s)	(s)
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,059	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	17	1,003	1,003	0	7	7
Total	4,117	14,433	1,272	4,125	5,406	268,301	1,131,724	5,680	1,765	7,446

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	27,958	345	1,011	0	5,804	733	0	2,251	0	0
Algeria	0	345	1,011	0	0	0	0	2,251	0	0
Saudi Arabia	27,958	0	0	0	5,804	733	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	83,979	1,201	329	730	8,561	5,201	14,369	9,722	0	0
Ecuador	1,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	0	0
Gabon	7,766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	50,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	0	0
Venezuela	23,897	1,201	329	730	8,561	5,201	14,369	6,486	0	0
Non OPEC	64,783	1,549	18,821	2,155	27,975	2,549	14,273	32,522	2,759	395
Angola	23,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	398	0	0	0	0	0	419	1,019	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	0	0
Belgium	0	0	277	0	1,023	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	10	1,321	0	0	351	0	0
Cameroon	783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	8,860	1,549	250	0	6,821	0	5,995	2,051	204	50
China, People's Republic of	6,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,867	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0
Egypt	2,861	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	146	279	5,213	0	0	0	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	43	0	693	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1,070	767	2,325	0	0	5	0	285
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	11,867	0	272	0	0	63	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	556	0	572	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,902	53	287	434	0	3,206	178	0
Norway	6,232	0	120	0	496	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,807	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	135	0	705	0	185	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	595	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,111	0	0	0	0	187	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,514	0	989	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	351	0	0	224	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	219	0	649	1,194	0	0
Turkey	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1,730	0	1,263	0	0	52	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	8,673	911	5,084	1,347	7,210	6,733	2,377	0
Zaire	2,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Total	176,720	3,095	20,161	2,885	42,340	8,483	28,642	44,495	2,759	395

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	10,144	38,102	184	67	251
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,607	3,607	0	24	24
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	6,537	34,495	184	43	227
Other OPEC	0	0	0	2,461	95	42,669	126,648	552	281	833
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	564	1,653	7	4	11
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,766	51	0	51
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	5	0	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,672	53,170	332	18	350
Venezuela	0	0	0	2,461	95	39,433	63,330	157	259	417
Non OPEC	878	0	1,043	774	543	106,236	171,019	426	699	1,125
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,774	156	0	156
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	1,836	3	9	12
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,159	9,159	0	60	60
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,682	1,682	0	11	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	5	0	5
Canada	21	0	180	376	87	17,584	26,444	58	116	174
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	15	15	6,093	40	(s)	40
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	3,867	5,738	12	25	38
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	656	656	0	4	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	318	318	0	2	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	241	3,102	19	2	20
France	9	0	0	0	0	5,707	5,707	0	38	38
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	36	772	772	0	5	5
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	0	2	2
India	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	6	4,458	4,458	0	29	29
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	326	326	0	2	2
Japan	6	0	0	0	29	35	35	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	242	577	12,444	78	4	82
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	1,128	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	6,060	6,060	0	40	40
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	616	6,848	41	4	45
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	2,807	2,807	0	18	18
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	445	445	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	842	0	863	0	124	2,854	2,854	0	19	19
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	595	595	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,298	1,298	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	398	0	2,901	2,901	0	19	19
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	575	575	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,062	2,062	0	14	14
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,045	3,045	0	20	20
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	32,335	32,335	0	213	213
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,059	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	4	433	433	0	3	3
Total	878	0	1,043	3,235	638	159,049	335,769	1,163	1,046	2,209

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	22,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	22,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	28,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	20,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	126,103	11,504	316	808	1,150	471	1,538	204	0	375
Belgium	0	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	98,628	11,504	0	808	1,150	471	1,538	204	0	375
Colombia	1,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	18,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	177,128	11,504	316	808	1,150	471	1,538	204	0	375

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,824	150	0	150
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,603	149	0	149
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,201	186	0	186
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,307	48	0	48
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,516	135	0	135
Non OPEC	97	0	99	13	275	16,850	142,953	830	111	940
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	2	2
Canada	97	0	99	13	275	16,534	115,162	649	109	758
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,794	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,970	125	0	125
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,962	19	0	19
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,120	7	0	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,629	17	0	17
Total	97	0	99	13	275	16,850	193,978	1,165	111	1,276

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	202,364	0	18,954	0	0	0	0	3,330	0	0
Algeria	4,523	0	3,183	0	0	0	0	3,330	0	0
Saudi Arabia	197,841	0	15,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	106,102	0	5,912	437	135	0	0	2,577	0	5
Ecuador	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	8,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	681	0	5
Nigeria	28,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	67,008	0	5,912	437	135	0	0	1,896	0	0
Non OPEC	167,420	2,432	20,775	526	818	0	0	4,602	124	359
Angola	24,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,536	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Australia	0	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	4	1,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	5	259	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0	0
Canada	1,735	0	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	208
China, People's Republic of	6,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	10,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	6,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	471	0	730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	42	389	0	0	0	0	105	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0
Greece	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Italy	0	27	2,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	87,002	1,855	1,069	491	0	0	0	924	0	47
Netherlands	0	0	2,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,103	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Norway	1,938	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	2,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	973	0	231	0	0	439	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	629	0	0	0	0	372	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	10,098	0	162	0	0	0	0	682	0	0
Tunisia	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	11,948	0	779	0	0	0	0	705	0	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,709	30	328	0	0	0	124	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
Other	0	0	552	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	475,886	2,432	45,641	963	953	0	0	10,509	124	364

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	13,646	0	0	2,936	38,866	241,230	1,331	256	1,587
Algeria	0	13,646	0	0	2,936	23,095	27,618	30	152	182
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	15,227	213,068	1,302	100	1,402
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	544	544	0	4	4
Other OPEC	0	0	38	301	33	9,438	115,540	698	62	760
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	5	0	5
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,620	57	0	57
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	719	1,685	6	5	11
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,795	189	0	189
Venezuela	0	0	38	301	0	8,719	75,727	441	57	498
Non OPEC	3,032	787	92	258	549	34,354	201,774	1,101	226	1,327
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,616	162	0	162
Argentina	173	0	0	0	136	405	4,941	30	3	33
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	497	497	0	3	3
Belgium	155	332	0	0	0	1,756	1,756	0	12	12
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	0	2	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	0	2	2
Canada	85	0	0	0	66	997	2,732	11	7	18
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,905	45	0	45
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,060	66	0	66
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,480	43	0	43
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	730	1,201	3	5	8
France	10	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	443	443	0	3	3
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	0	1	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	839	6	0	6
India	1,462	0	0	0	0	1,747	1,747	0	11	11
Italy	9	261	92	0	0	3,194	3,194	0	21	21
Japan	30	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	53	0	0	0	0	410	410	0	3	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	256	4,595	91,597	572	30	603
Netherlands	14	0	0	0	25	2,225	2,225	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	506	194	0	258	0	3,101	3,101	0	20	20
Norway	10	0	0	0	0	1,018	2,956	13	7	19
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	2,183	2,183	0	14	14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	366	571	1	2	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	471	0	0	0	0	471	471	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	50	1,693	1,693	0	11	11
Sweden	17	0	0	0	0	175	175	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,001	1,001	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	844	10,942	66	6	72
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	587	4	0	4
Turkey	27	0	0	0	0	42	42	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	10	0	0	0	0	1,494	13,442	79	10	88
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	620	620	0	4	4
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	2,191	2,191	0	14	14
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	0	0	0	13	570	570	0	4	4
Total	3,032	14,433	130	559	3,518	82,658	558,544	3,131	544	3,675

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	11,089	745	0	0	202	0	744	7	0	0
Canada	11,089	745	0	0	202	0	744	7	0	0
Total	11,089	745	0	0	202	0	744	7	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,775	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,775	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	0	0
Ecuador	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	11,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	0
Venezuela	935	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	0	0
Non OPEC	5,654	218	452	546	2,162	49	474	1,528	0	21
Australia	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,244	218	0	0	1,137	49	390	272	0	21
China, People's Republic of	1,426	0	0	512	439	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	447	0	0
Singapore	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	635	0	0
Thailand	546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	586	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22,600	218	452	546	2,471	49	474	2,412	0	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	420	2,118	13,207	73	14	87
Canada	0	0	0	0	420	2,118	13,207	73	14	87
Total	0	0	0	0	420	2,118	13,207	73	14	87
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	309	2,084	12	2	14
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	309	2,084	12	2	14
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	245	1,129	16,300	100	7	107
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	20	0	20
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	414	11,650	74	3	77
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	245	715	1,650	6	5	11
Non OPEC	110	0	0	318	310	6,188	11,842	37	41	78
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	8	0	8
Canada	0	0	0	40	303	2,430	4,674	15	16	31
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	951	2,377	9	6	16
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	357	357	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of	110	0	0	0	0	144	144	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	1	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	278	7	816	816	0	5	5
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	730	730	0	5	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	174	174	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	586	586	0	4	4
Total	110	0	0	318	555	7,626	30,226	149	50	199

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	54	0	0	3,218	3,272	106
Natural Gas Liquids	160	143	698	1	374	1,375	44
Pentanes Plus	2	(s)	0	0	3	5	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	157	142	698	1	372	1,370	44
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	72	85	498	0	67	723	23
Normal Butane/Butylene	85	57	200	1	305	647	21
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1,061	627	10,198	7	10,891	22,784	735
Finished Motor Gasoline	13	10	2,083	1	425	2,533	82
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	3	171	(s)	426	601	19
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	40	132	0	30	202	7
Kerosene	62	(s)	12	0	7	81	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	314	3,282	0	3,225	6,867	222
Residual Fuel Oil	646	0	1,937	0	3,827	6,410	207
Special Naphthas	5	3	227	0	7	243	8
Lubricants	116	38	301	4	86	545	18
Waxes	7	3	32	0	13	55	2
Petroleum Coke	72	102	2,018	0	2,829	5,021	162
Asphalt and Road Oil	80	113	3	2	16	214	7
Miscellaneous Products	11	(s)	(s)	0	1	11	(s)
Total	1,221	824	10,896	7	14,483	27,431	885

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	202	0	0	11,319	11,520	76
Natural Gas Liquids	446	817	4,414	7	1,852	7,535	50
Pentanes Plus	17	6	16	0	15	54	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	429	811	4,398	7	1,836	7,481	49
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	296	559	3,410	6	993	5,263	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	133	252	988	1	844	2,218	15
Isobutane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	5,439	1,664	63,711	32	54,068	124,913	822
Finished Motor Gasoline	171	77	9,269	4	2,312	11,834	78
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	7	10	240	1	609	867	6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	147	736	1	2,421	3,307	22
Kerosene	222	6	654	0	11	894	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	812	406	20,648	0	16,845	38,711	255
Residual Fuel Oil	2,723	1	15,946	0	16,099	34,769	229
Special Naphthas	16	24	1,037	(s)	516	1,593	10
Lubricants	653	173	1,285	21	455	2,587	17
Waxes	40	14	189	0	92	335	2
Petroleum Coke	622	564	13,639	0	14,615	29,440	194
Asphalt and Road Oil	136	242	66	5	92	540	4
Miscellaneous Products	34	(s)	1	0	2	38	(s)
Total	5,885	2,682	68,125	38	67,239	143,968	947

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	31	62	20	0	198	274
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	85	(s)	0	0	3	220
Brazil	0	0	75	0	0	0	832	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	54	2	209	36	75	63	421	826
Chile	0	0	81	0	0	0	1	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0
China, Taiwan	20	0	2	0	221	0	335	1,512
Colombia	0	0	25	(s)	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	1	154	8	0	92	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	35	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	214	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	(s)	71	0	0	148	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	67	0
Germany, FR	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	18	0	71	0
Guatemala	0	0	50	39	0	0	(s)	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0
Honduras	0	0	16	122	38	12	128	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,144
Italy	0	0	112	0	0	0	(s)	382
Jamaica	0	0	24	0	0	0	(s)	464
Japan	0	3	2	0	0	2	529	779
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	205	0	1,112	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	316	1,846	0	4	30	715
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	171	0	(s)	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	50
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	200	48	0	5	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,497	45
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	0
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	3,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	17	1	0	0	185	0
Total	3,272	5	1,370	2,533	803	81	6,867	6,410

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1992 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	2	(s)	1	0	(s)	3	(s)
Australia	0	12	(s)	224	(s)	(s)	237	8
Bahama Islands	(s)	2	0	0	1	0	587	19
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	64	0	0	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	3	1	(s)	347	1	0	660	21
Brazil	0	21	(s)	55	(s)	0	983	32
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	4	104	10	161	196	1	2,163	70
Chile	(s)	9	1	0	0	(s)	92	3
China, People's Republic of	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	243	8
China, Taiwan	1	37	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2,127	69
Colombia	0	9	1	14	(s)	(s)	49	2
Costa Rica	4	10	(s)	0	0	(s)	268	9
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	41	1
Ecuador	(s)	1	1	0	0	0	215	7
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	223	7
Finland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	7	1	2	77	1	0	88	3
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	7	1	2	6	6	(s)	166	5
Ghana	0	(s)	0	17	0	(s)	17	1
Greece	0	2	0	80	0	(s)	82	3
Guatemala	2	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	185	6
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	3	(s)	0	0	0	341	11
Hong Kong	0	3	1	0	0	(s)	132	4
India	0	44	(s)	25	0	0	69	2
Indonesia	0	3	(s)	0	1	0	4	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Italy	(s)	2	(s)	466	(s)	(s)	1,725	56
Jamaica	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	409	13
Japan	39	14	2	908	(s)	1	1,963	63
Korea, Republic of	7	6	2	346	(s)	(s)	2,456	79
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	3	108	17	24	3	(s)	3,067	99
Netherlands	159	11	1	369	(s)	0	711	23
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
New Zealand	0	(s)	(s)	116	(s)	0	117	4
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	2	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	80	0	0	82	3
Panama	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	232	7
Peru	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	231	7
Philippines	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	202	7
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	11	2	0	0	(s)	273	9
Saudi Arabia	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	8	(s)
Singapore	(s)	6	1	0	0	(s)	1,548	50
South Africa	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	8	554	(s)	0	761	25
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	1	1	(s)	276	0	0	279	9
Switzerland	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Thailand	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	(s)	(s)	0	605	0	0	605	20
United Arab Emirates	0	15	0	58	0	0	74	2
United Kingdom	(s)	16	1	88	1	0	107	3
U.S.S.R., Former	0	13	0	64	0	0	78	3
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	(s)	0	1	(s)	3	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,198	103
Other	1	32	(s)	0	1	(s)	237	8
Total	243	545	55	5,021	214	11	27,431	885

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	108	292	115	0	764	1,451
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	16	136	(s)	0	0	3	220
Brazil	0	0	75	0	0	0	1,545	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	202	21	1,008	356	437	225	701	2,047
Chile	0	0	81	0	0	0	381	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	0	32	0	4,503	204
China, Taiwan	20	0	5	255	221	1	814	3,361
Colombia	0	0	77	(s)	0	(s)	3	0
Costa Rica	0	0	1	306	19	0	387	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	169	246	51	0	209	(s)
Ecuador	0	0	683	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
El Salvador	0	0	31	71	0	0	558	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	278	0	0	0	944	156
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	189	99
Germany, FR	0	0	78	(s)	0	0	69	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Guatemala	0	0	94	559	71	0	1,205	100
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	358
Honduras	0	0	74	182	173	12	451	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	229	542	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	326
Israel	0	(s)	0	26	0	2	257	290
Italy	0	0	599	0	0	0	747	3,215
Jamaica	0	0	62	0	0	0	92	2,815
Japan	0	14	7	1	1,554	3	2,275	2,343
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	0	1,106	(s)	5,885	4,150
Malaysia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	3,073	8,520	0	6	216	3,878
Netherlands	0	0	7	(s)	171	0	5,821	2,206
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	0	0	951	340
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	272	0	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	0	25	59	0	0	927	606
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	960	509
Philippines	0	0	0	13	0	0	427	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
Puerto Rico	0	0	7	654	103	0	275	140
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,503	3,554
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
Spain	0	0	101	0	(s)	0	386	476
Suriname	0	0	16	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	129	0	0	0	(s)	128
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	94	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	8	0	0	890	493
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	(s)	392	0	(s)	0	697	0
Virgin Islands	11,299	0	0	0	0	0	318	45
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	64	3	122	412	378	1,119
Total	11,520	54	7,481	11,834	4,174	894	38,711	34,769

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-May 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Miscellaneous Products	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	14	1	1	(s)	(s)	17	(s)
Australia	(s)	28	7	1,228	1	(s)	1,270	8
Bahama Islands	(s)	11	(s)	0	2	0	2,744	18
Bahrain	(s)	1	(s)	254	0	0	255	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	12	19	2	2,162	4	(s)	2,574	17
Brazil	(s)	30	(s)	212	1	0	1,863	12
Cameroon	0	3	0	40	(s)	0	43	(s)
Canada	28	482	40	1,696	378	6	7,628	50
Chile	1	44	4	11	(s)	1	524	3
China, People's Republic of	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	4,743	31
China, Taiwan	2	130	3	61	1	1	4,873	32
Colombia	(s)	35	12	15	1	1	144	1
Costa Rica	10	50	1	(s)	0	(s)	774	5
Denmark	0	(s)	1	83	(s)	(s)	84	1
Dominican Republic	2	22	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	701	5
Ecuador	3	5	3	(s)	1	(s)	694	5
Egypt	0	3	0	144	(s)	0	155	1
El Salvador	1	14	1	0	(s)	(s)	676	4
Finland	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
France	11	8	11	456	6	(s)	1,870	12
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	289	2
Germany, FR	14	40	24	417	25	1	668	4
Ghana	(s)	(s)	0	117	0	(s)	117	1
Greece	0	4	(s)	460	0	(s)	470	3
Guatemala	14	48	6	0	5	(s)	2,104	14
Guinea	(s)	4	0	0	0	0	362	2
Honduras	6	10	1	0	0	(s)	909	6
Hong Kong	(s)	11	5	0	0	(s)	247	2
India	0	181	28	83	1	1	1,065	7
Indonesia	0	12	(s)	0	1	0	13	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	1	26	0	0	352	2
Israel	12	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	596	4
Italy	(s)	5	3	3,537	2	(s)	8,108	53
Jamaica	2	5	1	8	(s)	1	2,985	20
Japan	551	115	17	7,353	8	8	14,250	94
Korea, Republic of	7	37	11	450	2	(s)	11,649	77
Malaysia	0	3	2	(s)	0	(s)	6	(s)
Mexico	28	575	93	208	24	1	16,624	109
Netherlands	464	26	17	2,369	8	(s)	11,088	73
Netherlands Antilles	0	12	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,312	9
New Zealand	0	3	6	248	(s)	(s)	528	3
Nigeria	(s)	4	(s)	0	2	2	8	(s)
Norway	(s)	5	(s)	261	0	0	268	2
Panama	(s)	14	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1,631	11
Peru	3	26	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	1,500	10
Philippines	0	16	2	0	(s)	1	458	3
Poland	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	(s)	(s)	(s)	112	0	0	252	2
Puerto Rico	143	75	7	0	0	1	1,405	9
Saudi Arabia	(s)	16	(s)	32	(s)	1	60	(s)
Singapore	(s)	73	1	23	3	1	7,158	47
South Africa	0	5	1	0	(s)	(s)	170	1
Spain	0	7	9	2,937	1	0	3,916	26
Suriname	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	(s)
Sweden	1	8	(s)	694	(s)	(s)	704	5
Switzerland	(s)	2	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)
Thailand	(s)	30	1	(s)	(s)	2	291	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	3	(s)
Turkey	25	15	0	1,878	0	0	2,013	13
United Arab Emirates	(s)	33	(s)	231	1	0	267	2
United Kingdom	243	24	5	802	52	(s)	2,518	17
U.S.S.R., Former	0	17	0	64	0	0	94	1
Uruguay	0	3	(s)	0	0	3	6	(s)
Venezuela	3	5	3	350	4	1	1,454	10
Virgin Islands	0	51	0	0	(s)	0	11,713	77
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	(s)	173	0	0	174	1
Other	2	149	1	245	6	1	2,501	16
Total	1,593	2,587	335	29,440	540	38	143,968	947

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,591	0	55	6	(s)	64	-2	-1	249	372	1,963
Algeria	7	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	130	195	202
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,584	0	56	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	118	180	1,764
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,837	(s)	38	38	82	53	0	(s)	89	301	2,137
Ecuador	51	-7	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	44
Gabon	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
Indonesia	133	0	0	0	0	22	0	(s)	(s)	22	155
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	773	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	773
Venezuela	745	7	38	38	82	31	0	(s)	89	286	1,031
Non OPEC	2,492	61	194	16	-124	3	-160	-5	291	276	2,768
Angola	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264
Argentina	53	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	53
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-6	38	0	(s)	(s)	28	28
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	-3	8	0	(s)	-7	-11	(s)	20	8	8
Brazil	0	-2	17	0	-27	0	-2	-1	(s)	-14	-14
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	755	68	52	1	24	-4	-5	-1	14	148	902
China, People's Republic of	114	0	5	0	-8	0	0	(s)	5	2	116
China, Taiwan	-1	(s)	0	-7	-11	-49	(s)	-1	(s)	-68	-69
Colombia	46	-1	(s)	0	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	55
Congo	123	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	139
Egypt	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	31
France	0	0	41	0	0	0	-2	(s)	2	40	40
Greece	0	0	9	0	0	0	-3	(s)	(s)	6	6
Guatemala	7	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-6	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	9	7	7
Italy	0	-4	8	0	(s)	-37	-15	3	46	1	1
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-12	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	-17	-15	-29	(s)	-1	-63	-63
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	-7	-36	-25	-11	(s)	1	-77	-77
Malaysia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	5
Mexico	764	13	-60	0	-1	-23	-1	-3	1	-74	690
Netherlands	0	(s)	18	-6	(s)	0	-12	(s)	4	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	6	(s)	17	0	(s)	36	59	59
Norway	200	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	9	6	206
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11
Panama	0	0	0	0	-6	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Peru	7	0	0	0	-7	22	0	(s)	(s)	15	21
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-6	4	(s)	0	0	7	9	13	13
Romania	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	16	0	-6	0	-18	(s)	13	5	5
Sweden	0	0	8	0	0	0	-9	(s)	1	-1	-1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	54	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	(s)	15	89
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20	(s)	(s)	-19	-19
United Kingdom	180	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	-3	-1	17	15	195
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	0	-3	-3
Virgin Islands	-103	0	52	28	53	35	0	(s)	80	246	143
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	-7	18	-1	-80	31	-7	-3	-1	-50	-50
Total	5,919	61	289	60	-42	121	-162	-6	629	950	6,869

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-May 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,677	2	40	5	(s)	37	-2	(s)	240	322	1,999
Algeria	31	2	0	0	0	37	0	(s)	137	176	207
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,646	(s)	40	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	100	145	1,791
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	4	2	2
Other OPEC	1,536	1	57	33	90	87	-2	(s)	66	332	1,868
Ecuador	34	-4	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	33
Gabon	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	108
Indonesia	85	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	92
Iran	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	-4	-4
Nigeria	570	0	0	0	0	18	0	(s)	(s)	18	587
Venezuela	739	5	57	34	90	58	-2	(s)	69	312	1,051
Non OPEC	2,392	66	135	-6	-138	27	-188	-8	352	239	2,631
Angola	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318
Argentina	32	(s)	0	0	3	7	1	(s)	2	12	44
Australia	8	3	0	0	(s)	0	-8	(s)	(s)	-5	3
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-5	51	0	(s)	(s)	42	42
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	-1	7	0	(s)	-1	-14	(s)	15	5	5
Brazil	0	(s)	10	0	-10	2	-1	(s)	(s)	1	1
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	5	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	7
Canada	805	86	59	1	52	3	-10	-1	23	212	1,017
China, People's Republic of	95	(s)	3	(s)	-30	-1	0	(s)	3	-25	70
China, Taiwan	(s)	(s)	-2	-1	-5	-22	(s)	-1	(s)	-32	-32
Colombia	90	-1	(s)	0	(s)	25	(s)	(s)	(s)	24	115
Congo	43	0	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	(s)	4	47
Egypt	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	6	5	27
France	0	-2	34	0	-6	(s)	-3	(s)	6	29	29
Greece	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	6	-1	-4	(s)	-8	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-14	-8
India	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-1	-1	11	6	6
Italy	0	-4	15	0	-5	-21	-23	1	37	-1	-1
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-1	-19	(s)	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-15	-15	-48	-1	-4	-93	-93
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	-7	-39	-27	-3	(s)	4	-73	-73
Malaysia	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1
Mexico	775	-8	-56	(s)	-1	-16	-1	-4	16	-70	705
Netherlands	0	(s)	4	-1	-38	-15	-16	(s)	15	-51	-51
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2	3	-6	19	0	(s)	34	52	52
Norway	73	0	3	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	7	9	82
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	14	14	14
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	0	-6	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Peru	1	0	0	0	-6	18	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	12
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-4	4	-2	(s)	0	5	9	13	13
Romania	0	0	4	0	-1	-5	0	(s)	0	-2	-2
Spain	0	-1	8	(s)	-3	(s)	-19	(s)	20	5	5
Sweden	0	0	2	0	(s)	1	-5	(s)	1	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	4	7	7
Thailand	4	-1	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	74	0	1	0	4	13	0	(s)	1	20	94
Turkey	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	2	-12	-12
United Kingdom	96	(s)	8	0	-6	2	-5	(s)	15	13	109
U.S.S.R., Former	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	3	3
Virgin Islands	-74	0	39	9	45	44	0	(s)	91	228	154
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Zaire	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	14
Other	4	-3	(s)	-2	-46	-19	-11	-3	14	-70	-66
Total	5,605	69	232	32	-48	150	-192	-9	659	894	6,498

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,866	78,771	734,460	12,771	68,909	911,777
Refinery	15,418	13,255	47,868	2,327	21,753	100,621
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,427	64,192	102,237	9,468	30,823	208,147
Leases	21	1,324	15,841	976	1,118	19,280
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	568,514	0	0	568,514
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	15,215	15,215
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	155,612	174,176	251,197	17,136	91,418	689,539
Refinery	48,230	67,819	143,266	12,132	59,682	331,129
Bulk Terminal	80,306	69,567	62,605	2,349	25,943	240,770
Pipeline	26,911	34,874	40,621	2,377	5,708	110,491
Natural Gas Processing Plant	165	1,916	4,705	278	85	7,149
Pentanes Plus	34	3,230	4,484	157	52	7,957
Refinery	0	467	241	3	26	737
Bulk Terminal	13	1,609	2,065	0	7	3,694
Pipeline	0	955	1,242	68	0	2,265
Natural Gas Processing Plant	21	199	936	86	19	1,261
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,364	34,293	56,627	1,243	2,806	99,333
Refinery	1,624	3,810	11,277	493	1,343	18,547
Bulk Terminal	1,094	21,753	34,830	98	1,397	59,172
Pipeline	1,502	7,013	6,751	460	0	15,726
Natural Gas Processing Plant	144	1,717	3,769	192	66	5,888
Ethane/Ethylene	0	5,298	13,556	191	0	19,045
Refinery	0	2	730	0	0	732
Bulk Terminal	0	3,289	8,997	0	0	12,286
Pipeline	0	1,386	2,774	185	0	4,345
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	621	1,055	6	0	1,682
Propane/Propylene	2,684	18,371	21,353	484	835	43,727
Refinery	385	1,609	4,520	131	135	6,780
Bulk Terminal	782	12,531	12,868	98	650	26,929
Pipeline	1,426	3,580	2,529	152	0	7,687
Natural Gas Processing Plant	91	651	1,436	103	50	2,331
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,359	7,959	16,146	363	1,528	27,355
Refinery	982	1,547	4,557	224	851	8,161
Bulk Terminal	311	4,588	9,940	0	666	15,505
Pipeline	23	1,492	787	80	0	2,382
Natural Gas Processing Plant	43	332	862	59	11	1,307
Isobutane	321	2,665	5,572	205	443	9,206
Refinery	257	652	1,470	138	357	2,874
Bulk Terminal	1	1,345	3,025	0	81	4,452
Pipeline	53	555	661	43	0	1,312
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	113	416	24	5	568
Other Hydrocarbons/Alcohol	2,907	333	1,493	46	3,673	8,452
Refinery	2,907	333	1,493	46	3,673	8,452
Unfinished Oils	12,465	18,836	49,257	2,364	19,578	102,500
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,681	4,952	12,761	783	3,051	24,228
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,968	2,719	7,045	259	3,678	15,669
Heavy Gas Oils	6,422	7,604	19,953	626	9,739	44,344
Residuum	1,394	3,561	9,498	696	3,110	18,259
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,391	7,709	13,616	1,697	6,774	34,187
Refinery	4,230	6,704	13,249	1,695	6,070	31,948
Bulk Terminal	161	692	283	2	117	1,255
Pipeline	0	313	84	0	587	984

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	17	21	0	6	44
Refinery	0	17	21	0	6	44
Finished Motor Gasoline	62,557	48,077	48,208	4,076	22,744	185,662
Refinery	11,345	9,912	19,522	1,646	7,603	50,028
Bulk Terminal	36,070	22,803	9,416	1,295	12,356	81,940
Pipeline	15,142	15,362	19,270	1,135	2,785	53,694
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	26	485	329	899	2,292	4,031
Refinery	8	131	103	414	800	1,456
Bulk Terminal	18	315	159	297	1,293	2,082
Pipeline	0	39	67	188	199	493
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	62,531	47,592	47,879	3,177	20,452	181,631
Refinery	11,337	9,781	19,419	1,232	6,803	48,572
Bulk Terminal	36,052	22,488	9,257	998	11,063	79,858
Pipeline	15,142	15,323	19,203	947	2,586	53,201
Finished Aviation Gasoline	233	390	488	29	500	1,640
Refinery	12	84	422	21	108	647
Bulk Terminal	199	269	66	8	388	930
Pipeline	22	37	0	0	4	63
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	500	947	2,234	266	1,671	5,618
Refinery	74	451	1,661	157	636	2,979
Bulk Terminal	322	283	248	0	622	1,475
Pipeline	104	213	325	109	413	1,164
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,381	7,866	14,358	568	6,577	39,750
Refinery	1,868	2,422	6,958	287	3,313	14,848
Bulk Terminal	4,189	2,665	1,648	170	2,480	11,152
Pipeline	4,324	2,779	5,752	111	784	13,750
Kerosene	1,124	1,524	1,045	55	41	3,789
Refinery	62	900	656	45	27	1,690
Bulk Terminal	1,022	552	204	10	9	1,797
Pipeline	40	72	185	0	5	302
Distillate Fuel Oil	30,249	27,379	25,587	2,238	11,090	96,543
Refinery	5,663	7,805	13,992	1,116	5,212	33,788
Bulk Terminal	18,809	11,530	4,637	628	5,031	40,635
Pipeline	5,777	8,044	6,958	494	847	22,120
Residual Fuel Oil^a	14,501	3,270	13,063	770	8,364	39,968
Refinery	2,547	2,276	6,394	770	5,605	17,592
Bulk Terminal	11,954	994	6,669	0	2,476	22,093
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	283	283
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,147	230	983	256	954	5,570
Refinery	832	40	966	256	904	2,998
Bulk Terminal	2,315	190	17	0	50	2,572
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,958	558	3,845	190	948	10,499
Refinery	1,453	301	700	190	596	3,240
Bulk Terminal	3,505	257	3,145	0	352	7,259
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,396	2,482	8,235	324	6,179	23,616
Refinery	262	1,935	4,728	324	4,105	11,354
Bulk Terminal	6,134	547	3,507	0	2,074	12,262
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	300	265	1,064	29	61	1,719
Refinery	300	265	1,064	29	61	1,719

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1992 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	4	1,744	7	271	2,030
Refinery	4	4	1,744	7	271	2,030
Special Naphthas	402	453	1,311	2	61	2,229
Refinery	102	249	1,257	2	61	1,671
Bulk Terminal	300	204	54	0	0	558
Lubricants	2,965	1,501	4,975	0	1,685	11,126
Refinery	1,071	780	4,383	0	854	7,088
Bulk Terminal	1,894	721	592	0	831	4,038
Waxes	210	128	431	23	95	887
Refinery	210	128	431	23	95	887
Petroleum Coke	1,041	3,783	4,494	94	2,358	11,770
Refinery	1,041	3,783	4,494	94	2,358	11,770
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,188	13,954	5,515	3,472	2,907	32,036
Refinery	2,611	8,482	4,325	3,334	2,698	21,450
Bulk Terminal	3,577	5,472	1,190	138	209	10,586
Miscellaneous Products	796	217	1,182	0	104	2,299
Refinery	94	111	425	0	84	714
Bulk Terminal	702	20	703	0	20	1,445
Pipeline	0	86	54	0	0	140
Total Stocks, All Oils	172,478	252,947	985,657	29,907	160,327	1,601,316

^a Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
PAD District I	26	47,389	1,084	24,472	14,501	1,258
Connecticut	0	2,057	W	998	71	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	9	2,916	83	1,756	2,276	W
Florida	0	5,796	104	1,720	1,739	153
Georgia	0	2,907	44	1,043	97	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0	1,194	56	1,806	634	W
Massachusetts	0	2,152	68	1,528	644	W
New Jersey	3	12,374	43	5,518	4,344	W
New York	2	4,762	191	2,791	2,511	W
North Carolina	2	2,640	94	1,246	148	W
Pennsylvania	2	5,088	263	3,130	1,069	W
Rhode Island	0	780	W	502	W	W
South Carolina	0	1,374	80	542	W	W
Virginia	0	3,204	32	1,772	595	W
West Virginia	8	145	W	120	W	W
PAD District II	446	32,269	1,452	19,335	3,270	14,791
Illinois	95	6,985	230	3,903	1,259	971
Indiana	147	4,251	33	2,463	485	W
Iowa	0	1,145	W	1,175	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	11	2,288	5	1,569	53	10,353
Kentucky	8	1,176	49	720	W	W
Michigan	39	3,653	183	1,449	161	951
Minnesota	1	1,378	W	1,317	225	W
Missouri	2	1,466	W	567	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	40	726	W	597	W	W
Ohio	4	3,390	616	1,927	278	W
Oklahoma	99	1,668	W	1,405	263	783
Tennessee	0	2,418	32	980	214	W
Wisconsin	0	1,725	W	1,263	27	W
PAD District III	262	28,676	860	18,629	13,063	18,824
Alabama	0	1,322	26	683	365	34
Arkansas	0	775	W	383	W	W
Louisiana	0	5,763	178	3,818	5,245	2,365
Mississippi	0	1,959	10	1,487	W	1,126
New Mexico	56	325	W	290	26	W
Texas	206	18,532	641	11,968	7,228	15,155
PAD District IV	711	2,230	55	1,744	770	332
Colorado	112	718	W	338	W	W
Idaho	104	223	W	136	W	W
Montana	208	556	W	518	81	27
Utah	142	327	W	319	175	192
Wyoming	145	406	W	433	W	63
PAD District V	2,093	17,866	36	10,243	8,081	835
Alaska	41	443	W	735	W	W
Arizona	173	570	W	293	W	W
California	433	12,031	27	5,813	5,054	146
Hawaii	14	842	W	588	W	W
Nevada	9	305	W	169	W	W
Oregon	420	1,234	W	712	163	W
Washington	1,003	2,441	W	1,933	1,384	41
U.S. Total	3,538	128,430	3,487	74,423	39,685	36,040

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: * Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. * Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	9	0	0	85	2,193	279	0	0	53,428
Petroleum Products	8,203	104	0	3,500	4,511	2,745	0	74,445	24,190
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	784
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	906	2,509	38	0	914	2,666
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	18	0	0	0	236	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	12	51	0	33	0	0	0	249	343
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,798	0	0	1,452	1,027	1,705	0	46,910	13,524
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Unleaded	5,798	0	0	1,452	1,027	1,705	0	46,910	13,519
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	107	97
Jet Fuel	347	0	0	250	210	604	0	8,674	2,496
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	143	9
Kerosene-Type	347	0	0	250	162	604	0	8,531	2,487
Kerosene	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	8	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,006	29	0	585	184	390	0	14,913	3,655
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	47	424	0	0	1,341	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	80	20
Lubricants	0	20	0	104	10	0	0	523	305
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	443	300
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	49	0
Total	8,212	104	0	3,585	6,704	3,024	0	74,445	77,618

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,597	1,325	0	0	0	11,027	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,407	1,622	1,555	1,374	0	0	125	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	105	225	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	690	1,330	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,570	480	0	902	0	0	0	0
Leaded	0	315	43	0	270	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,255	437	0	632	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	360	96	0	228	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	201	93	0	65	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	159	3	0	163	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	365	251	0	244	0	0	44	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,407	5,219	2,880	1,374	0	0	11,152	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
May 1992**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	9	0	0	2,193	279	0	53,428
Petroleum Products	8,076	0	1,866	4,064	2,745	59,543	21,161
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	136	0	0	784
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	906	2,509	38	689	2,666
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	33	0	0	171	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,720	0	624	1,014	1,705	38,635	12,315
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Unleaded	5,720	0	624	1,014	1,705	38,635	12,310
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	0	0	0	8	3	86
Jet Fuel	347	0	126	210	604	7,300	2,271
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	48	0	143	9
Kerosene-Type	347	0	126	162	604	7,157	2,262
Kerosene	0	0	2	0	0	6	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,006	0	175	184	390	12,759	3,039
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Total	8,085	0	1,866	6,257	3,024	59,543	74,589

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,597	1,325	0	4,419	0
Petroleum Products	0	2,205	1,622	1,555	1,374	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	105	225	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	690	1,330	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	1,480	480	0	902	0	0
Leaded	0	315	43	0	270	0	0
Unleaded	0	1,165	437	0	632	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	360	96	0	228	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	201	93	0	65	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	159	3	0	163	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	365	251	0	244	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2,205	5,219	2,880	1,374	4,419	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts,
May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	127	104	0	1,634	447	0	14,902	49
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	18	0	0	236	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	12	51	0	0	0	0	78	34
Finished Motor Gasoline	78	0	0	828	13	0	8,275	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	78	0	0	828	13	0	8,275	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	15
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	124	0	0	1,374	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	124	0	0	1,374	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	29	0	410	0	0	2,154	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	47	424	0	1,341	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	47	424	0	1,100	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	4	0	0	0	0	80	0
Lubricants	0	20	0	104	10	0	523	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	93	0	0	443	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
Total	127	104	0	1,719	447	0	14,902	49

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,608
Petroleum Products	1,318	13,535	3,029	202	0	0	125
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	245	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	29	207	0	112	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	44	0	343	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	8,275	1,209	90	0	0	0
Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unleaded	0	8,275	1,209	90	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	70	11	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	1,374	225	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	1,374	225	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	465	1,689	616	0	0	0	44
Residual Fuel Oil	268	1,073	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	241	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	268	832	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	80	20	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	394	129	305	0	0	0	81
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	50	393	300	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,318	13,535	3,029	202	0	0	6,733

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1992
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	85	9	76	57,034	2,557	54,477
Petroleum Products	77,945	8,307	69,638	34,015	10,756	23,259
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	889	136	753
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,820	0	1,820	3,356	3,453	-97
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	477	1,412	-935
Propane/Propylene	1,820	0	1,820	1,987	1,655	332
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	381	314	67
Isobutane	0	0	0	511	72	439
Unfinished Oils	254	8	246	8	18	-10
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	282	63	219	355	33	322
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,362	5,798	42,564	19,802	4,184	15,618
Leaded	0	0	0	48	0	48
Unleaded	48,362	5,798	42,564	19,754	4,184	15,570
Finished Aviation Gasoline	107	3	104	100	8	92
Jet Fuel	8,924	347	8,577	2,939	1,064	1,875
Naphtha-Type	143	0	143	102	48	54
Kerosene-Type	8,781	347	8,434	2,837	1,016	1,821
Kerosene	18	0	18	0	12	-12
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,498	2,035	13,463	5,912	1,159	4,753
Residual Fuel Oil	1,388	0	1,388	0	471	-471
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	29	-29	29	0	29
Special Naphthas	80	4	76	20	0	20
Lubricants	627	20	607	305	114	191
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	536	0	536	300	93	207
Miscellaneous Products	49	0	49	0	11	-11
Total	78,030	8,316	69,714	91,049	13,313	77,736

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	14,545	53,428	-38,883	279	4,922	-4,643	0	11,027	-11,027
Petroleum Products	6,295	101,042	-94,747	2,745	4,551	-1,806	3,781	125	3,656
Pentanes Plus	361	784	-423	0	330	-330	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,839	3,580	259	38	2,020	-1,982	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,045	272	1,773	0	838	-838	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,080	2,634	-1,554	37	635	-598	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	517	245	272	1	340	-339	0	0	0
Isobutane	197	429	-232	0	207	-207	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	348	-348	0	0	0	112	0	112
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	51	592	-541	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,027	62,004	-60,977	1,705	1,382	323	2,472	0	2,472
Leaded	0	320	-320	0	313	-313	585	0	585
Unleaded	1,027	61,684	-60,657	1,705	1,069	636	1,887	0	1,887
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	204	-204	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	210	11,530	-11,320	604	324	280	588	0	588
Naphtha-Type	48	353	-305	0	158	-158	266	0	266
Kerosene-Type	162	11,177	-11,015	604	166	438	322	0	322
Kerosene	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	257	18,933	-18,676	390	495	-105	609	44	565
Residual Fuel Oil	424	1,341	-917	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	4	100	-96	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	111	828	-717	0	0	0	0	81	-81
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	743	-743	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	49	-38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,840	154,470	-133,630	3,024	9,473	-6,449	3,781	11,152	-7,371

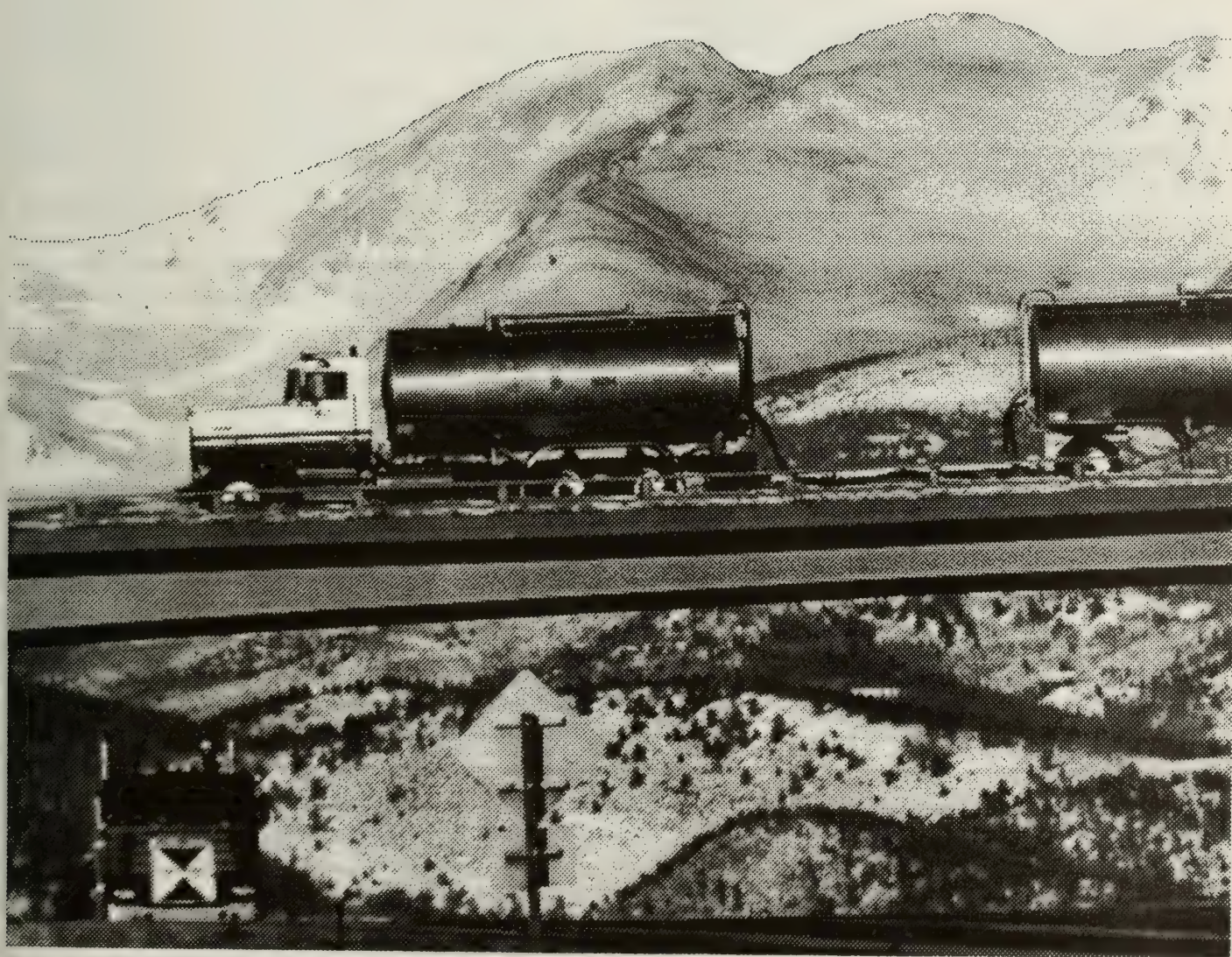
^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

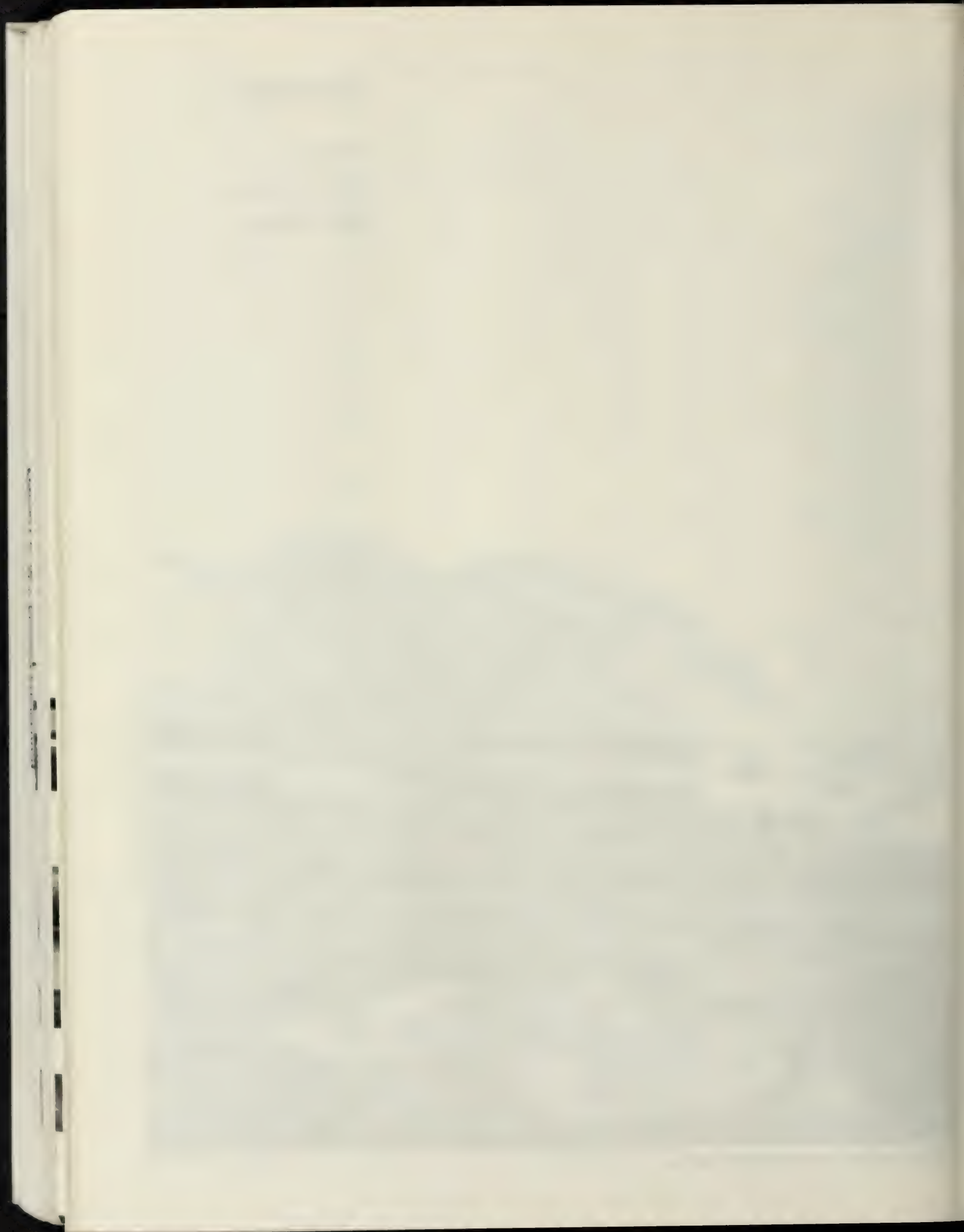


Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to distribute heating oil to remote areas.



Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

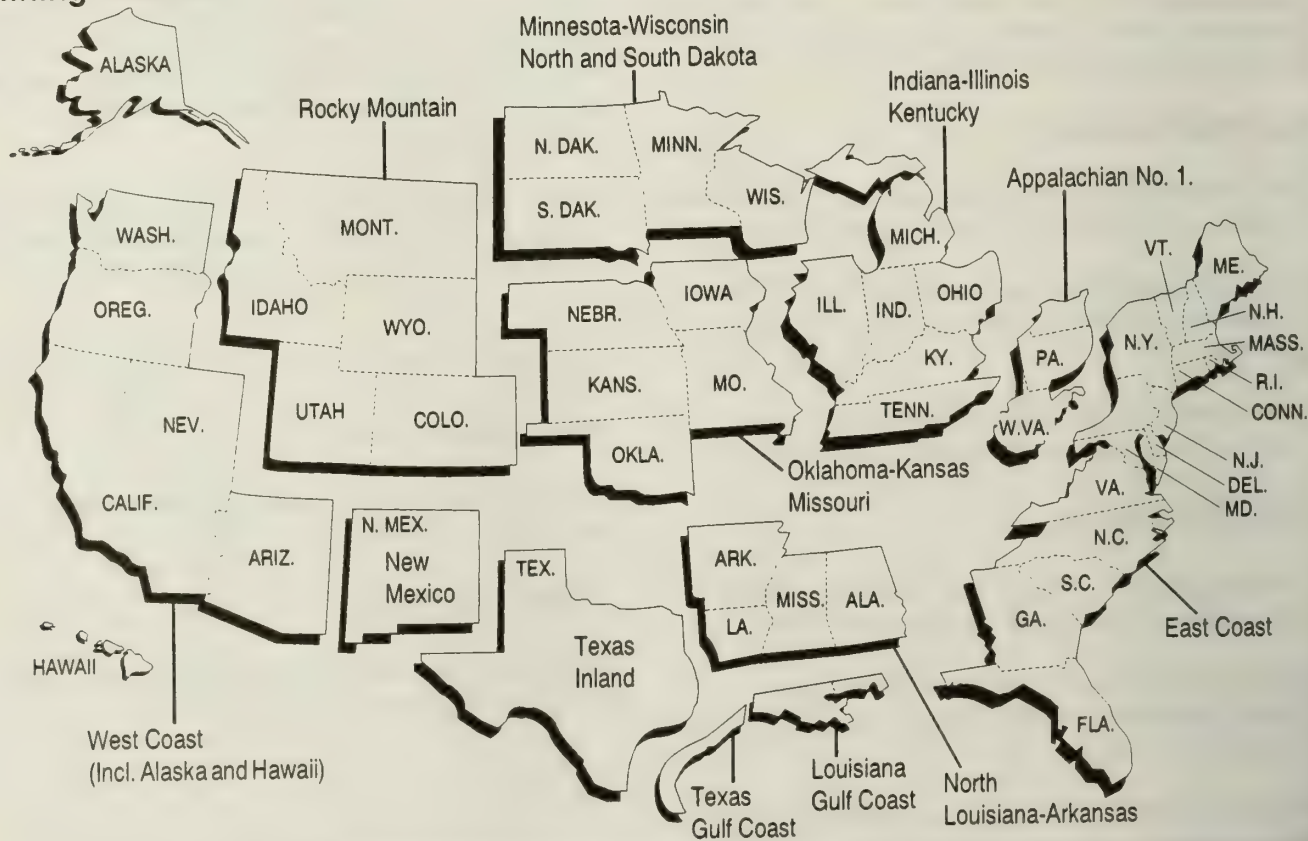
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

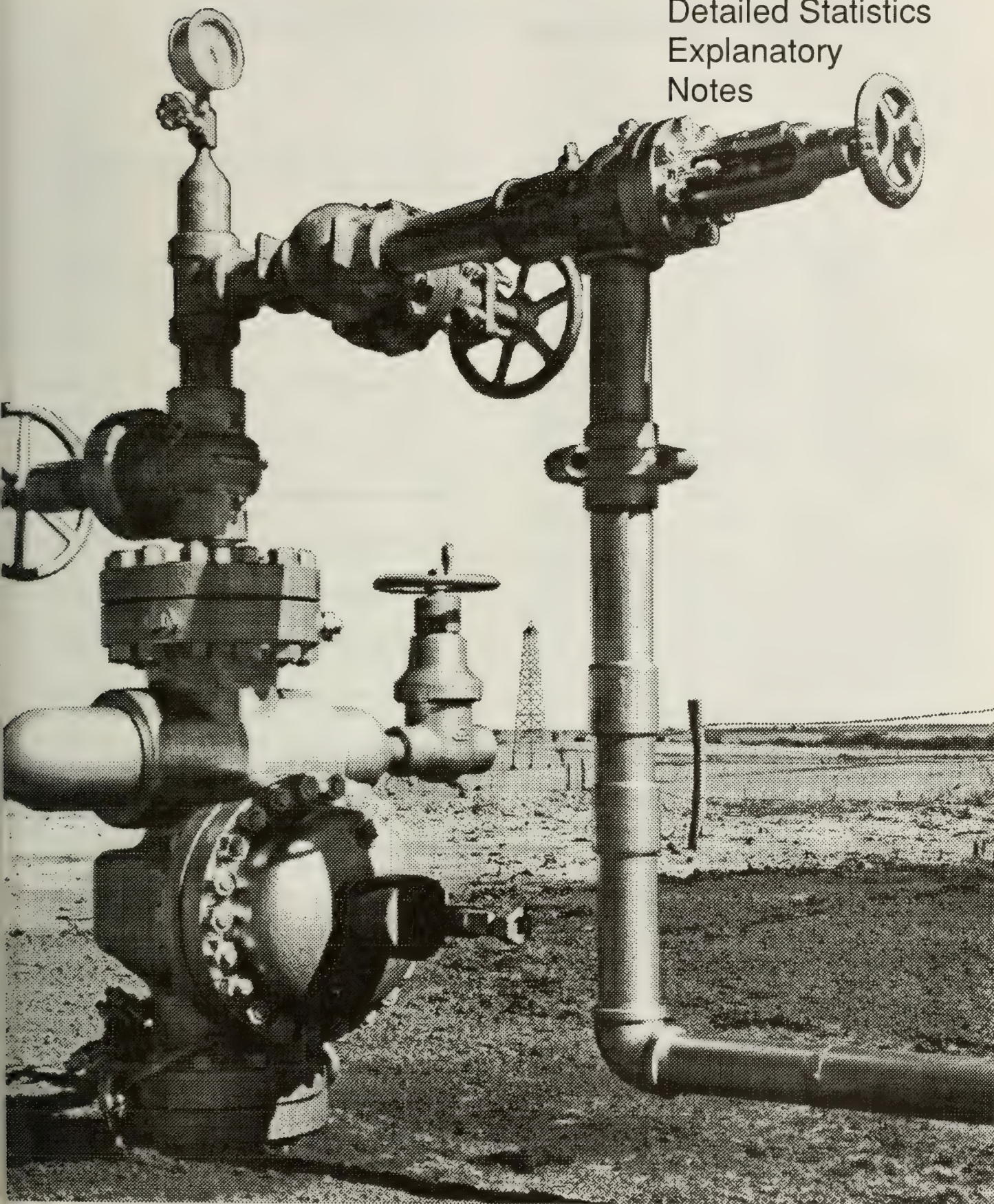


Refining Districts

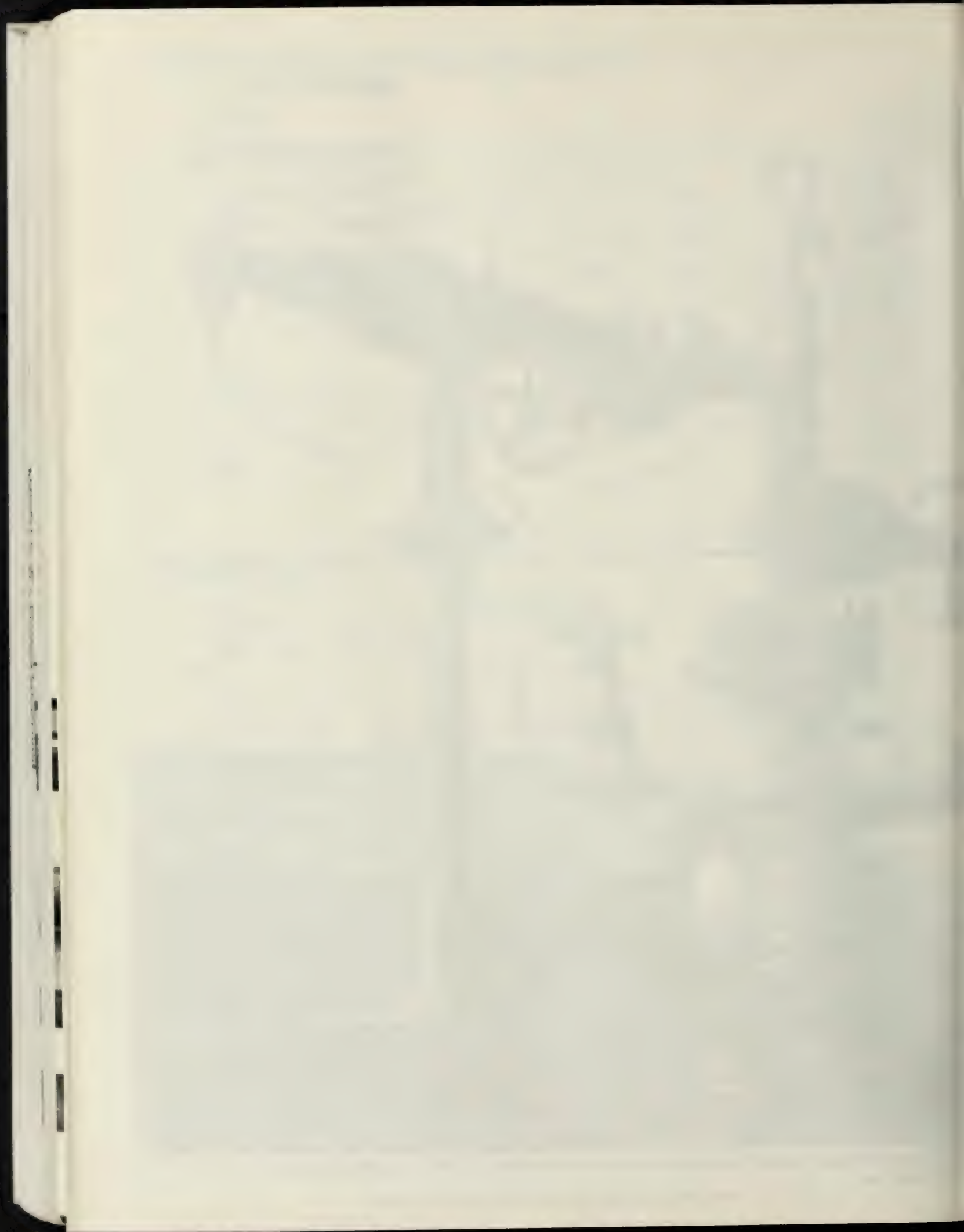


Appendix B

Detailed Statistics
Explanatory
Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a Christmas Tree."



Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery and natural gas plant operations data; refinery, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the Summary Statistics and the Detailed Statistics sections of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is found in the feature article in the *PSM* entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the June 1991 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1990 compared with previous years.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report" is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and refinery operable and storage capacity. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S.

possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. Approximately 350 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 170 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 860 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 800 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or

petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 35 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/alcohol, and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

Collection Methods

Survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as

provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813 and 816. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The ending stock value of the previous month is used as the value for beginning and ending stocks for the current month. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816 and 817 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the

form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Data on PSM Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State" and the corresponding PSA table are subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed.

With the exception of Tables 29 and 52 in the PSM (and corresponding PSA tables), the tables are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, and other liquids.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816, *"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report,"* and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by adding the stock change to the refinery inputs.

Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and alcohol, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and alcohol are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel

were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the State (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92	3-92	4-92	5-92	6-92
Reported State Data^c																		
3-14-91	1935	0																
4-14-91	4642	1930	0															
5-14-91	6848	2379	1961	0														
6-14-91	6926	6712	4400	1823	0													
7-14-91	7335	7033	6893	2720	1786	0												
8-14-91	7356	7486	6995	6907	2387	1822	0											
9-14-91	7363	7493	7429	6947	6826	2693	1848	0										
10-14-91	7365	7496	7412	7368	6860	6765	2563	1797	0									
11-14-91	7370	7499	7418	7374	7269	6786	6788	2599	1853	0								
12-14-91	7371	7501	7424	7374	7281	7194	7195	4862	2607	1905	0							
1-14-92	7370	7501	7424	7374	7283	7198	7221	6779	4851	2672	1786	0						
2-14-92	7372	7502	7425	7374	7285	7198	7224	7187	6832	4985	2589	1788	0					
3-14-92	7370	7502	7425	7375	7285	7201	7226	7192	7249	6913	4892	2674	1854	0				
4-14-92	7467	7602	7513	7472	7377	7290	7317	7282	7336	7402	6898	6766	2634	1875	0			
5-14-92	7471	7607	7516	7481	7374	7287	7313	7282	7333	7409	7331	7277	4860	2434	1849	0		
6-14-92	7501	7638	7553	7517	7415	7321	7347	7316	7368	7445	7368	7320	6767	4898	2665	1828	0	
7-14-92	7501	7638	7554	7517	7414	7321	7346	7315	7368	7447	7371	7324	7226	6834	4073	2566	1749	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																		
7-14-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	9	20	30	33
Production Estimates																		
Month of Production																		
	1-91	2-91	3-91	4-91	5-91	6-91	7-91	8-91	9-91	10-91	11-91	12-91	1-92	2-92	3-92	4-92	5-92	6-92
Original ^e	7411	7427	7392	7339	7310	7350	7360	7251	7301	7376	7302	7270	7344	7360	7324	7279	7212	7217
Interim ^f	7418	7548	7481	7467	7368	7282	7326	7272	7332	7409	7307	7281	7363	7373	7315	7291	7110	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	7332	7587	7482	7445	7402	7192	7219	7186	7263	7321	7119	7357	7171	7219	7168	7161	6878	
Revised	7345	7590	7468	7431	7396	7213	7235	7214	7265	7362	7242	7156	7176	7231	7065	7160		
Final ^g	7500	7637	7546	7509	7409	7320	7347	7316	7368	7437	7328	7299						

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1991 (annual average of 83 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are counted as having monthly reported data in 1991 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 4-14-92.

^e Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual 1991*, DOE/EIA 0340(91)/2.

month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.
- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export

documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The PSRS surveys have a very high response rate. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

A principal objective of PSRS surveys is to provide a timely and accurate picture of petroleum industry activities. As part of this objective, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply" and in subsequent explanatory notes.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. The Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e.,

3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within three time frames: monthly, annually, and triennially. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership. Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814.

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts a comprehensive triennial frames investigation. These triennial evaluations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey.

In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B2 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Table B2. New Basis Stocks¹
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1974	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil				
Total	NA	488	645	--
Other Primary	NA	380	351	--
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products ...	1,121	1,425	1,461	--
Motor Gasoline				
Total	225	263	244	--
Finished	NA	214	202	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	205	186	--
Residual Fuel Oil	75	91	69	--
Jet Fuel				
Total	30	42	39	--
Kerosene-type	24	36	32	--
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	113	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products	190	207	219	210

¹ Stocks as of December 31.

Note 8. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures, and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting system.

The EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings through 1980. Estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA

survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). Table B3 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied.

Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ^a
1979	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

^a FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oils produced by a refinery are shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from

distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981, this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. Table B4 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

Table B4. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
Distillate Fuel Oil				
1979	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
Residual Fuel Oil				
1979	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Alaskan In-Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels for Total and 380 million barrels for Other Primary.

Note 9. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 400 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 400 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three sub-districts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.
- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs is collected on Form EIA-810.

- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADD's, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

Note 10. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGL) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record

keeping practices used by the industry. Table B5 shows the product category under the new and old basis.

Table B5. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels for Liquefied Petroleum Gases and 248 million barrels for Other Petroleum Products.

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. Therefore, to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown

**Table B6. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports
(Percent)**

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Import Product					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) ...	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145)	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	60	40	—	—	—
Export Product					
Ethane (All PAD Districts)	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts)	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts)	—	—	100	—	—
Mixed Streams					
PAD Districts I, IV, V	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III	—	80	20	—	—

in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B6 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense District of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

Note 11. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 6-10) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Tables 16-19).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are the following:

- Tables 6 through 10, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
 - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing. Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 26, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 27, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
 - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 29, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
 - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 12. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM).

Changes in Survey Frames

As a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B7 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:

Naphthas and lighter

Kerosene and light gas oils

Heavy gas oils

Residuum

- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table B7. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks ^a (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

^a Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

- Form EIA-815, "Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report," was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form EIA-814.

Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSM* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 14, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Tables 16 and 17, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Tables 18 and 19, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."
 - Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.
- Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
 - The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 13. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information.

Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables 12 through 15, 24, 30, and 31.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 13, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in *PSM* statistics. The principal differences in the *PSM* data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1-percent increase in crude imports and a 3-percent decrease in product imports.

Note 14. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were being made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment was made to refinery input in all Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL

inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA* published in May 1989. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- Year-to-Date tables on Supply and Disposition by PAD District (Tables 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15) were added.
- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 15. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 43-46.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 6 through 15) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- Tables showing net imports by country for the current month and year-to-date (Tables 39 and 40) were added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 17, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published in Table 24 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
 - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 19, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.

Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	18, 33	25	19	33	24, 31	41
2	2	8	10	13	18	18, 33	26	19	34	25	42
3	3	NA	11	14, 30	19	18, 33	27	20	35	26	43
4	4	9	12	24, 31	20	18, 33	28	21	36	27	44
5	5	NA	13	15	21	18, 33	29	22	37	28, 32	45
6	6	10	14	34	22	19	30	23	38	29	46
NA	7	NA	15	16	23	19	31	NA	39		
7	8	11	16	17	24	19	32	NA	40		

NA = Not Applicable

- Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
- Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 30, was added.
- Table 20, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
 - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 24.
 - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 31, were added.
- Tables 25 through 34, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
 - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
 - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 33, were added.
- Tables 37 and 38, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
 - Data for exports by destination previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 41, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

- Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Tables 17 and 20, respectively.
- Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 31, were added.

Note 15. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State." This change will be subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Note 16. 1991 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes have been made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System effective with the March issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). These changes were made to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication.

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table has been added to show jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel

data is no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.

- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

- Annual graphs have been eliminated.
- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources are provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, "U.S. Petroleum Balance"

- A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (lines 34 and 44, respectively).

• PAD District Supply and Disposition Tables

- A year-to-date table in thousand barrels and a current month table in thousand barrels per day have been added for each PAD District.

• Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.

• Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin

- Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.

- Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

- Table numbers have been changed as a result of table additions. Table B9 is provided to show the old to new table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1991 PSM

Table Numbers											
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	N	11	13	21	21	31	31	41	41	51
2	2	N	12	14	22	22	32	32	42	42	52
3	3	9	13	N	23	23	33	33	43	43	53
4	4	10	14	N	24	24	34	34	44	44	54
5	5	N	15	15	25	25	35	35	45	45	55
6	6	N	16	16	26	26	36	36	46	46	56
N	7	11	17	17	27	27	37	37	47		
N	8	12	18	18	28	28	38	38	48		
7	9	N	19	19	29	29	39	39	49		
8	10	N	20	20	30	30	40	40	50		

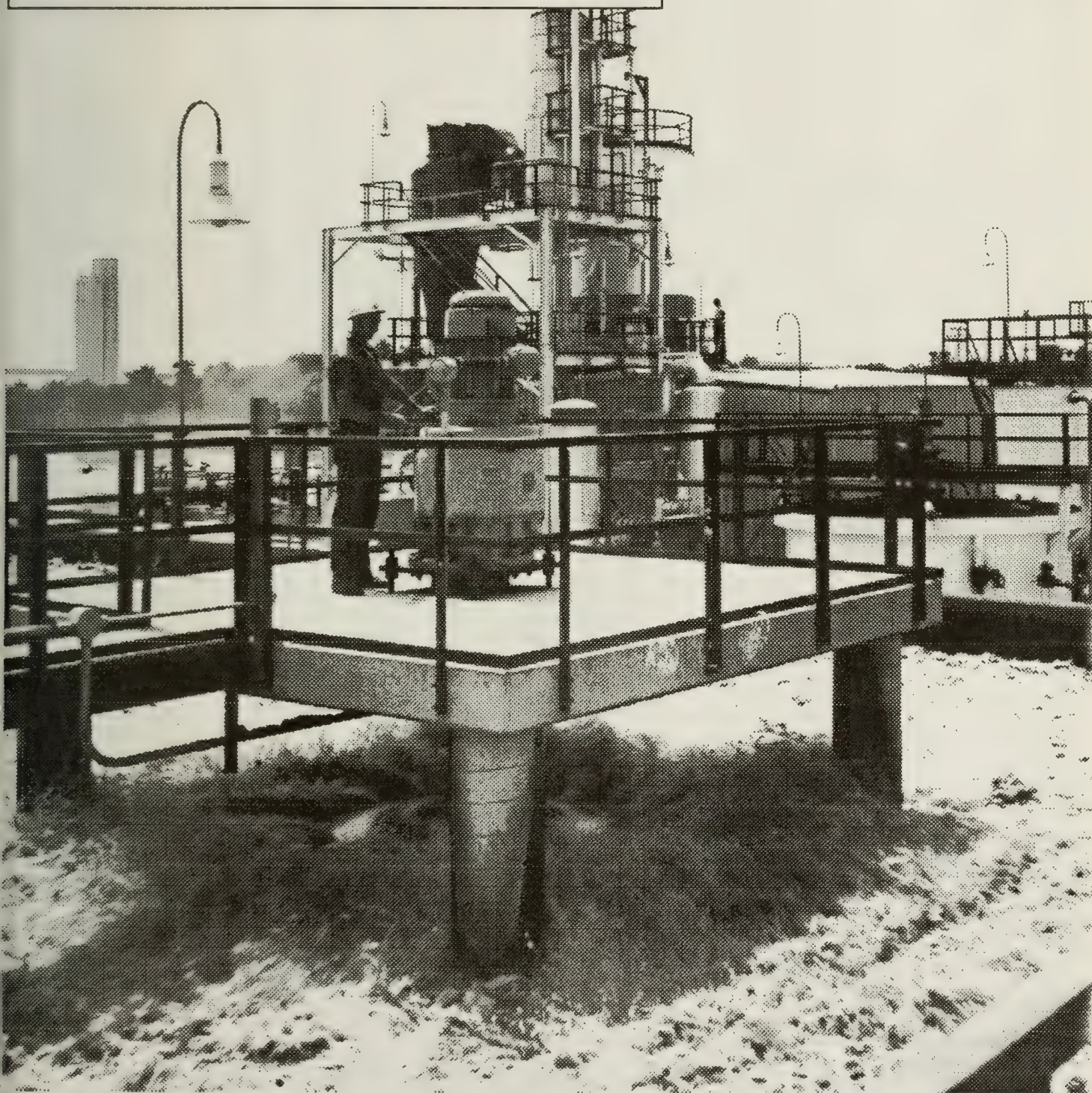
N = New Table

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1992

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This table is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the *PSA*.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

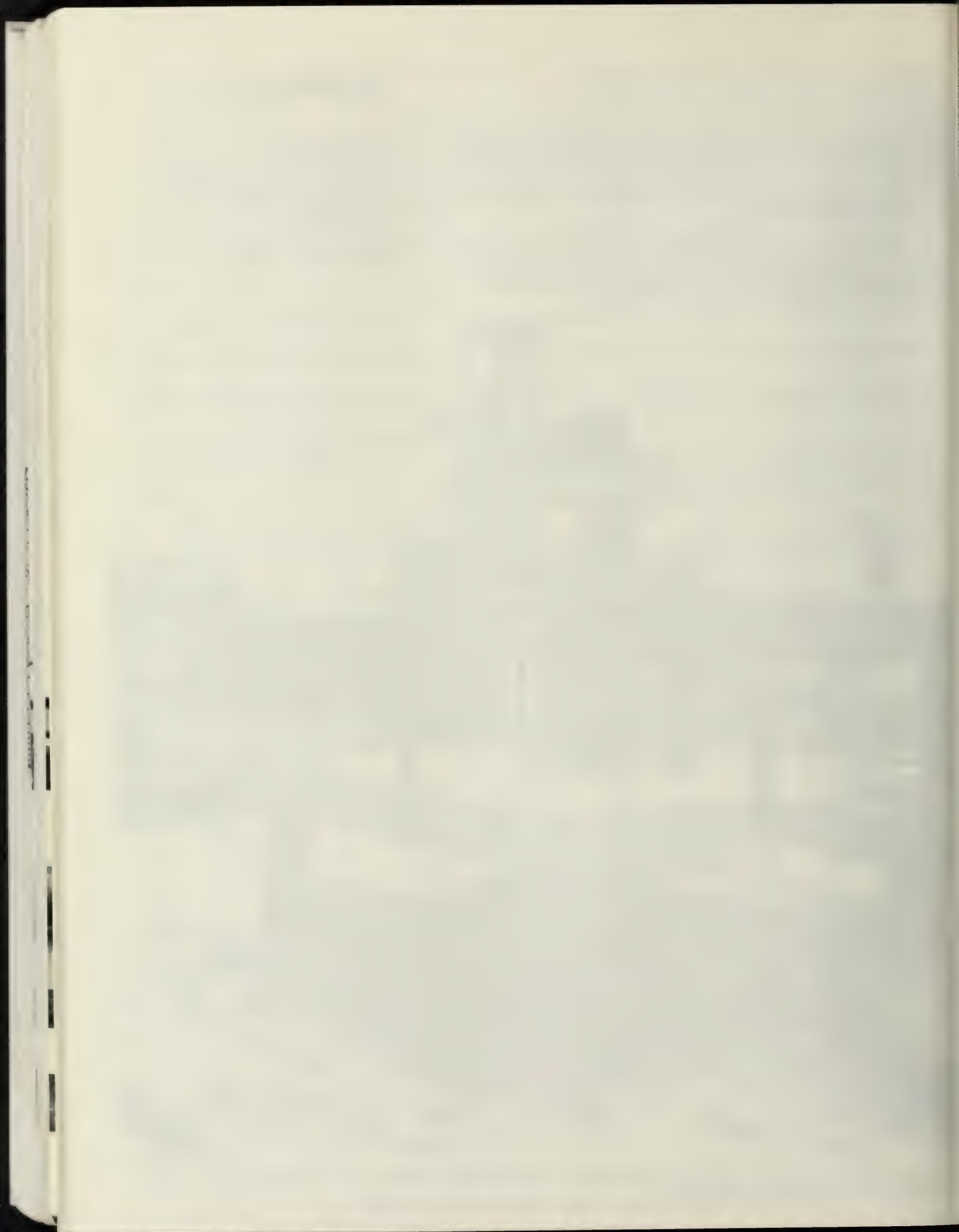


Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	14,116	-35	14,219	-20	14,034	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	-15
Crude Oil	12,923	(s)	12,934	-3	13,077	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	166	2	158	0	148	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
LPGs	378	5	323	13	236	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene	246	(s)	179	(s)	85	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane	132	5	144	13	149	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Other Hydrocarbons	104	-18	99	-18	60	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-12
Unfinished Oils	525	7	675	14	511	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	19	-31	29	-25	2	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	-21
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	16,694	-31	16,829	-27	16,543	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	-22
Pentanes Plus	309	3	327	3	318	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs	1,814	9	1,969	19	2,025	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Ethane/Ethylene	573	-3	598	-5	587	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Propane/Propylene	946	2	982	5	936	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	123	2	202	2	319	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane	172	7	186	16	183	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Other Hydrocarbons	135	-1	107	-19	109	-27	--	--	--	--	--	--	-15
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,043	-30	6,994	-25	6,694	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	-22
Leaded	133	-28	128	-25	113	-16	--	--	--	--	--	--	-23
Unleaded	6,911	-2	6,866	(s)	6,581	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	17	(s)	19	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,350	3	1,360	-1	1,347	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	152	0	153	-1	132	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,199	3	1,207	(s)	1,215	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene	67	0	48	(s)	31	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,818	0	2,776	2	2,753	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Residual Fuel Oil	964	(s)	991	1	989	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	120	0	141	0	148	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	281	0	277	0	278	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	45	6	49	3	70	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Lubricants	155	0	162	0	162	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	19	0	21	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	598	0	583	0	575	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	249	0	291	1	307	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Still Gas	642	-11	656	-9	639	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Miscellaneous Products	61	-9	61	-2	60	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Imports	7,593	70	6,995	43	7,036	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Crude Oil	5,885	36	5,213	31	5,319	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Pentanes Plus	28	0	21	0	37	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs	139	2	131	(s)	97	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ethane/Ethylene	16	0	12	0	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	90	(s)	89	(s)	58	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	2	24	0	15	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane	4	(s)	6	0	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons	4	(s)	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	461	5	323	0	464	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	18	0	55	0	42	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	237	9	279	0	247	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Leaded	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unleaded	237	9	279	0	247	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel	39	0	58	0	56	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	8	0	10	0	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	31	0	48	0	47	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	33	(s)	31	(s)	31	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	227	4	214	1	218	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Residual Fuel Oil	352	11	505	11	392	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	13	0	33	0	24	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	114	0	90	0	71	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	8	1	6	0	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants	10	0	6	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	1	0	1	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	3	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	22	0	26	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)...	1,039,844	1,268	1,016,892	1,448	1,000,764	1,090	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,269
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	341,164	143	346,264	-224	338,614	-190	--	--	--	--	--	--	-90
Pentanes Plus.....	6,358	-115	5,840	-4	6,602	103	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
LPGs.....	78,212	84	67,607	59	72,517	123	--	--	--	--	--	--	89
Ethane/Ethylene.....	16,607	-19	15,278	-54	15,610	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-24
Propane/Propylene.....	38,880	-25	33,057	-40	32,564	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	-19
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	12,369	127	10,916	150	15,555	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	126
Isobutane.....	10,356	1	8,356	3	8,788	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Other Hydrocarbons	5,440	840	5,655	820	7,179	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	554
Unfinished Oils.....	101,770	-545	102,515	-648	106,580	-255	--	--	--	--	--	--	-483
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	38,278	-58	39,501	109	38,512	-42	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	55	0	57	0	53	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	191,007	201	189,824	817	181,300	515	--	--	--	--	--	--	511
Leaded.....	4,936	-98	4,707	-73	4,001	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-57
Unleaded.....	186,071	299	185,117	890	177,299	515	--	--	--	--	--	--	568
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,779	4	1,619	2	1,578	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Jet Fuel.....	44,690	327	42,876	8	43,777	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	120
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	4,836	74	5,091	-22	4,911	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	39,854	253	37,785	30	38,866	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	103
Kerosene	4,720	-41	4,810	0	4,169	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	126,719	-94	108,473	158	97,739	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Residual Fuel Oil.....	44,327	326	42,986	75	40,436	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	169
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,639	0	1,759	0	2,177	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,509	0	1,612	0	1,636	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,186	64	2,094	63	1,931	208	--	--	--	--	--	--	112
Lubricants	12,279	13	12,174	12	12,277	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Waxes.....	1,004	0	1,015	0	1,000	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	9,887	0	10,420	-4	10,130	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	24,819	195	27,694	282	30,471	461	--	--	--	--	--	--	313
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,002	-76	2,097	-77	2,086	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-51
Product Supplied.....	16,982	40	17,488	-18	16,789	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Crude Oil.....	26	0	18	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	200	6	209	-1	182	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs.....	1,912	42	2,121	7	1,684	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Ethane/Ethylene.....	612	11	658	-3	586	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,223	26	1,252	8	991	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	109	3	92	2	83	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Isobutane.....	-32	2	119	3	24	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	-191	13	-379	-10	-178	-17	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-27	28	-18	19	72	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	6,893	-27	7,254	-47	7,145	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-24
Leaded.....	133	-25	133	-26	135	-18	--	--	--	--	--	--	-23
Unleaded.....	6,761	-2	7,120	-21	7,010	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	16	(s)	23	(s)	21	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,477	-7	1,439	11	1,367	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	156	-2	151	3	146	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,321	-5	1,288	8	1,221	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene	113	1	75	-1	82	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,226	8	3,354	-6	3,179	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,313	1	1,361	21	1,153	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	128	0	169	0	159	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	402	0	363	0	349	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	38	4	57	3	63	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lubricants	151	(s)	154	(s)	147	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	18	0	18	0	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	383	0	343	(s)	389	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	188	-6	213	-2	236	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Still Gas.....	642	-11	656	-9	639	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Miscellaneous Products.....	72	-11	58	-2	64	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

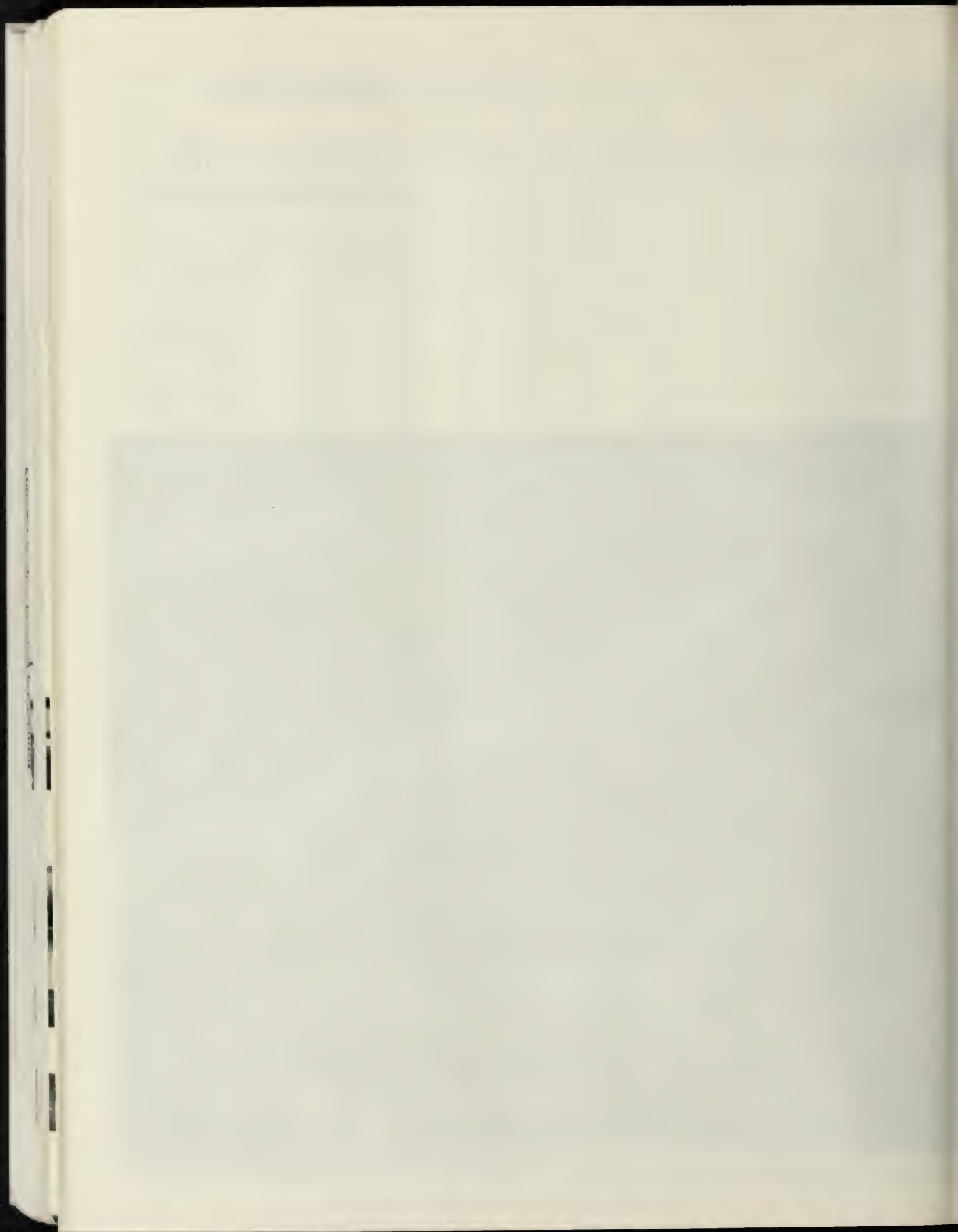
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Appendix D

EIA 819 Monthly Oxygenate Report



The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 include provisions intended to reduce toxic vehicle emissions.



Oxygenate Summary

Beginning with the March 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, results of the Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" are presented. Information regarding this survey is provided in the "Explanatory Notes" which follow the detailed tables in Appendix D. These data are also published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* starting with the week ending March 20, 1992 issue.

The monthly oxygenate report monitors the activity of the industry in responding to the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The industry is growing and has never before been surveyed about oxygenate production, storage, imports and blending. The data presented here are the most accurate data available. However, they may still contain inaccuracies due to respondent misunderstanding or frames deficiencies. We are working with the industry to improve the data.

Highlights

- As of June 30, 1992, U.S. stocks of MTBE were 18.6 million barrels, representing a 2.8 million barrel increase compared to the previous month. It is believed that some of this increase is the result of an understatement of the stock build during May.
- The June stock build continued the 1992 trend of adding MTBE to inventories each month.

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, June 1992

Products	June 1992		May 1992		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	1,984	66	2,118	68	12,710	70
Stocks	1,941	--	1,858	--	--	--
Blended Into						
Motor Gasoline ^a	1,907	64	1,717	55	11,680	64
MTBE						
Production	2,999	100	2,838	92	17,153	94
Stocks	18,640	--	15,840	--	--	--
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W
Blended Into						
Motor Gasoline	1,312	44	1,524	49	8,414	46

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	78	71	68	68	68	66						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	1,076	1,287	1,462	1,457	1,858	1,941						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline ^a	68	68	62	68	55	64						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	85	93	100	82	88	67						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	73	66	63	64	64	61						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	532	662	791	794	1,010	1,143						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	248	344	394	452	530	464						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	27	11	20	14	15	12						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	184	177	156	114	214	255						

^a Quantities of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline are calculated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). This quantity is equal to production plus imports, minus stock change.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	101	99	92	83	92	100						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	11,986	12,621	13,958	14,943	15,840	18,640						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	53	50	37	44	49	44						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,086	2,944	3,551	3,929	4,453	4,663						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	7	6	10	9	8	6						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	88	82	77	69	77	77						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	5,104	5,711	6,058	6,707	6,870	8,293						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	24	24	11	20	22	20						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,405	3,612	4,004	4,067	4,188	5,395						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	13	14	13	13	16	13						

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD), 1992
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production	93	82	90	98	92	94						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	3,436	3,017	3,371	3,878	3,854	3,873						
Imports	17	16	20	26	22	22						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	1	1	1	1	1	1						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	439	406	580	640	560	512						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	340	342	345	281	329	449						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production	85	75	86	94	86	88						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	2,556	2,189	2,345	2,895	2,826	2,807						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Imports	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Blended Into Motor Gasoline	W	W	W	W	W	W						

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report

Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning no later than November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 require that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1991, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 21, 1992.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun a new oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, stocks and blending into motor gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables D1-D4 of this appendix as follows:

Table D1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production, Ending Stocks, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

Table D4. Monthly Methanol Production, Ending Stocks, Imports, and Blending by PADD, 1992

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819 survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819 was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A-D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819 is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1990. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as

the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819 focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables D1-D4 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819 has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, stocks, and blending by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1990 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance

with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819 Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$. An oxygenate blend stock. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})$. An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH) . A light volatile alcohol. Eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether eligible for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Motor Gasoline Blending of Oxygenates. Blending of gasoline and oxygenates under the Environmental Protection Agency's "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rule (56 FR (February 11, 1991)).

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers eligible for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as

well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

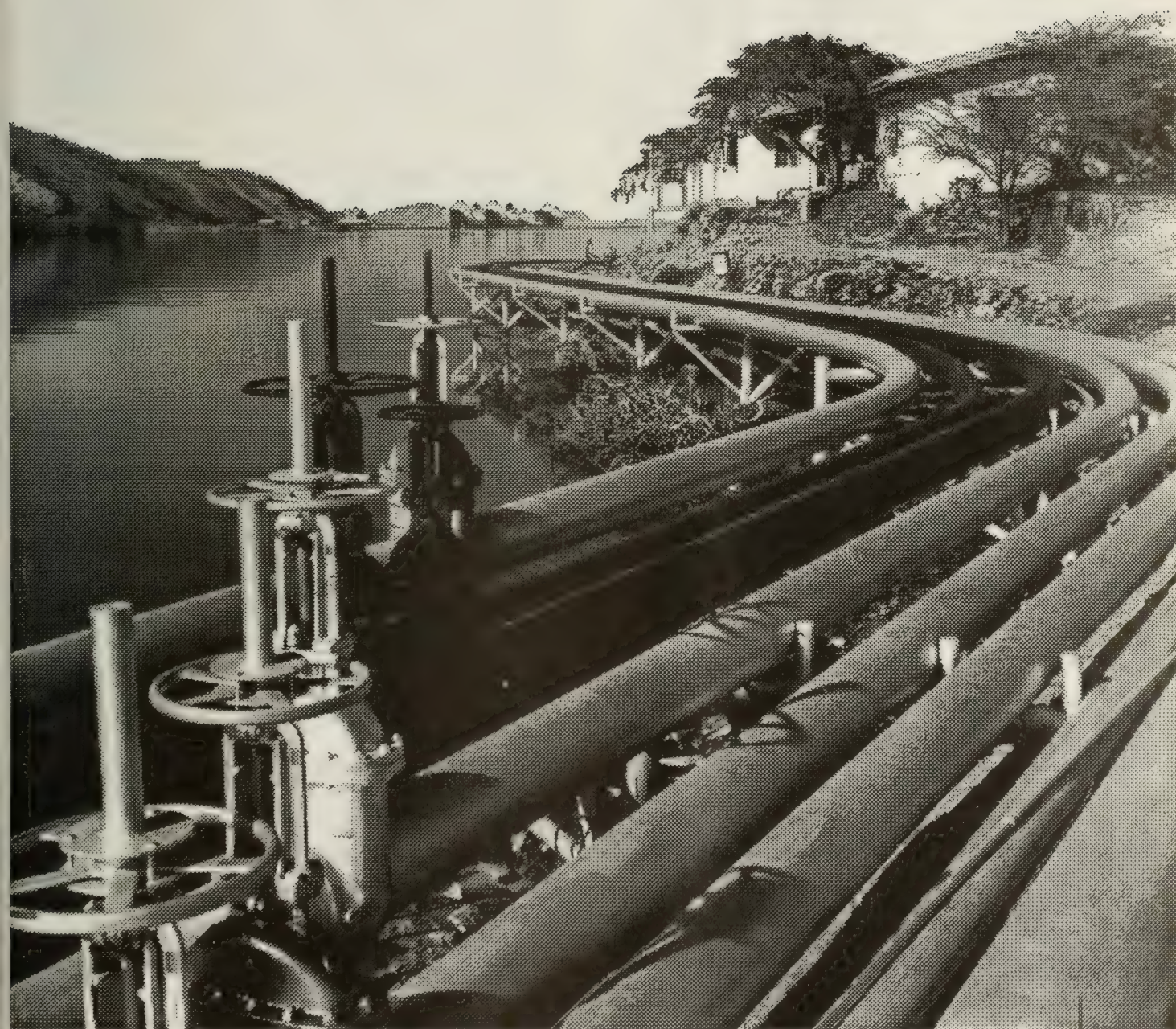
Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils,

natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

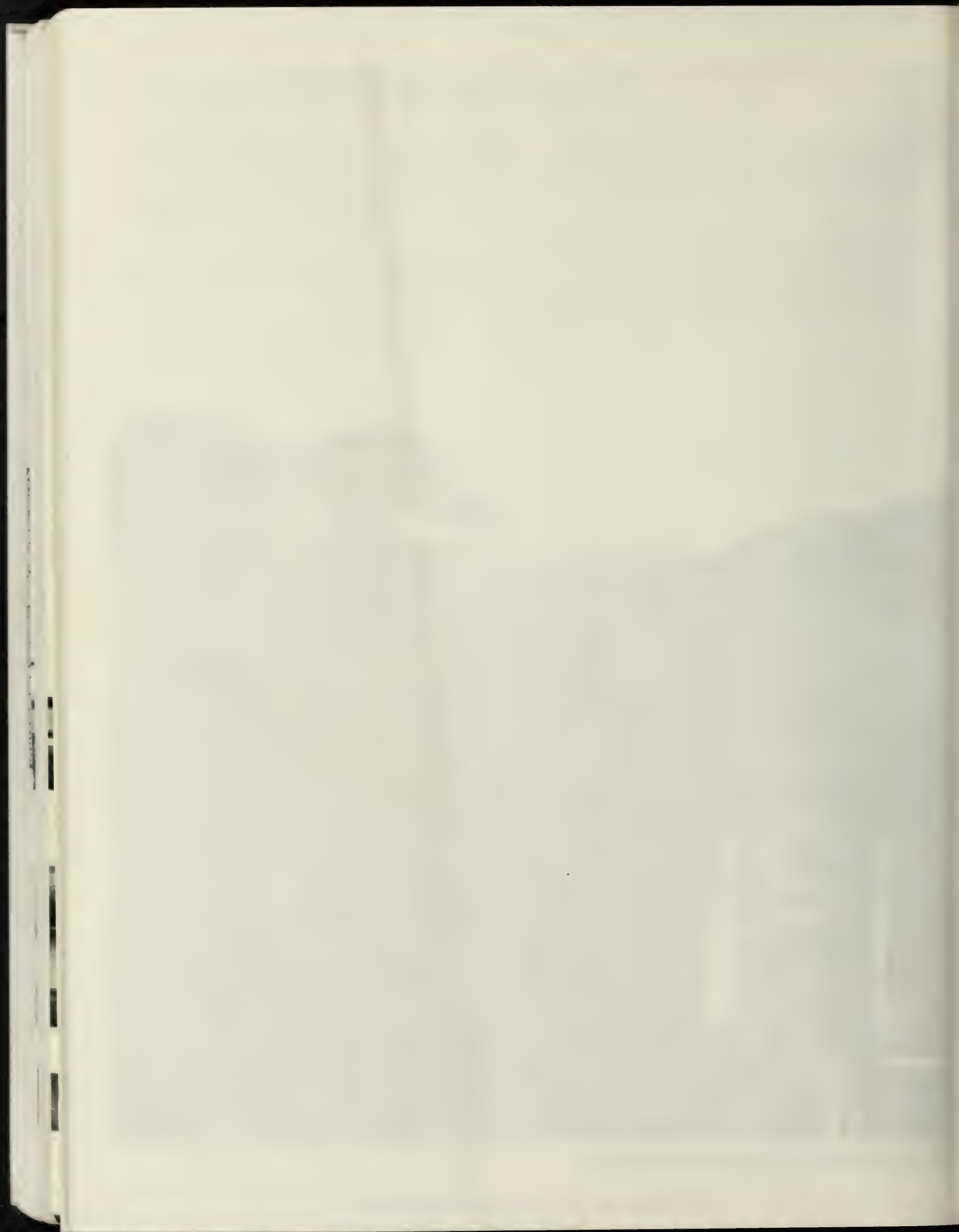
TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock with an octane number of 104.5 (R+M)/2. It is formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylenes with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Glossary



Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr. } 60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas and aromatics which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, and a basic building block of the petrochemical industry. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel milling coking production and olefin operations. It is found in motor gasoline and is used as a solvent, and in organic synthesis.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure

after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Crude Oil Used Directly. Represents the amount of crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery, and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 designates minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as designated in the ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a maximum distillation temperature of 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with minimum and maximum distillation temperatures at the 90-percent recovery point of 540° and 640° F for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F.

Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol or finished products) to processing units

at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent volume of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, and reformat). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons (such as shale oil, tar sands oils, gilsonite, etc.).

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Imports. Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for commercial turboprop and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122° to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365° to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. The Reid Vapor Pressure ranges from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and alcohol.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop

aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A gas processing plant is a facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, oxygenates, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

Oxygenates. Alcohols and ethers (e.g., ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether, methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, tertiary amyl methyl ether, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Ad-

ministration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally instituted for economic and geographic reasons as Petroleum Administration for War (PAW) Districts, which was established in 1942.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline. Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene,

propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6.000 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A nonmetallic element of lemon-yellow color, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. In this publication, data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($C_6H_5CH_3$). One of the aromatic compounds, commonly referred to as BTXs, similar to benzene but less volatile. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending compound, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light

gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: Penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

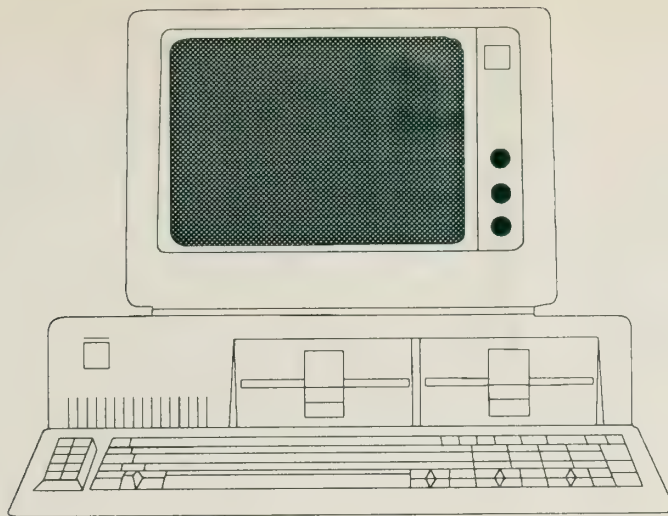
Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: Viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). One of the aromatic compounds commonly referred to as BTXs. It is primarily manufactured through catalytic reforming processes, steel mill

coking production and olefin plant operations. It is used as a motor gasoline high-octane blending component, as a solvent and in organic synthesis.



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